

Impofu West Wind Farm Public Participation Report



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1. Introduction

The proposed Impofu West Wind Farm and associated infrastructure is located on adjacent farms near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape. The Impofu West Wind Farm is one of three proposed in the area representing the Impofu Wind Farms. The other two wind farms will be known as Impofu North Wind Farm and Impofu East Wind Farm. The Impofu West Wind Farm is situated on a section of coastal plain which experiences excellent wind conditions and low levels of turbulence, making the site ideal for wind farm development. The Impofu West Wind Farm requires environmental authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended) (NEMA). The 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, as amended, pursuant to NEMA (General Notice (GN) R982) requires that an EIA process, consisting of a Scoping Report and an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for environmental authorisation. In order to provide a transparent and meaningful process, this EIA process must include a Public Participation Process (PPP).

This PPP must be undertaken in accordance with regulations 39 – 44 of the 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended. Additional guidance has been incorporated from the Western Cape¹ Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) Guideline Document on Public Participation (March 2013).

This Public Participation Report (PPR) has been compiled to collectively represent the consultation process that has been undertaken through the PPP. The following sections include:

- Section 2:** A database of interested and affected parties (I&APs) has been created in the screening phase and this database will be updated and maintained throughout the EIA process.
- Section 3** The consultation that was undertaken during the Screening and Iterative Design phase of the Impofu West Wind Farm has been described. Proof of advertisements and site notices are included in the report. Proof of delivery of consultation from this phase is included in Appendix 3.
- Section 4** The consultation that was undertaken during the Pre-Application Scoping phase of the Impofu West Wind Farm has been described. Proof of notification from this phase is included in Appendix 3 of this PPR.
- Section 5** The consultation that will be undertaken during the scoping phase is described. Proof of notification from this phase will be included in Appendix 3 of this PPR in the next round of PPP for the project.
- Section 6** Comments received during the PPP and responses provided to date have been summarised into a table in this section. All original comments and responses are attached as Appendix 5 to this PPR.
- Section 7** The way forward has been identified in this section.

¹ These guidelines have been considered as best practice even though the project is located in the Eastern Cape.

2. Stakeholder Database

During the Screening and Iterative Design phase, affected parties were identified, including: landowners, adjacent landowners, commenting authorities and key stakeholders. Additional interested parties have been identified through the preliminary notification processes (Section 3) and Pre-Application phase (section 4) and have been added to the database.

Table 1 summarises the I&AP database for the Impofu West Wind Farm, with the affected landowners included in Table 2. Please note that contact details have been omitted for privacy reasons.

Table 1: List of interested and affected parties

Contact	Organisation
State Authority - National	
M Essop	Department of Environmental Affairs
T Sangweni	Department of Environmental Affairs
A Matoti	Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts
R Bosoga	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Land Use and Soil Management
M Marubini	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Land Use and Soil Management
M Ramodike	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Land Use and Soil Management
S Muobeleni	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Land Use and Soil Management
S Tshitwamulomoni	DEA: Biodiversity and Conservation Directorate
S Cloete	National Department of Transport and Public Works
P Menté	National Department of Transport and Public Works
J Van Rooyen	Department of Water and Sanitation
L Mzanywa	Department of Water and Sanitation
H Lyons	Department of Water and Sanitation
Y Sunduzwayo	Department of Energy
State Authority - Provincial	
G Dumse	Eastern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Land Use and Soil Management
N Mbananga	Eastern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
A Southwood	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
D Govender	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
A Struwig	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
G Pienaar	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
A McMaster	Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism
D Thompson	Department of Mineral Resources
T Manzi	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
R Maloma	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
P Futshane	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
T Nyokana	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
M Madyaka	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
M Tuswa	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management

Contact	Organisation
S Bakuweni	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
Z Ngwekazi	Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management
M Aweries	COGTA
S Mokhanya	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
T Groenewald	Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works
S Ntsila	Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works
M Keyser	Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works
R Moore	Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works
P Lotter	Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works
M Bloem	Eastern Cape Department of Water and Sanitation
P Makhanya	Eastern Cape Department of Water and Sanitation
I Mpholweni	Eastern Cape Department of Transport
Municipal	
P Kate	Koukamma Local Municipality
B Jantjies	Koukamma Local Municipality
N Jacobs	Koukamma Local Municipality
O Kwababana	Koukamma Local Municipality
F Yakhe	Koukamma Local Municipality
M Norma	Koukamma Local Municipality
J Plaatjies	Koukamma Local Municipality
C du Plessis	Kouga Local Municipality
K Marais	Kouga Local Municipality
E Oosthuizen	Kouga Local Municipality: Planning and Development
G Dadamasi	Kouga Local Municipality: Waste and Environmental
S Grootboom	Kouga Local Municipality
E Van Biljon	Kouga Local Municipality
H Bornman	Kouga Local Municipality
B Dhludhlu	Kouga Local Municipality
Z Mayoni	Kouga Local Municipality
D Biggs	Kouga Local Municipality
H Hendriks	Kouga Local Municipality
B Rheeder	Kouga Local Municipality
W Coenraad	Kouga Local Municipality
V Vumazonke	Kouga Local Municipality
Z Mayoni	Kouga Local Municipality
FJ Campher	Kouga Local Municipality
L Vorster	Kouga Local Municipality
ER Februarie	Kouga Local Municipality
T Pillay	Sarah Baartman District Municipality
D Magxwalisa	Sarah Baartman District Municipality: Tourism Authority
G Mvoko	Sarah Baartman District Municipality
Unathi Daniels	Sarah Baartman District Municipality: Capacity Building
Zoleka Somi	Sarah Baartman Municipality
Sibeko Zimbini	Sarah Baartman Municipality

Contact	Organisation
Key Stakeholders	
Z Kapika	NERSA
L Stroh	South African Civil Aviation Authority
C Mazhetese	South African Civil Aviation Authority
D Sibayi	South African Heritage Resource Agency
C Njingana	SANRAL
R Jardine	Weather SA
S Ralston	Birdlife
J Geeringh	Eskom
E Leach	Eskom
J Breytenbach	Eskom
N Meyer	Eskom
S Tyrone	Eskom
H de Beer	Eskom, Environmental and Land Management Division
K Reichert	Gamtkwa KhoiSan Council
P de Wet	Kromme Enviro- Trust
W Coetzer	Greater Kromme Stewardship/ EC Parks and Tourism
Interested Parties	
M Murison	Endangered Wildlife Trust
L Leeuwner	Endangered Wildlife Trust
R Cowling	Friends of St Francis Nature Reserve (F.O.S.T.E.R)
M Tatoon	Gibson Bay Wind Farms
W van Niekerk	Globeleq (Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm)
L Ndube	Kouga Wind Farm
W Parsons	Kouga Wind Farm
M Langlands	Kromme Enviro Trust
T Malan	Private
A Jensen	Kromme River Mouth Sharblock (Pty) Ltd
F Silberbauer	Kromme River Properties Share Block
T Nash	Kromme Sectional Ownership
L Jacobs	Oyster Bay Library
W du Plessis	Oyster Bay Residents Association
H Franzsen	Oyster Bay Residents Association
H Jooste	Oyster Bay Residents Association
W Kurten	Oyster Bay Residents Association
K MacEwan	SABAA/ IWS
N Anderson	IWS
S Motlhake	SENTECH
Y Bosman	St Francis Bird Club
W Furphy	St Francis Property Owners
L Aitken	St Francis Property Owners
G Miller	St Francis Property Owners
N Aitken	St Francis Property Owners
B Codling	St Francis Bay Residents Association
L Jumbo	St Francis Bay Residents Association

Contact	Organisation
W Manser	St Francis Tourism Office
B Rheede	Telkom
J de Beer	Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm (Cennegi Wind Farm)
Makamba	Tsitsikamma Development Trust
W van Niekerk	Tsitsikamma Development Trust
O Cilliers	Tsitsikamma East Agriculture Association (TEAO)
M Vermaak	Tsitsikamma East Agriculture Association (TEAO)
C Dreyer	Tsitsikamma East Agriculture Association (TEAO)
M Griffiths	WESSA
L Betha	WESSA
J Harding	Wind Lab development South Africa
J Coetzee	WWF
P Jonker	Invelenhle Electrical Engineering
A Hemsley	Hemsley & Myrdal Land Surveyors
C Barends	Leads 2 Business
E Finkelstien	Garden Route Biosphere Reserve
A Van Schalkwyk	Moteo Group
C Logie	Private
C Watts	St. Francis Bay Today
G Youthed	Kromme-Geelhout Conservancy
P Weaving	Private
P Lugogwana	Khayelitsha Youth Business Chambers (KYIB)
N Forbes	St Francis Bay Bowling Club
Admin	South African Wind Energy Association
R Ajodhapersadh	ENEL
C Knoesen	Oyster Inn- Café
E Meyer	Oyster Bay Estate Agent
K Macinnes	St Francis Bay Lodge
M Vika	Kouga Rural Business Development Chamber
H Bezuidenhout	Cape St Francis Resident
D Staples	St Francis Bay resident
J Suckling	St Francis Bay resident
C Barratt	St Francis Bay resident
V Barratt	St Francis Bay resident
N Bohlolo	Massmars Pty Ltd
C Horak	Panorama
L Kallmeyer	Crossways Farm Village/ La Mer MKSand
A Fortheringham	Jams Land
E Human	Riccor Boerdery
S Kot	ACED
P Du Plessis	St Francis Bay resident

Table 2: List of landowners and adjacent landowners

Landowner	Farm details
Impofu West Wind Farm	
Rosenhof Trust	Lange Fontein
Steynberg Boedery Trust	Kliprug, 1/676
Johan Andries du Preez	Ou werf deel van die plaas Rooi Draai, 2/676
Kliprug Familie Trust	Bloemkomlaan, 818
	Kliprug, 3/676
Sparreberg	Driefontein, 840
John Strydom Family trust	Driefontein, 2/720
Adjacent to Impofu West Wind Farm	
Conrad Dreyer Familie Trust	Farm 828, 828
Dawid Zietsman	Langefontein, RE/717
Marcelle Props 375 Pty Ltd	Brakkeduinen, 24/719
Fynbos Duineplaas cc	Brakkeduinen, 8/719
Marcelle Props 375 Pty Ltd	Brakkeduinen, 4/719
	Brakkeduinen, 24/719
Elise Vermaak	Driefontein 2/718
Fredskraal Landgoed Pty Ltd	Ou Driefontein, 1/721
Development Trust - Mfengu Tsitsikamma	Farm 787; 9/787, 8/787, 7/787,
Mfengu Trust (Tsitsikamma Wind Farm)	Farm 787, 6/787
Kliprug familie trust	Bloemkomlaan Boerdery, 818
Basson Family Trust	Vergaaderingskraal, RE/675
Elmarie Meyer Trust	Farm RE/2/678
Kakebeenbos Boerdery Trust	Kakebeenbos, RE/678
Kobus Du Plessis Family Trust	Pow Fontein, RE/716

3. Screening and Iterative Design Phase Consultation

During the Screening and Iterative Design phase, the following components of the PPP were undertaken.

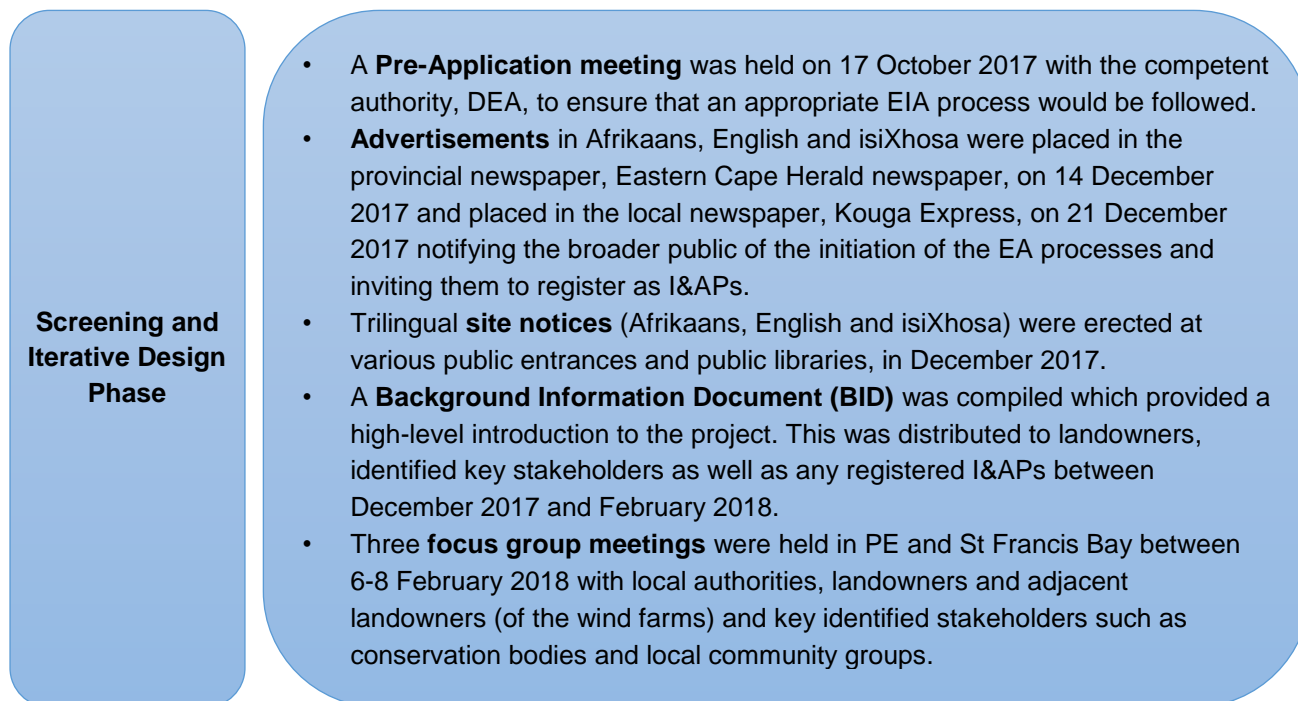


Figure 1: Summary of the PPP undertaken during the Screening and Iterative Design phase

3.1. Pre-Application meeting with DEA

The minutes of the Pre-Application meeting with DEA are included in Appendix 4 of this PPR.

3.2. Landowner consultation

Ongoing landowner consultation is critical for the successful implementation of the proposed Impofu West Wind Farm, provided the necessary legal requirements are met. The Proponent has entered into an agreement with each affected landowner for the use of their land. Aurecon has contacted the landowners via email and/ or telephone, informing them of the EIA process and providing them with the background information document (BID) (See Section 3.5). This communication occurred at the end of 2017 when the invitations of the focus group meetings (Section 3.6) were distributed. The invitation sent by Aurecon has therefore been used as proof in Appendix 1. Proof of landowner consent will be included in the submission of the application for environmental authorisation to DEA.

3.3. Advertisements

An advertisement, in Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa, was placed in the Eastern Cape Herald on 14 December 2017, as well as in the Kouga Express, on 21 December 2017. The English text has been included in Figure 2. Proof of the Eastern Cape Herald advertisement is included in Figure 3 and the Kouga Express is included in Figure 4.

PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESSES
REFERENCE NUMBER: Red Cap/500571**

Project Description: Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind energy facilities (farms) with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape, as well as a grid connection (including a 132kV overhead powerline) terminating at the Chatty Substation in Port Elizabeth.

Project Location: A consolidated site of approximately 15,500ha has been identified for the development of the wind farms. The site is located mostly within the Kouga Local Municipality, with the north-western portion of the site falling within the Kou-Kamma Local Municipality. The site is centred on 34°05'14.81" South latitude and 24°34'35.47" East longitude, lying directly to the west and north-west of the small coastal village of Oyster Bay.

Environmental Process: An Environmental Impact Assessment will be undertaken for each of the wind farms, and a Basic Assessment Process will be undertaken for the grid connection based on development activities that require Environmental Authorisation. These environmental investigations will be undertaken in terms of Regulations (GN R982 of 2014, as amended April 2017) pursuant to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA).

Responsible Persons: Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Consultants to apply for Environmental Authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs on behalf of Red Cap.

Invitation to Register your Interest: Anyone who has an interest in or is affected by the proposal is invited to register their interest in the project. Once registered, Interested and Affected Parties will receive updated information on the proposal and will be notified of the opportunity to participate at various stages during the process. If you would like to receive more information, or raise issues or concerns then kindly register your interest by contacting the following representatives at Aurecon and quoting the abovementioned reference number before Friday 30 March 2018:

	Primary Contact	Alternative
Attention:	Zoë Palmer	Ilse Aucamp
Telephone:	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fax:	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Post:	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	N/A
Email:	ppp@aurecongroup.com	ilsea@lantic.net



Figure 2: Advertisement for the Impofu Wind Farms and associated Grid Connection

PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH
NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESSES
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Invitation to Register your Interest: Anyone who has an interest in, or is affected by the proposal is invited to register their interest in the project. Once registered, Interested and Affected Parties will receive updated information on the proposal and will be notified of the opportunity to participate at various stages during the process. If you would like to receive more information, or raise issues or concerns then kindly register your interest by contacting the following representatives at Aurecon and quoting the abovementioned reference number before Friday 30 March 2018:

	Primary Contact	Alternative
Attention:	Zoë Palmer	Ilse Aucamp
Telephone:	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fax:	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Post:	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	N/A
Email:	ppp@arecongroup.com ilsea@antlc.net	



BEOOGDE IMPOFU-WINDKRAAGANLEGTE NABY OESTERBAAI EN KRAGNETWERK OPKOPPELINGSINFRASTRUKTUUR TOT PORT ELIZABETH

KENNISGEWING VAN OMGEWINGSMAGTIGINGSPROSES
VERWYSINGSNOMMER: Red Cap/500571

Projekbeskrywing: Red Cap Energy (Edms) Bpk (Red Cap) beoog om tot drie windkragaanlegte (windplase), met verwante infrastruktuur, naby Oesterbaai in die Oos-Kaap, te ontwikkel. Dit sluit ook 'n kragnetwerk opkoppelingsinfrastruktuur (met 'n 132kV oorhoofse kraglyn) in, wat vanaf die windkragaanlegte tot die Chatty substasie in Port Elizabeth strek.

Projekligging: 'n Terrein van ongeveer 15,500ha is vir die beoogde windplase ontwikkeling geïdentifiseer. Die terrein lê grotendeels binne die grense van die Kouga Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, maar die noord-weslike gedeelte van die terrein val binne die grense van die Kou-Kamma Plaaslike Munisipaliteit. Die terrein se midpunt lê op 34°05'14.81" Suidelike breedtegraad en 24°34'35.47" Oostelike lengtegraad, en is direk na die weste en noord-weste van die klein kusdorpje van Oesterbaai geleë.

Omgevingsproses: 'n Omgevingsinvloedbeoordelingsproses sal vir elk van die windplase onderneem word, en 'n Basiese Invloedbeoordelingsproses sal vir die opkoppelingsinfrastruktuur onderneem word. Die sal gebaseer wees op die ontwikkelingsaktiviteite wat omgewingsmagtiging benodig, en die omgewingsondersoek sal ooreenkomstig Regulasies (RK R982 van 2014, soos gewysig April 2017) onderneem word, ingevolge die Omgevingsbestuurswet (Wet 107 van 1998) (NEMA).

Verantwoordelike Persone: Aurecon South Africa (Edms) Bpk (Aurecon) is aangestel in die rol van onafhanklike omgewings-invloedbeoordelingspraktisyn (EAP) om namens Red Cap aansoek vir omgewingsmagtiging te doen, vanaf die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake.

Uitnodiging om u Belang te Register: Enige persoon met 'n belang in, of wie geaffekteerd is deur, die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, word uitgenooi om hul belangstelling in die projek te registreer. Na registrasie, sal Belanghebbende en Geaffekteerde Partye opgedateerde inligting ontvang oor die beoogde ontwikkeling en in kennis gestel word van die geleentheid om insette te lewer gedurende verskeie fases van die proses. Indien u graag meer inligting wil ontvang, of sake van kommentaar wil opvoer, moet u asseblief voor Vrydag 30 Maart 2018 u belang registreer met een van die onderstaande Aurecon verteenwoordigers en die bostaande verwysingsnommer aanhaal:

	Primêre Kontakpersoon	Alternatief
Aandag:	Zoë Palmer	Ilse Aucamp
Telefoon:	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Faks:	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Pos:	Posbus 494, Kaapstad, 8000	N/A
Epos:	ppp@arecongroup.com ilsea@antlc.net	



Geklassifiseerd



☎ 042 293 2973 F: 042 293 3957

PARADISE BEACH BEACH FRONT STAND
JEFFREYS BAY THURS 28 DEC 2017 at 11:00 at
16 TOEVLUGS PLACE, PARADISE BEACH
 Stand 363, Paradysstrand, Humansdorp RD. Extent: 911m²
 Vacant sea front stand in cul-de sac, a stone throw from the beach, on our magnificent Eastern Cape shore line. Auctioneers note: For more, please visit our website. Conditions FICA documents required. 10% deposit with fall of hammer. Confirmation within 21 days. Guarantees within 30 days. Instructor: EJ Bouwer.

OMNILAND 012 804 2978 / 082 892 8355
 www.omniland.co.za

KOUGA MUNICIPALITY (EC108)
NOTICE NO. 203/2017
TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF STREETS IN JEFFREYS BAY – DECEMBER 2017 & JANUARY 2018

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 138(a)(v) of Ordinance 20 of 1974 that the following streets will be temporarily closed in Jeffreys Bay: **Pepper Street** 31 December 2017 as from 17:00 to 2 January 2018 at 08:00 (Open to residents and Emergency vehicles **ONLY**). **Duine Street between Da Gama & Dageraad Street** 30 December 2017 as from 17:00 to 1 January 2018 at 22:00 (Open to residents and Emergency vehicles **ONLY**). There will be access control at the following public amenities: JBay Pelrusus Park, Paradise Lagoon.

Note: No camping will be permitted, only gazebo's for daily visitors.

C. DU PLESSIS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

P. O. Box 21
 JEFFREYS BAY
 6330

IZIKHULULO ZOKUPHEHLA UMBANE ZAMANDLA OMOYA (I-IMPOFU) EZICETYWAYO KUFUPHI NASE OYSTER BAY KUNYE NEZIBONELELO ZOKUXHUMA KWI-GRID

ISAZISO NGENKQUBO YOGUNYAZISO NEYOVAVANYO LWEMPEPELELO KWIMEKOBUME YOKUSINGQONGILEYO INOMBOLO YEREFURENSI: Red Cap/500571

Inkcazelo ngeProjekthi: Abakwa Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) sacebisa ukwakha izikhululo zamandla omya (Wind farms ngelasamzini) ezinethu kunye nezibonelelo ezihambelana nazo kufuphi nase Oyster Bay e Mpuma Koloni, kwa kunye nokuxhumana okuqahamshelwe kwi grid (oku kuquka intambo ze-132kV zokudlulisa umbane) ezizokuphelela kwiziko lokuphehla umbane iChatty, eBhayi.

Indawo yeProjekthi: Isayithi ezidibeneyo ezimalungana ne hektare ezi-15,500 zithe zaconywa ukulungiselela ukwakhiwa kwezizikhululo zamandla omya. Ezi sayithi zikumandla woMasipala weNgingqi wase Kouga, ingxanye ese mntla ntshona yesahlulo sesayithi iwele kuMasipala wengingqi wase Kou-Kamma. In ndawo isekelwe ku 34°05'14.81" ubude, kunye ne 24°34'35.47" ubanzi. In ndawo iwela ngqo ngase ntshona langa nase mntla ntshona kwidolophana encinci yonxweme yase Oyster Bay.

Inkqubo yoVavanyo lweMpebelelo yokusingqongileyo (I-EIA): Uvavanyo lweMpebelelo kwiMekobume yokusingqongileyo luzokwenziwa kwezi zikhululo zamandla omya kunye nezibonelelo ezihambelana nazo (oku kuquka intambo zokudlulisa umbane), oku kusekelwe kwimisebenzi yophuhliso echaphazela impebelelo kwimekobume yokusingqongileyo ethi ifune Ugunyaziso lokufezekisa le misebenzi phambi kokuba kuqhutywe ukwakhiwa. Uluvavanyo luya kwenziswa ngokwemiqathango ye-GN R982 ka-2014, njengoko ichishiyelwe ngo-Tshazimpuzi (April 2017) ngokulandela uMthetho weSizwe woLawulo lokusingqongileyo (uMthetho 107 ka-1998) (NEMA).

Abantu Abanoxanduva: Abakwa Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) batyunjwe njengabacebenzi nabacobi boVavanyo bemekobume yezencalo ukufaka isicelo sokugunyazwa kokusingqongileyo kwiSebe leSizwe leMincimi yeNdalo egameni le-Red Cap.

Isimemo sokubhalisa nokuthatha ingxaxheba: Nabani na onomdla, okanye ochaphazelekayo ngesisiphakamiso uyamenywa ukuba ubhalise umdla wakho kuleprojekthi. Xa utha wabhalisa, amaqela kunye nabantu abachaphazelekayo baya kufumana ulwazi oluhlaziyayo kwisiphakamiso kwaye baya kwaziwa ngethuba lokuthatha ingxaxheba kumanqanaba athile ngexesha le nkqubo. Ukuba ungathanda ukufumana ulwazi olungaphezulu, okanye ukuphakamisa imiba okanye ukukhathazeka nceda uqhagamshelane naba babhalwe ngezantsi bakwa Aurecon uchaphule nombolo yereturensi ektankamnye ngasentla. Phambi kol wesihlanu umhla wama-30 Kweyokwindla 2018.

	Umntu woqhamshelo	Okanye ngenye indlela
Att:	Zoë Palmer	Ilse Aucamp
Inombolo yomnxeba:	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fekisi:	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Idilesi yePosi:	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	N/A
Idilesi ye imeyili:	ppp@arecongroup.com ilsea@antlc.net	

*** Professionele DJ's & MC's * Klank & Beligting**
*** Borrel- & Sneeuamasjiane * Verskeie Rookmasjiane**
*** Foto-ateljees & Speletjies**

Kontak ons: Jacques of Quintin | 061 586 7670 |
 info@mydji.co.za | www.mydji.co.za

Jacques Sarendt
 WEDDINGS | EVENTS | PROMOTIONS

Figure 4: Proof of advertisement in the Kouga Express on 21 December 2017

3.4. Site Notices

Trilingual site notices (in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa) were placed at various libraries, shopping centres, community halls and plazas, as well as onsite. A total of seventeen (17) site notices were fixed across the Koukamma Local Municipality, Kouga Local Municipality and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality. The text of the site notice is included below in Figure 5 and is followed by proof of placement of the site notices, including location and coordinates, in Table 3. The combined English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa site notice was of a size and content required by the relevant Guidelines, i.e. A2.

PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH	BEOOGDE IMPOFU-WINDKRAAGANLEGTE NABY OESTERBAAI EN KRAGNETWERK OPKOPPELINGSINFRASTRUKTUUR TOT PORT ELIZABETH	IZIKHULULO ZOKUPHEHLA UMBANE ZAMANDLA OMOYA (I-IMPOFU) EZICITYWAYO KUFUPHI NASE OYSTER BAY KUNYE NEZIBONELELO ZOKUXHUMA KWI-GRID UKUBHEKA EBHAYI
PROJECT DESCRIPTION Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind energy facilities (farms) with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape, as well as a grid connection (including a 132kV overhead powerline) terminating at the Chatty Substation in Port Elizabeth.	PROJEKTESKRYWING Red Cap Energy (Edms) Bpk (Red Cap) beoog om tot drie windkragaanlegte (windplase), met verwante infrastruktuur, naby Oesterbaai in die Oos-Kaap, te ontwikkel. Dit sluit ook 'n kragnetwerk opkoppelingsinfrastruktuur (met 'n 132kV oorhoofse kraglyn) in, wat vanaf die windkragaanlegte tot die Chatty substasie in Port Elizabeth strek.	NGEPROJEKTHI Abakwa Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) baceba ukwakha izikhululo zamandla omya (Wind farms ngelasezini)jezi-nthathu kunye nezibonelelo ezihambelana nazo kufuphi nase Oyster Bay e Mpuma Koloni, kwa kunye nokuxhumana okuqhagamshelwe kwi grid (oku kuquka intambo zokudlulisa umbane) ezizokuphelela e Bhayi.
PROJECT LOCATION A consolidated site of approximately 15,500ha has been identified for the development of the wind farms. The site is located mostly within the Kouga Local Municipality, with the north-western portion of the site falling within the Kou-Kamma Local Municipality. The site is centred on 34°05'14.81" South latitude and 24°34'35.47" East longitude, lying directly to the west and north-west of the small coastal village of Oyster Bay.	PROJEKULING 'n Terrein van ongeveer 15,500ha is vir die beoogde windplaas ontwikkeling geïdentifiseer. Die terrein lê grotendeels binne die grense van die Kouga Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, maar die noord-weslike gedeelte van die terrein val binne die grense van die Kou-Kamma Plaaslike Munisipaliteit. Die terrein se middelpunt lê op 34°05'14.81" Suidelike breedtegraad en 24°34'35.47" Oostelike lengtegraad, en is direk na die weste en noord-weste van die klein kusdorpje van Oesterbaai geleë.	INDAWO YEPROJEKTHI Isayithi ezidibeneyo ezimalungana ne hektare ezi-15,500 zithe zacongwa ukulungiselela ukwakhiwa kwezikhululo zamandla omya. Ezi sayithi zikumandla woMasipala weNgingqi wase Kouga, ingxenye ese mntla ntshona yesahlulo sesayithi iwele kuMasipala wengingqi wase Kou-Kamma. Le ndawo isekelwe ku 34°05'14.81" ubude, kunye ne 24°34'35.47" ububanzi. Le ndawo iwela ngqo ngase ntshona langa nase mntla ntshona kwidolophana encinci yonxweme yaseOyster Bay.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESS An Environmental Impact Assessment will be undertaken for each of the wind farms, and a Basic Assessment Process will be undertaken for the grid connection based on development activities that require Environmental Authorisation. These environmental investigations will be undertaken in terms of Regulations (GN R982 of 2014, as amended April 2017) pursuant to the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA).	OMGEWINGSPROSES 'n Omgewingsinvloedbepalingsproses sal vir elk van die windplase onderneem word, en 'n Basiese Invloedbepalingsproses sal vir die opkoppelingsinfrastruktuur onderneem word. Dié sal gebaseer wees op die ontwikkelingsaktiwiteite wat omgewingsmagtiging benodig, en die omgewingsondersoeke sal ooreenkomstig Regulasies (RK R982 van 2014, soos gewysig April 2017) onderneem word, ingevolge die Omgewingsbestuurswet (Wet 107 van 1998) (NEMA).	INKQUBO YOVAVANYO LWEMPENPELELO YOKUSINGQONGILEYO (I-EIA) Uvavanyo lweMpembelelo kwiMekobume yokusingqongileyo luzokwenziwa kwezi zikhululo zamandla omya kunye nezibonelelo ezihambelana nazo (oku kuquka intambo zokudlulisa umbane), oku kusekelwe kwimisebenzi yophuhliso echaphazela impembelelo kwimekobume yokusingqongileyo ethi ifune Ugunyaziso lokufezekisa le misebenzi phambi kokuba kuqhutwe ukwakhiwa. Oluvavanyo luya kwenziwa ngokwemiqathango ye-GN R982 ka-2014, njengoko ichtshiyelwe ngo-Tshazimpuzi (April 2017) ngokulandela uMthetho weSizwe woLawulo lokusiNgqongileyo (uMthetho 107 ka-1998) (NEMA).
RESPONSIBLE PERSONS Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed as the independent Environmental Consultants to apply for Environmental Authorisation from the National Department of Environmental Affairs on behalf of Red Cap.	VERANTWOORDELIKE PERSONE Aurecon South Africa (Edms) Bpk (Aurecon) is aangestel in die rol van onafhanklike omgewings-Invloedbepalingspraktisyn (EAP) om namens Red Cap aansoek vir omgewingsmagtiging te doen, vanaf die Nasionale Departement van Omgewingsake.	ABANTU ABANOXANDUVA Abakwa Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) batyunjwe njengabasebenzi nabacebisi boVavanyo bemekobume yezandalo ukufaka isicelo sokugunyazwa kokusingqongileyo kwiSebe leSizwe leMcimbi yeNdalo egameni le-Red Cap.

REGISTER YOUR INTEREST

Anyone who has an interest in, or is affected by the proposed wind farms and grid connection is invited to register their interest in the project.

REGISTREER U BELANG

Enige persoon met 'n belang in, of wie geaffekteer is deur, die voorgestelde ontwikkeling, word uitgenooi om hul belangstelling in die projek te registreer.

BHALISA UMDLA WAKHO

Nabani na onomdla, okanye ochaphazelekayo ngesisiphakamiso uyamenywa ukuba ubhalise umdla wakho kuleprojekthi.

	Primary Contact	Alternative
Attention	Zoë Palmer	Ilse Aucamp
Tel	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fax	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Post	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	N/A
Email	ppp@arecongroup.com	ilsea@lantic.net

REFERENCE NUMBER
VERWYSINGSNOMMER
INOMBOLO YEREFURENSI:
Red Cap/ 500571

DATE OF PUBLICATION: DECEMBER 2017
REGISTER BY: 30 MARCH 2018

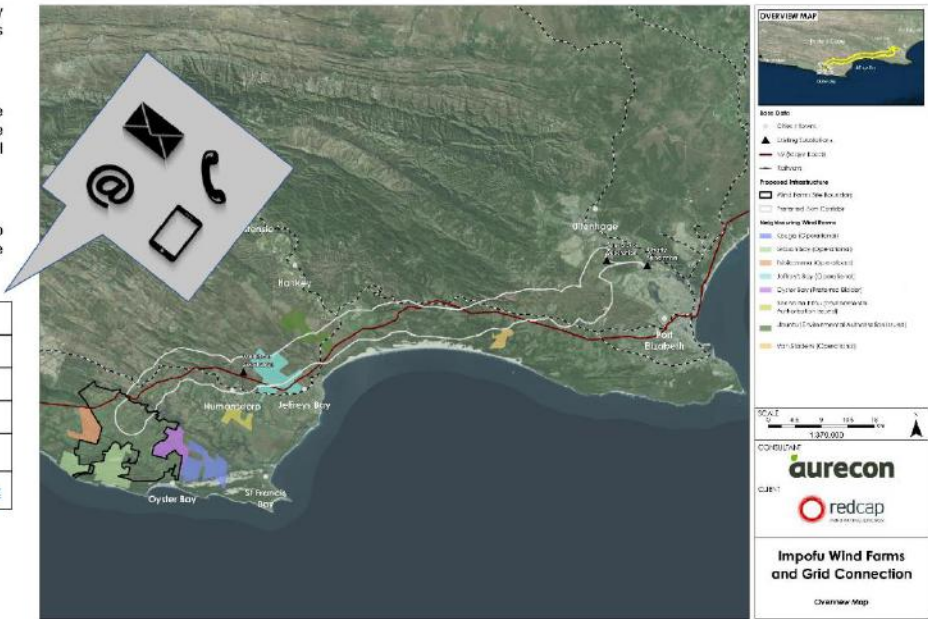

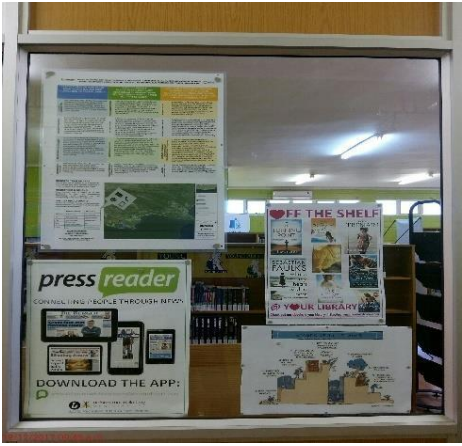








Figure 5: Trilingual (Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa) site notice

Table 3: Location and proof of site notices

Location	Alan Ridge Library Uitenhage		Booyesen's Park Hall	
Coordinates	33°46'30.49"S	25°24'0.25"E	33°51'15.43"S	25°27'28.08"E
Photograph				
Location	Uzamawethu Hall Oyster Bay		Fountains Mall	
Coordinates	34° 9'58.05"S	24°39'51.39"E	34° 1'51.40"S	24°53'50.07"E
Photograph				
Location	Humansdorp Shoprite		Humansdorp Library	
Coordinates	34° 1'36.65"S	24°46'14.64"E	34° 1'38.94"S	24°46'21.57"E
Photograph				

Location	Jeffreys Bay Library		Kwanobuhle Library-Elukhanyisweni	
Coordinates	34° 2'1.56"S	24°54'57.72"E	33°49'17.14"S	25°23'10.38"E
Photograph				
Location	Mentors Plaza		Oyster Bay Café Inn	
Coordinates	34° 0'57.77"S	24°53'8.39"E	34°10'11.42"S	24°39'11.60"E
Photograph				
Location	Sea Vista Hall		Shoprite Despatch	
Coordinates	34°10'31.62"S	24°49'12.49"E	33°47'56.56"S	25°28'6.77"E
Photograph				

Location	St Francis Bay Spar		Thornhill Plaza	
Coordinates	34° 9'50.16"S	24°49'39.17"E	33°53'39.05"S	25° 8'19.42"E
Photograph				

3.5. Background Information Document (BID) and Pamphlet

A BID was compiled to notify potential stakeholders of the Proponent's intended activities, provide information on the proposed project, set out the EIA process and inform stakeholders how they can participate in the project. The BID was written in simple English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa and was distributed to identified stakeholders during the Screening and Iterative Design phase. Stakeholders who register during the lifecycle of the EIA process will be sent the BID to provide the basic information of the project. The BID includes an introduction to all three proposed Impofu Wind Farms as well as the Grid Connection and therefore provides a simple overview of the proposed development and the English version has been included in Appendix 2 to this PPR.

A one-page pamphlet was also prepared **in all three languages** with the main focus to distribute to tenants and occupiers of land of landowners and adjacent landowners. During the focus group meetings Landowners and Adjacent Landowners were requested to distribute the pamphlets to their tenants and workers. The English version of the pamphlet and proof of distribution is provided in Appendix 2.

3.6. Focus Group Meetings

Three focus group meetings were held at two venues over a three-day period. An authority focus group meeting was held at the Aurecon's Port Elizabeth office on 6 February 2018, and the key stakeholder and landowner focus group meetings were held at The St Francis Links in St Francis Bay on 7 and 8 February 2018. The purpose of these focus group meetings was to engage with identified representatives of each stakeholder group who could help the project team in raising some initial concerns and issues with the proposed development in the area. By proactively encouraging participation in the EIA process, the project team hope to build a relationship with the members of the community to ensure that the project has been adequately communicated to the public, and that local insights are brought into the impact assessment. Proof of the invitations are included in Appendix 1 and meeting notes are available in Appendix 4 of this PPR.

A summary of concerns that were raised in these meetings have been taken into consideration in the Pre-Application Scoping Report and include the following:

- Concerns were raised regarding the increase in the cumulative impact of mortality of bird and bat species by the proposed Impofu Wind farms given the baseline impact already includes the mortalities from the existing wind farms in the area. Specific concern was raised on the robustness of the cumulative assessment in the pre-construction studies for birds and bats;
- An investigation of alternative technologies such as vortex turbines, and constructing offshore wind farms should be considered;
- A number of queries centred around job creation from the proposed wind farm;
- Concern was highlighted on the possible impact on the existing road network;

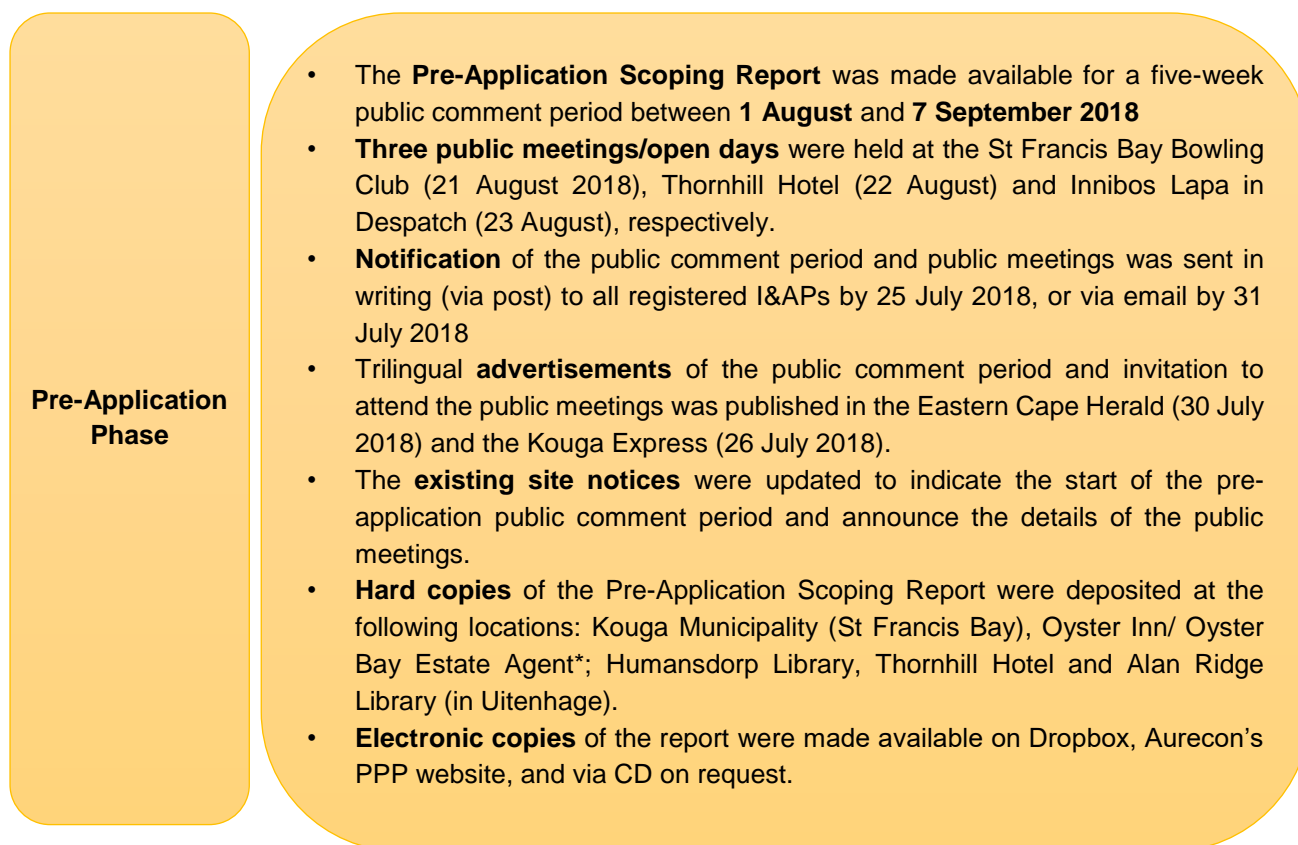
- The area is known for its high potential agricultural land, and the anticipated impacts on agriculture was raised; and
- Concern was raised with regards to biosecurity and the threat of animals moving between farm properties.

4. Pre-application Scoping Phase

Over the last decade, the area surrounding the proposed Impofu Wind Farms site has experienced numerous EIA processes for wind farm developments, as well as nuclear (Thuyspunt). The EAP and Proponent recognised the level of engagement that had been seen from residents and I&APs in these processes, and therefore understood that the level of public participation that fall within the legislated timeframes (as set out in the 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended) would not be sufficient for this project. The Pre-Application Scoping Report was therefore prepared to be used to engage with I&APs proactively and to hear the concerns of I&APs early on in the project, so that it can be addressed where possible, and not be restricted by tight legislated timeframes. The EIA process was developed as an iterative process to ensure the best outcomes for society and the environment and thus this extra opportunity for input by the IAP's ensures best practice in this regard.

The purpose of this Pre-Application Scoping Report is to provide the background to the project and the work undertaken to date, as well as outline the scope of work to be undertaken in the EIA phase. More specifically, this report documents the process undertaken to date including the approach to alternatives, a profile of the existing study area, identifies any issues and potential impacts on the environment, and sets out the way forward and Plan of Study for the EIA.

The PPP undertaken during the Pre-Application Scoping phase has been summarised in Figure 6 below.



*The Oyster Inn (shop) was closed for renovations and reopened on 6 August 2018, after the pre-application public comment period commenced. The reports were therefore temporarily placed at the offices of the Oyster Bay Estate Agent (6 Tornyn Street, Oyster Bay) from 1-6 August 2018

Figure 6: Summary of Pre-Application Scoping phase PPP

The Pre-Application Scoping Report was therefore made available for a five-week public comment period from **1 August 2018 to 7 September 2018**. Registered I&APs identified in the Screening and Iterative Design phase were notified of this comment period via letters delivered by post and/ or emails sent via MailChimp. The notification letter has been included in Appendix 1, along with the proof of postal delivery and email delivery.

Electronic copies were made available to I&APs on request via CD or Dropbox, and the full report has been uploaded to the Aurecon website: <http://www.aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>. Proof of this has been included in Appendix 3.

4.1. Site Notices

The existing site notices were updated with an A4 overlay notifying I&APs of the pre-application PPP comment period, with wording shown below in Figure 7. A total of seventeen (17) site notices were fixed across the Koukamma Local Municipality, Kouga Local Municipality and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality to inform the general public of the pre-application public comment period Refer to Table 4 for proof of placement of the site notices.

NOTIFICATION OF FIVE WEEK PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND INVITATION TO REGISTER INTEREST AND ATTEND PUBLIC MEETINGS/ OPEN HOUSE

1 August – 7 September 2018

The following reports are now available for public comment:

- Pre-Application Scoping Report for **Impofu North Wind Farm**
- Pre-Application Scoping Report for **Impofu West Wind Farm**
- Pre-Application Scoping Report for **Impofu East Wind Farm**
- Pre-Application Basic Assessment Report for **Impofu Grid Connection**

For more information on the project, to register your interest to receive future notifications, or to access electronic copies of the report, please contact Aurecon:

Contact person: Ms Zoë Palmer
 Tel: 021 526 6069
 Email: ppp@aurecongroup.com

Come meet the EIA team at an open house public meeting to find out more:

Date	Meeting venue	Venue address	Available times and main focus
21 August 2018	St Francis Bowling Club	St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay	9am to 7:30pm- Wind Farm and Grid Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
22 August 2018	Thornhill Hotel	1 Main Road, Thornhill	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
23 August 2018	Innibos Lapa	Farm Florida, 321 Eland Street Despatch	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal Presentations at 10h30 and 18h00

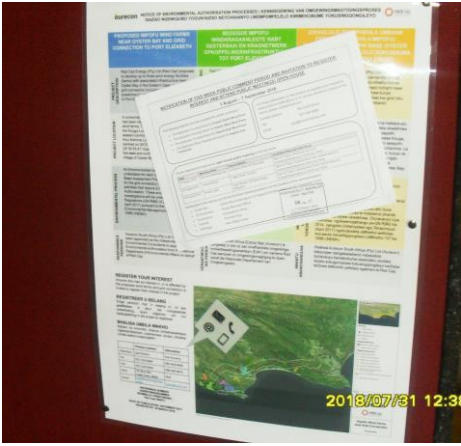

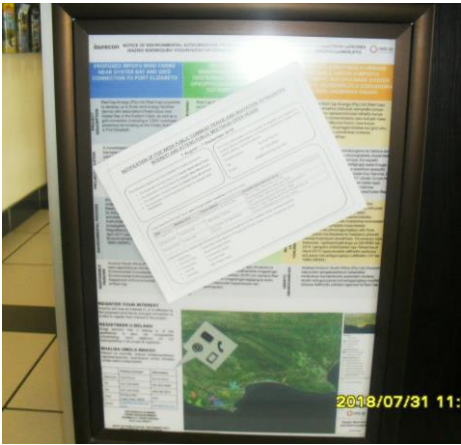
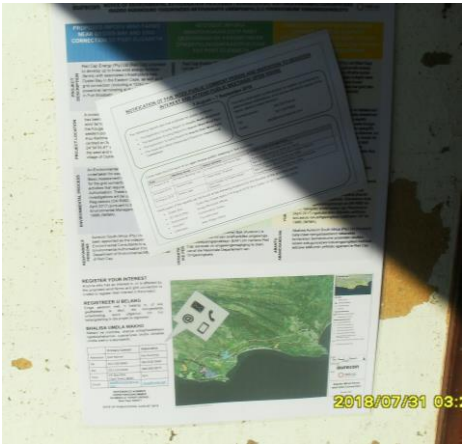

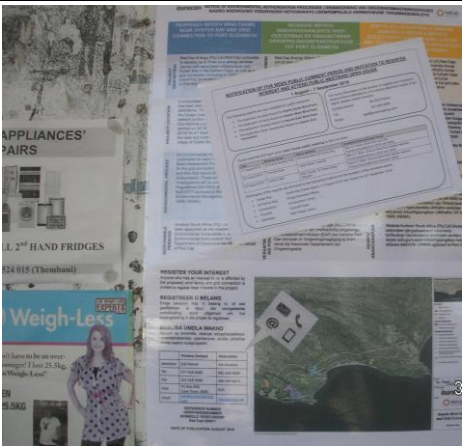
Hardcopies of the reports can be found at the following locations for the duration of the comment period:



- Oyster Bay: Oyster Bay Estate Agent (1-6 August 2018) then Oyster Inn (6-7 September 2018)
- St Francis Bay: Kouga Municipal Offices
- Humansdorp: Humansdorp Library
- Thornhill: Thornhill Hotel
- Uitenhage: Allan Ridge Library

Figure 7: English update to site notice

Table 4: Location and proof of pre-application site notices

Location	Alan Ridge Library Uitenhage		Booyesen's Park Hall	
Coordinates	33°46'30.49"S	25°24'0.25"E	33°51'15.43"S	25°27'28.08"E
Photograph				
Location	Uzamawethu Hall Oyster Bay		Fountains Mall	
Coordinates	34° 9'58.05"S	24°39'51.39"E	34° 1'51.40"S	24°53'50.07"E
Photograph				
Location	Humansdorp Shoprite		Humansdorp Library	
Coordinates	34° 1'36.65"S	24°46'14.64"E	34° 1'38.94"S	24°46'21.57"E
Photograph				

Location	Jeffreys Bay Library		Kwanobuhle Library-Elukhanyisweni	
Coordinates	34° 2'1.56"S	24°54'57.72"E	33°49'17.14"S	25°23'10.38"E
Photograph				
Location	Mentors Plaza		Oyster Bay Café Inn	
Coordinates	34° 0'57.77"S	24°53'8.39"E	34°10'11.42"S	24°39'11.60"E
Photograph				
Location	Sea Vista Hall		Shoprite Despach	
Coordinates	34°10'31.62"S	24°49'12.49"E	33°47'56.56"S	25°28'6.77"E
Photograph				

Location	St Francis Bay Spar		Thornhill Plaza	
Coordinates	34° 9'50.16"S	24°49'39.17"E	33°53'39.05"S	25° 8'19.42"E
Photograph				

4.2. Advertisements

An advertisement, in Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa, was placed in the Eastern Cape Herald on 30 July 2018, as well as in the Kouga Express, on 26 July 2018. The English text has been included in Figure 8. Proof of the Eastern Cape Herald advertisement is included in Figure 9 and the Kouga Express is included in Figure 10.



COME AND HAVE YOUR SAY!

Environmental Impact Assessment Process for proposed Wind Farms and Grid connection

What are we talking about? Three new wind farms and a 132 kV powerline

Where will this happen? The proposed Impofu wind farms will be near Oyster Bay, and the grid connection/ powerline will run from the wind farms to Port Elizabeth (via the Melkhout, Sans Souci and Chatty substations)

Who is the Developer? Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) through the following companies: Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd, Red Cap Impofu East (Pty) Ltd and Red Cap Impofu West (Pty) Ltd.

And the Environmental Consultant? Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd is investigating a range of environmental and social impacts that the wind farms and powerline might create. Aurecon has written reports that present the assessment of these impacts and the reports will need to be approved by the national Department of Environmental Affairs before construction can begin. Aurecon have made these reports available for public comment and have organised public open days/ meetings to get input from any interested or affected parties before the official legislated application process starts.

Why do you want my opinion? Aurecon would like to have input from the public (that is you!) in the process. It is important to get input from local people about potential development that may take place in their area – you might know something about the area that would add value to the project or may have questions related to the potential development.

How do I participate? You can download them directly at <https://www.aurecongroup.com/public-participation> or if you have any problems with that you can contact the EIA Public Participation team (details below) for a digital copy of the report. If you do not have access to a computer or the internet you will find printed copies at Kouga Municipal Offices (St Francis Bay), Oyster Inn, Humansdorp Library, Thornhill Hotel and Alan Ridge Library (Uitenhage). Please note the Oyster Inn will only open on 6 August 2018 until then the reports can be accessed from the Oyster Bay Estate Agency. You can also attend one of three public open days St Francis Bay, Thornhill or Despatch, or contact us to have a discussion. A five-week comment period has been provided for this stage of the project, from 1 August until 7 September 2018.

Where will these open days/ meetings be?

Date	Meeting venue	Venue address	Available times and main focus
21 August 2018	St Francis Bowling Club	St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay	9am to 7:30pm- Wind Farm and Grid Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
22 August 2018	Thornhill Hotel	1 Main Road, Thornhill	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
23 August 2018	Innibos Lapa	Farm Florida 321 Eland Street Despatch	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal Presentations at 10h30 and 18h00

What if I cannot attend the open days? You can still register as an Interested and Affected Party (I&AP). All registered I&APs will be notified and updated on the project. By attending the meeting Aurecon will automatically register you as an I&AP, however we would appreciate it your RSVP in advance.

Who do I contact if I want to receive more information or would like to attend the open days? Please contact the Aurecon by means of one of the following methods:

Attention:	Zoë Palmer	Ilse Aucamp
Telephone:	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fax:	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Post:	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	N/A
Email:	ppp@aurecongroup.com	ilsea@latic.net



Figure 8: English Advert text

4.3. Public meeting/ open day

Three pre-application public open house meetings for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection were held over three days: 21 August 2018 at St Francis Bowling club, 22 August 2018 at the Thornhill Hotel and 23 August 2018 at Innibos Lapa in Despatch. The project team representatives present at the meetings included environmental assessment practitioners (EAPs) from Aurecon, the proponent, Red Cap, and a specialist stakeholder engagement facilitator, and were available to engage in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa where necessary. The project team were available at each venue from 09h00 to 19h30 with a formal presentation given at 10h30 and 18h00 each day.

During the planning of the public meetings, it was considered that I&APs might not be able to attend the public meeting times due to other commitments such as work. The team therefore felt that an open house format throughout the day would allow for the team to be truly accessible. Informative posters about the project were displayed in each venue and were used as reference points for I&APs who would attend between presentations. These are included in the meeting notes in Appendix 4.

Comment forms and copies of the BID and non-technical summaries (in English, Afrikaans and IsiXhosa) were made available to the public at the open house meetings (please refer to Appendix 4). A total of 29 people attended the public meeting/open house at the St Francis Bowling Club, and 25 people attending the public meeting/ open house at the Thornhill Hotel. The public meeting/ open house at Innibos Lapa had no attendees. A summary of the meeting presentations, attendance registers and meeting notes have been included in Appendix 4.

5. Scoping Phase Consultation

The PPP during the scoping phase has been summarised as follows:

Scoping Phase

- The **Draft Scoping Report** will be made available for a 30-day public comment period between **11 October** and **9 November 2018**.
- **Notification** of the public comment period will be sent in writing to all registered I&APs by 4 October 2018 by post, or 10 October 2018 via email.
- **Hard copies** of the Draft Scoping Report will be made available at the following locations: Kouga Municipality (St Francis Bay), Oyster Inn, Humansdorp Library, and Thornhill Hotel. A hard copy of the report will also be made available to the Organs of State who require one to provide comment.
- **Electronic copies** of the report will be made available on Dropbox, Aurecon's PPP website, and via CD on request.
-

Figure 11: Summary of the PPP to be undertaken during the Draft Scoping phase

The proof of the scoping phase PPP will be included in this report following the closure of the 30 day public comment period on 9 November 2018.

6. Comments and Responses

Throughout the EIA process, any comments received from I&APs will be summarised here with the response from Aurecon (and supported by specialists or the Applicant where necessary). The original comments and responses will be included in Appendix 5. Please note that I&AP registrations are not included here.

Table 5: I&AP Comments and Responses

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
Screening and Iterative Design phase			
1	15 January 2018 Letter/ email SANRAL (Chumisa Njingana and Nenekazi Songxaba)	<p>The South African National Roads Agency (SOC) Limited (SANRAL) have the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wind turbines must be erected at least 200m from the National Road Reserve boundary, if this requirement cannot be met, then a good motivation has to be submitted to SANRAL as to why the wind turbines should be erected closer. - All other buildings/ structures should be erected at least 60m from the National Road Reserve boundary and/or 500m from any intersection. - If access is required from the National Road, an approval from SANRAL is required, otherwise access can be obtained from the nearest numbered route. - SANRAL grants Red-Cap to undertake the pre and post application Environmental Impact Assessment processes • A formal application together with the plans of the proposed wind farm must be submitted to SANRAL. 	EAP: The comments provided by SANRAL will be considered during the development of the layout for the wind farms. Further correspondence through the EIA and other planning phases of the proposed development will ensure that SANRAL's concerns are addressed.
2	7 March 2018 Email Paul Weaver	<p><i>The following comment was received from Mr Weaver in response to the circulation of the focus group meeting notes:</i></p> <p>As a resident of Saint Francis Bay, I wish to add to the comments made regarding the above by Nigel Aitken & Brian Codling before the closure of such this evening.</p> <p>Evidently the project is planned to go ahead & reiterate the need for the provision of a satisfactory road system suitable to transport</p>	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Mr. Weaver (08 March 2018), thanking him for his email and in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms project. Mr. Weaver was provided with the background information document for the project which provided him with a bit more detail on the process going forward.</p> <p>During the early engagement we've had so far with stakeholders in the area, we have picked up on the queries around alternative turbine types (e.g. vortex turbines vs bladed). We will therefore</p>

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
		<p>such a considerable load in advance of the shipping of the apparatus to the proposed site.</p> <p>Wind farms raise many environmental issues- namely they are regarded as an eyesore & are responsible for the destruction of a considerable amount of bird life.</p> <p>However, it is proposed in Europe that from 2018 the bladed windmills will be slowly replaced or added to by vortex windmills. They are much cheaper to produce, install, maintain, cause less destruction to wildlife, have ground attached generators more accessible to fire department should the generators catch fire, being of a vertical nature many more may be erected in a smaller surface area, producing at the same time almost an identical quantity of electricity. I therefore request that my suggestion is well noted for the advantage of all our residents and wildlife.</p> <p>I thank you in advance for your acknowledgement of the above.</p>	<p>speak to the turbine type alternatives in the Scoping Reports, to ensure that these suggestions are discussed in our assessment. Please note, however, that many of these alternative turbines are not yet commercially viable in South Africa.</p> <p>We also made note of Mr Weaver's concern around the impact of transporting the materials to site during construction, as well as the visual impact and impact on birds. Specialists have been appointed to specifically investigate the potential impacts on these portions of the environment, and we will share their findings in our reports when they are available.</p>
		<p><i>Mr Weaver responded to our email dated on 15 March 2018.</i></p> <p>Thanks for your recent correspondence.</p> <p>You requested what commission or group I belonged to. I am in the process of creating an environmental group for Santareme. Hopefully it'll take off successfully in early May.</p> <p>My ambition is to stand for election as a local councillor in the future. It is for this reason that I am attempting to take an active role in associated issues. Regarding the comments that I made on the intended wind farm outside Oyster Bay, could you please enlighten me why the more economical vortex wind generators are regarded as being less commercially viable.</p> <p>An enormous amount of research has been done around the world on blade type wind generators & their effect on wildlife - it's for this reason that European farms are changing to the new vortex model. South Africa , and especially Oyster Bay is an area with very little air pollution. Such localities are known for an abundance</p>	<p>EAP: Two responses were prepared and sent via email to Mr Weaver on 16th and 20th March (sent via two individuals of the EAP team).</p> <p>Mr Weaver's comments were not captured in the notes for the focus group meeting, as the purpose of the notes was to reflect what happened in the meeting on the day. Mr Weaver's, comments have however been recorded and responses included in the Public Participation Report which will be compiled as an annexure to the scoping reports for the wind farms (and basic assessment report for the grid connection, where appropriate). As mentioned in the FGM meeting notes, we will circulate our reports before an application for environmental authorisation has been submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as a "Pre-Application report". In this report we will present the comments we received on the proposed development before the reports were circulated. These comments will then be carried through the EIA project phases, to ensure that they are submitted to the DEA with the final reports for their decision making process.</p>

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		<p>in bird life as a result. I have spoken to other environmentalists who are of the opinion that sufficient research has been performed in South Africa to draw valid conclusions regarding blade type wind farms that have been already installed. It has even been recorded that a certain degree of stunting of plant growth occurs for notable distances behind the direction of wind flow.</p> <p>I noted that no record of my comments submitted before the deadline were noted anywhere & would appreciate it if you could very kindly inform me the reason for such a decision.</p> <p>I thank you in advance for your attention to the matter.</p>	<p>The email also included a note to say that Red Cap would be asked to provide more detail on the alternative details, and this would be sent in another email.</p> <p><i>Email sent to Mr Weaver on 20th March 2018:</i></p> <p>The developer is aware that there are a number of alternative wind turbine designs being experimented with, such as the vortex turbines, vertical axis turbines and even a tethered “energy kite”. They are very excited by these ongoing innovations that will hopefully continue to keep wind power at the forefront of energy generation.</p> <p>Wind farm developers are always wanting to find a turbine that is more cost effective, has the highest energy conversion factor, has reduced environmental impacts and has a proven track record in the industry. Unfortunately, at this point in time none of the other turbine technologies mentioned above are commercially viable and also don't have an established track record in the commercial wind generation market. For example, see http://www.vortexbladeless.com/technology.php. The website indicates that there are 2 vortex turbines, one is a 100W model and the other is a 4kW version. Both of these are noted as being “under development”. Given they are still under development, and thus do not yet have a proven commercial track record and they are also at this stage too small in generation capacity for commercial use (commercial land based wind turbines these days are from about 2MW to 5MW), they are not yet suitable for commercial wind farm development. In addition, the South African Government's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REI4P) rules, as set by the South African Department of Energy, specifically require a type certification of the specific wind turbine one proposes to use, which to date has only been given to the horizontal axis wind turbines currently in large scale commercial production.</p> <p>Please be assured that our Scoping and EIA Reports for the Impofu Project will consider various alternatives.</p>

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			Mr Weaver was also requested to kindly forward any information/ studies regarding the potential impact of the turbine design and blade type on plant species to us, so that the ecological specialist can consider this potential impact in the EIA process.
3	14 March 2018 Email Mr Johann Benade	In response to receiving the focus group meeting notes, Mr Benade confirmed that the technical and legislative approach for the project appeared to be in order. He added concern about political interference in the independent power producer (IPP) process and the impact on service providers, therefore he is of the opinion that the EIA process for these wind farms is pre-mature.	EAP: An email was sent to Mr Benade (16 March 2018) thanking him for his email and confirmation of the meeting notes. Unfortunately, the hurdles around the signing of the power producer agreements (PPAs) seem[ed] [at the time] to be ongoing. However, there is still a possibility that this wind farm may be able to sell its power privately to the municipalities in the area, based on the outcome of the court case that is currently happening at the Cape Town High Court. However, as the EIA process takes some time to get through, this may all change by the time the project reaches construction in 2021 (if it does reach construction, this will be the earliest date).
4	05 July 2018 Email Mr. Mlamli Rala	<i>The following comment was received from Mr Rala in response to the circulation of the pamphlets on the Red Cap project.</i> I reside and work at Sandwater Boerdery Farm in Humansdorp close to Gibson Bay. We received pamphlets about the Redcap project and we were told to sign to acknowledge that we got them. We as residence and workers at the farm would like to know how will this project benefit us, that is our main concern. We have seen these all over but we don't know if the communities benefit at all.	EAP: An email was sent to Mr. Rala (16 July 2018), thanking him for his email and apologising for the late response. The development of Wind Farms across South Africa, and specifically on the farms near Humansdorp, have been funded by private investors from around the world. As part of the requirements of our national Department of energy to build these wind farms, the developers need to commit to supporting local economic development and enterprise development (in their words the development of small businesses). During the construction period, the developers are asked to prioritise job opportunities to local communities, where possible, and are required to pay towards a community trust. In the operational phase (when the wind farm is generating electricity) some of the money that is earned from selling the electricity is also contributed towards the community fund. The money in this community fund is allocated to a variety of projects closely related to education and literacy, skills

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			<p>development and training, healthcare, recreation and initiatives that help small businesses.</p> <p>The existing wind farms in the area have already invested in projects such as the building of a new library and information technology (computer) centre at Sea Vista in St Francis Bay and a solar powered lab at Umzamowethu. Local schools and creches as well as a clinic waiting and consulting room in Umzamowethu have also been built. Other small contributions include supplying antenatal (birth) clinic equipment, improved HIV and AID support services and vulnerable children programmes, drivers licence programmes, soup kitchens, youth upliftment through sports and education support programmes and even scholarship programmes. Sports facilities in the area have also been upgraded, and there is ongoing funding allocated to the maintenance of the poorly maintained local gravel roads. This means that the area is easier and safer to travel around, making it more accessible. During the recent fires, and previous floods, money was also allocated to helping communities rebuild their damage structures.</p> <p>As you can see, most of the initiatives are aimed at improving local communities' infrastructure and service delivery, rather than directly benefiting individuals.</p>
Pre-Application Phase			
5.	01 August 2018 Email SENTECH (Mr. Serame Motlhake)	<p>In order for SENTECH to make comments/objections, a study is always undertaken to determine if any of our networks will be affected. The following process is followed: Info highlighted in red</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A preliminary study to be conducted and a quotation for a detailed study. A .kml with wind turbine positions is required for this purpose; 2. We will conduct the preliminary study of wind farm location to determine how many terrestrial transmitter stations might be affected. Based on the findings we will forward the man hours 	EAP: An email was sent to Mr Motlhake thanking him for the email on 01 August 2018 and stated that his email was forwarded to the proponent who is aware of his request to undertake a preliminary study and will be in contact with him directly to supply the requested information.

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		<p>required for the study to our Marketing and Sales Division who will then issue a quotation;</p> <p>3. Once the amount is settled an interference investigation study will be conducted. The results and findings will be compiled in an interference assessment report. If the findings indicate that the interference area and number of people affected is acceptable a conditional letter of approval will be provided.</p> <p>4.The following information is required for the detailed study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest .kml WTG layout of the wind farm;- NOT PROVIDED IN THE REPORTS • Number of wind turbines (please provide the total number of wind turbines - provided in reports • Height of wind turbine up to the hub; - provided in reports • Length of wind turbine blade - provided in reports • Maximum blade width- provided in reports • Diameter of Tower at base - provided in reports • Diameter of Tower below hub - provided in reports <p>5. Demarcated map indicating wind turbine positions and wind farm boundary areas.</p>	
6.	01 August 2018 Email DEDEA (Dayalan Govender)	Please ensure that all listed activities are applied for.	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Mr Govender on 2 August 2018 thanking him for his email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.</p> <p>We will ensure that all applicable listed activities are applied for in the application for environmental authorisation.</p>
7.	03 August 2018 Email Eskom (Mr. John Geeringh)	<p>Please find attached the Eskom requirements for RE developments at or near Eskom Infrastructure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eskom's rights and services must be acknowledged and respected at all times. 2. Eskom shall at all times retain unobstructed access to and egress from its servitudes. 	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Mr Geeringh on 6 August 2018, thanking him for the email. It was noted in the email that the Eskom requirements have been considered in the current layout of the wind turbines and will be considered in the layout of the grid connection within the corridor. Aurecon also passed the requirements onto the Proponent to ensure that it is considered in the detail design phase.</p>

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		<p>3. Eskom's consent does not relieve the developer from obtaining the necessary statutory, land owner or municipal approvals.</p> <p>4. Any cost incurred by Eskom as a result of non-compliance to any relevant environmental legislation will be charged to the developer.</p> <p>5. If Eskom has to incur any expenditure in order to comply with statutory clearances or other regulations as a result of the developer's activities or because of the presence of his equipment or installation within the servitude restriction area, the developer shall pay such costs to Eskom on demand.</p> <p>6. The use of explosives of any type within 500 metres of Eskom's services shall only occur with Eskom's previous written permission. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least fourteen working days prior notice of the commencement of blasting. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued in terms of the blasting process. It is advisable to make application separately in this regard.</p> <p>7. Changes in ground level may not infringe statutory ground to conductor clearances or statutory visibility clearances. After any changes in ground level, the surface shall be rehabilitated and stabilised so as to prevent erosion. The measures taken shall not be held responsible for damage to the developer's equipment.</p> <p>8. Eskom shall not be liable for the death or injury to any person or for the loss of or damage to any property whether as a result of the encroachment or of the use of the servitude area by the developer, his/her agent, contractors, employees, successors in title, and assignees. The developer indemnifies Eskom against loss, claims or damages including claims pertaining to consequential damages by third parties whether as a result of damage to or interruption of or interference with Eskom's services</p>	<p>In a separate email, Mr Geeringh asked for the kmz of the properties that would be affected by the proposed wind farms and powerline corridor, which was sent by Aurecon on 6 August 2018 via email.</p>

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		<p>or apparatus or otherwise. Eskom will not be held responsible for damages to the developer's equipment.</p> <p>9. No mechanical equipment, including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus ad/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement to work. this allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager.</p> <p>10. Eskom's right and duties in the servitude shall be accepted as having prior right at all times and shall not be constructed or interfered with.</p> <p>11. Under no circumstances shall rubble, earth or other material be dumped within the servitude restriction area. The developer shall maintain the area concerned to Esko's satisfaction. The developer shall be liable to Eskom for the cost of any remedial action which has to be carried out by Eskom.</p> <p>12. The clearances between Eskom's live electrical equipment and the proposed construction work shall be observed as stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety At, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993).</p> <p>13. Equipment shall be regarded electrically live and therefore dangerous at all times.</p> <p>14. In spite of the restrictions stipulated by Regulation 15 of the Electrical Machinery Regulations of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993), as an additional safety precaution, Eskom will not approve the erection of houses or structures occupied or frequented by human beings, under the power lines or within the servitude restriction area.</p>	

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		<p>15. Eskom may stipulate any additional requirements to highlight any possible exposure to Customers or Public to coming into contact or be exposed to any dangers of Eskom plant.</p> <p>16. It is required of the developer to familiarise himself with all safety hazards related to Electrical Plant.</p> <p>17. No mechanical equipment including mechanical excavators or high lifting machinery, shall be used in the vicinity of Eskom's apparatus and/or services, without prior written permission having been granted by Eskom. If such, permission is granted the developer must give at least seven working days' notice prior to the commencement of work. This allows time for arrangements to be made for supervision and/or precautionary instructions to be issued by the relevant Eskom Manager</p>	
8.	<p>15 August 2018 Email Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Serah Muobeleni)</p>	<p>Mr Muobeleni confirmed receipt of notification. The Department would require a formal hard copy application to provide comments on the proposed wind energy.</p>	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Mr Muobeleni on 15 August 2018. It was highlighted that these reports were being circulated for the pre-application comment period, and therefore do not fall within the legislated timeframes. The Department will be provided with a hardcopy report of the legislated scoping reports for the proposed wind farms later this year, and the legislated basic assessment report for the grid connection early next year for comment. Should Mr Muobeleni foresee an issue with this and would like to provide comment on the pre-application reports and need a hardcopy of each report, he should contact the EAP in this regard.</p>
9.	<p>15 August 2018 Email Frank Silberbauer</p>	<p>I am at present acting as ECO on various contracts for the Kouga Local Municipality. One such project is the removal and stabilization of dune slugs at Oyster Bay. When the previous wind farm at Gibson Bay was being built Redcap tested the sand from our works at Oyster Bay and found that it would be most suitable as bedding material for trenches etc. The Kouga Municipality was happy at that time, it was deemed too late to get necessary permissions and the idea was shelved.</p> <p>If at all you could entertain the use of this material from Oyster bay for sand source for the new projects and perhaps assist with the</p>	<p>Applicant: An email was sent to Mr Silberbauer from the EAP on 4 September 2018 with the following response provided by Red Cap:</p> <p>At the start of construction of the Gibson Bay Wind Farm, the civil contractor (Power Construction) was already starting work when Red Cap was made aware of the dune sand issue and thus approached them to use the Oyster Bay dune sand. Power subsequently tested the sand for suitability for use in the foundation concrete mix and found it to comply with necessary quality standards, as you correctly highlighted below. Despite</p>

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		<p>mining and rehabilitation of these dunes, which would provide work for the local community etc. If this option proves of benefit to all parties could you include the necessary permissions in your assessment and from our side if necessary we will have the existing Authorisation amended to come into line with your works?</p> <p>I have included both Mr. Oosthuizen from infrastructure Services and Mr. Govender from DEDEAT in this correspondence.</p>	<p>support from the Kouga Municipality & DEDEAT at the time, DMR confirmed that a mining permit was required to move the sand for construction use from Oyster Bay to the batching plant near site and Power could not take the time risk of going through that approval process (which is also not guaranteed to be approved).</p> <p>Should the Impofu project proceed to construction, the contractors are likely to be interested in using the Oyster Bay sand given its proximity to the site on condition that it still be available free of charge and meet the required quality criteria at that point in time. If the sand was found to be suitable and have no cost attached to it, they would still have to pay for and obtain the necessary approvals as may be required by DMR (and other relevant authorities) ahead of time and at their risk before they could use it.</p> <p>If construction is to go ahead, Red Cap will inform the possible contractors of this potential source of sand and advise them to engage with the Kouga LM & DEDEAT to determine whether the option still exists to use the Oyster Bay sand for inclusion in their proposals.</p>
10.	15 August 2018 Email SABAA (Kate MacEwan)	<p>Please find below my comments with respect to the three Impofu Wind Farms (applicable to all three Scoping Reports for Impofu North, Impofu East and Impofu West and referral to the Bat Specialist reports are also made under each point). These comments are from me only, although I have cc'ed the rest of SABAAP if they would like to comment further:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7.5.1 of Scoping reports: Fruit Bat species will also be killed, these are not listed in the report or discussed. Whilst <i>Tadarida aegyptica</i> and <i>Neoromicia capensis</i> will likely be killed in the highest numbers, quite a few <i>Miniopterus natalensis</i> and <i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i> will likely also be killed and possibly others, due to the close vicinity to caves. 	<p>EAP/ Specialist: An email was sent to Ms MacEwan on 20 September 2018 by the EAP, with responses forming a consolidated response from the EAP and bat specialist, Animalia.</p> <p>The specialist has included the fruit bat species in the specialist scoping report, however this was not clear in the pre-application scoping report. This has section has been updated by Aurecon.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 7.3 of Scoping Report: The conservation statuses of the bats are not correct according to the '2016 listing'. which listing is the specialist referring to as no reference is made? It is also important to list the provincial protection status of the bats and to stress that high fatality numbers of Least Concern bats is also significant, due to the ecosystem services provided by these bats and the risk of cause a decline in the conservation status of these bats. As stated in the specialist reports: "Due to the high abundance and widespread distribution of this species, high mortality rates due to wind turbines would be a cause of concern as these species have more significant ecological roles than the rarer bat species and are displaying moderate to high numbers of mortalities at nearby operating wind farms". 	<p>The specialist has indicated that he will review the conservation statuses in the table, and will update with the provincial listings accordingly. Aurecon will also update the scoping report based on these changes.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7.5.3 of Scoping report: Another mitigation measure is to ensure all lights are down hooded. 	<p>This proposed mitigation will be added to both the specialist reports and scoping reports.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7.5.5 of Scoping report: Not only two species will be killed. Why is the impact significance of bat fatalities pre-mitigation moderate? Without specific mitigation measures in place yet, how can this be reduced to minor? It is too early in the process to make such statements. This can only be done once 12 months of monitoring is complete and a detailed mitigation plan is designed. 	<p>The specialist agrees that the pre- and post-mitigation significance should both be moderate, until more information is available from the pre-construction monitoring. This will be updated in the scoping and specialist reports, and the impact will be fully assessed in the draft EIR phase with the findings of the completed 12 months pre-construction monitoring.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 8.2 of Scoping report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ How can cumulative bat fatalities over such an extensive network of windfarms not be significant? I disagree with this and request that this be revisited. 	<p>This was an error in the pre-application scoping reports and will be corrected in the draft scoping reports. We agree that the impact is not insignificant.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is concerning that the Scoping reports make no mention anywhere about the occurrence and the importance of various large cave roosts in the vicinity of Impofu, particularly one cave being 7-15km from the sites respectively and others inland. This cave is mentioned in the specialist report, but its significant is 	<p>The sensitivity map will be updated in the specialist report to include the 10km buffer around this specific cave, as well as a 5km buffer around the Tsitsikamma River as decided in the meeting with SABAAP. In the nearby operational study you refer to, the significantly higher fatalities at turbines near the cave are mostly bat species not residing in caves in general, so therefore</p>

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		<p>not emphasized. Such roosts should be a major consideration in the assessment of both local and cumulative impacts. Such caves should be assigned a no-development buffer zone according to <i>Sowler et al.</i> (2017). The fact that the preconstruction study of a currently operational site nearby did not buffer this cave, has led to significantly higher fatalities at turbines close to this cave compared with turbines further away from the cave.</p>	<p>the elevated mortalities at these turbines are not due to their closer vicinity to the cave, but rather due to the closer vicinity to the Tsitsikamma River and valley habitat.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is very important that the DEA are fully informed and understand the current impacts and the importance of the cumulative impact assessment in this region before new approvals are made due to the high density of wind farms in this region. SABAAP can be available to attend meeting if required. 	<p>This was an error in the pre-application scoping reports and will be corrected in the draft scoping reports.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7 of Bat Specialist Report: The threshold Document (MacEwan et al. 2018) is designed to suggest sustainable levels of fatalities for sites, it is not designed to predict what fatalities will be. I have a serious concern that actually fatality numbers have been predicted in this section. This is particularly concerning as it appears that the specialist have used total number of passes per site across all microphones (where no. of microphones and recording nights would have differed) to calculate an estimator of fatalities. I do not support this methodology and it should not be included in a Scoping Phase level report. The purpose of Scoping phase is to identify potential impacts that need to be investigated further in the EIA phase. The purpose of the 12 months of preconstruction monitoring is to inform the EIA in terms of site layout, assessing the impacts and to make sound site-specific mitigation recommendations that are to be adapted in the operational phase. Even at the EIA phase, it is very risky to predict actual fatalities in such a way. I 	<p>The specialist has indicated that the Threshold Document was not used to predict the fatalities, but rather to gauge the sustainability of the predicted fatalities. The cumulative section will be significantly updated at the end of the preconstruction study to help inform the EIA. He further agrees that it is then better to use bat passes per night or hour, to be more precise. The specialist will include a statement on the level of confidence of his cumulative assessment and outcome in the draft EIR phase. Furthermore, the draft scoping reports will be updated to address these changes.</p>

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		<p>do agree that in general-higher bat activity levels are likely to result in higher fatality umbers, but an average or median bat passes per night or per hour should be used, not a total bas passes per site.</p> <p><i>David Jacobs subsequently responded to the email and indicated his support for the points raised by Kate, indicating he had nothing further to add.</i></p>	
11.	<p>15 August 2018 Email Gideon Groenewald</p>	<p>Mr Groenewald requested that all information be communicated to him on behalf of his father that is a potential landowner.</p> <p>From first observation of the site indicated by you I am sure that it in fact is the land that belongs to my Dad. I am in the process of finding out what the title deed is for the property, but it most probably is Portion 10 of the Farm 735 near Oyster Bay.</p> <p>As this is obviously mostly an introduction to the Project, I am sure you will keep me informed of any recordings of "significant" Natural and Socio-Economic Impacts that are identified in terms of this EIA study.</p> <p>Due to the timing of the information transfer and the fact that the invitations to the Public Meetings reached me too late to make any meaningful comments, I will rely on the e-mail communication that you will obviously share during the follow-up of the BAR and let me know of any features that you think might affect our land both Positively as well as Negatively, as it can be either.</p>	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Mr Groenewald on 28 August 2018 and confirmed he was added to the database.</p> <p>Before I go into too much detail, could you please confirm that the farm that your father owns is Portion 10 of Farm 735, just outside Oyster Bay? I've highlighted it in purple in the image below. The thick white boundary in the image shows the outline of the proposed Impofu East Wind Farm, which would make you an adjacent landowner. (I've attached a map of the proposed layout which you'll find more detail about in the reports and shown this property in the map with a star).</p> <p>The original email that was sent to your father on 31 July was sent online via MailChimp and can be accessed via this link: https://mailchi.mp/4eb98aa64efe/500571-opportunity-to-comment-impofu-wind-farms-and-grid. It provides an introduction to the project and explains a bit more detail of both the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay, as well as the proposed Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth. As Ilse has mentioned below, we have made the pre-application Scoping Reports (for the Wind Farms) and the pre-application Basic Assessment Report (BAR) (for the Grid Connection) available for a public comment period until 7 September 2018. You can access the reports either on Aurecon's website via the link Ilse provided, or here by Dropbox. Please let me know if you have any trouble accessing them and I'll be happy to help you find them another way.</p> <p>Once this comment period closes, we will update the reports where necessary, and then start the formal EIA process. We plan</p>

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		<p>Thank you very much for taking so much time to talk to me. I am also a registered consultant to Aurecon as a Palaeontological Specialist and although I did not work on this specific Windfarm Project you might find my name cropping up in the surrounding EIA documentation for previous PIA's done in that area. (SAHRIS Website).</p> <p>Your advice and explanation helps me to assist my Dad to understand the EIA process and reduce the "fear" of "Expropriation without Compensation" that now bothers every farmer older than 40 years of age in South Africa. I think most of your Social Impact Assessments will have to address that fear. Further to the Palaeontology of our farm, I did see some very well preserved "Trilobite" fossils in the Bokkeveld Shale and and some "Brachiopod Bivalves" in the shales exposed along the Krom River. I also found some Psuedo-trace fossils that might be tracks of arthropods in the quartzites on site, including possible "Scolithos" traces in rocks of the older Table Mountain Group.</p> <p>Your reference to the farm seems OK although my Dad says the formal reference is "Gedeelte 10 (Gedeelte van gedeelte 5) van die Plaas Welgelegen 735, Afdeling Humansdorp". That obviously dates back to the times of Jan van Riebeeck. My Dad is 92 years old and likes to know everything, although there is very little he can do about anything anymore at this stage of the Game.</p>	<p>to submit the application forms to the Department of Environmental Affairs for the wind farms in October 2018 and will make the scoping reports for the wind farms available to the public again then.</p> <p>Please do let me know if you have any specific questions about the project and I will be happy to answer them for you.</p> <p>I'm happy to help – feel free to email or call me if you would like an update at any time. I am busy drafting a summary of the meeting notes from the public meetings that took place last week, and will send them onto you when they are complete. This will give you a good idea of the general discussion around the proposed Wind Farms and Grid Connection. For ease of access, I've attached a pdf document ('Links to reports') which will take you directly to the sections of the documents as shown on our website. The non-technical summary for Impofu East Wind Farm would probably be the best place to start – it's available in English and Afrikaans (and isiXhosa), and I've attached that to this email directly.</p> <p>As you correctly indicated below, the information shared is mostly an introduction to the project for a few reasons. It is the first time many interested and affected parties (I&APs) would have been informed of the project, and it is the Scoping Phase of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process for the wind farms. In this stage, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP), gives an overview of what detail will be assessed in the next phase, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This means that the impacts are identified, but the weighting is only included in the next phase. What is a bit different about this project though, is that the Developer has asked that specialists include as much information as they can upfront, so that I&APs can engage with the detail from the beginning of this process. For this reason, you'll see that the specialist reports have actually undertaken their impact assessments in their reports. We also included another additional phase to the process, in the form of a screening</p>

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
			assessment. This was done with a multi-disciplinary team identifying the critical areas of sensitivity (No-Go areas) before the engineers had even designed the first layout. If you're interested in these findings, I'd recommend you find Chapter 5 in the pre-application Draft Scoping Report.
12.	16 August 2018 Email Koukamma Ward 1 Councillor (Jessica Plaatjies)	<p>In response to the reminder email that was sent by Aurecon on 14 August 2018, Ms Plaatjies confirmed that she did not receive the original email and indicated that she would like to know more about the project.</p> <p>I would love it if you can also extend your Public meeting to my Ward in order to create a better platform where we can engage furthermore on this project, to be honest I'm still not sure what exactly this is about however I would appreciate it if we can furthermore engage on this.</p> <p><i>In a follow-up telephone conversation held on 21 August 2018 it was identified that a mistake on the database had occurred. Ward 1 is located near Louerwater, some 50km west of the proposed site and is therefore unlikely to be affected by the proposed project.</i></p> <p><i>Please note that the correct ward councillors, Ward 4 of Koukamma and Ward 1 of Kouga Local Municipality have been informed of the proposed wind farms since 2017.</i></p>	<p>EAP: An email was set to Councillor Plaatjies (16 August 2018) thanking her for the email.</p> <p>We were informed by the Koukamma Local Municipality that you are the councillor for ward 1 – firstly, is that still correct? Secondly, were you able to open the original with the link below? We provide an overview of the proposed project in quite a bit of detail there.</p> <p>In summary, up to three new Wind Farms are being proposed near Oyster Bay called the Impofu North Wind Farm, Impofu East Wind Farm and Impofu West Wind Farm. To connect the electricity to the national electricity grid, a grid connection is proposed which will be located within a corridor that is currently under assessment that connects at some existing substations outside of Port Elizabeth. A portion of the Impofu North Wind Farm and the Impofu Grid Corridor fall within the ward 1 area.</p> <p>We have not yet submitted our application for environmental authorisation to the national Department of Environmental Affairs, however are circulating our draft reports for public comment now. The point of this pre-application consultation period is to engage with stakeholders in the area early and address any questions or concerns as effectively as possible. As you see from the email below, we are encouraging interested stakeholders to review our reports, ask questions to the project team (you can email/ phone me) or come and meet us in person at one of our public meeting open days next week (details in email below).</p> <p>I'm more than happy to explain any of this further over the phone if you would like to send me your contact number.</p>

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
13.	15 August 2018 Email WWF (Jody Brown)	<p>Would you please be so kind as to inform me whether there is a KMZ or shapefile available for the footprint of the proposed development. My organisation is a Land Holder within the area and we would like to look at the proximity of the development in relation to our properties.</p> <p><i>In a follow up email sent on 23 August 2018, Mr Brown confirmed that WWF does not have any properties falling directly within the footprint of the proposed development.</i></p>	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Jody Brown thanking him for the email.</p> <p>I have attached the Impofu Project Boundary which provides an outline of the consolidated wind farms site, as well as the 2km corridor for the proposed grid connection. With regard to the grid connection, we are trying to identify Landowners within this corridor, and adjacent landowners to the corridor for the basic assessment process. If WWF does own land within this corridor, I would appreciate it if you could let me know what portion numbers they area, so I can Update our database.</p>
14.	1 September 2018 Email Kromme Enviro-Trust & St Francis Bay Bird Club (Maggie Langlands)	<p>Just to re-iterate, in writing, the submission made at the public meeting re the proposed Impofu wind facilities held in St Francis Bay on 21 August, it is necessary to consider the environmental impact of all adjacent windfarms combined, as they will effectively form one mega-wind farm.</p> <p>This means that all of the following, as well as their grid connections, need to be taken into account as a combined entity in all specialist reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm - 31 turbines • Gibson Bay Wind Farm - 37 turbines • Oyster Bay Wind Farm - 46 turbines • Kouga Wind Farm - 32 turbines • Impofu North - 47 turbines • Impofu East 41 turbines • Impofu West - 41 turbines <p>Even if the Impofu facilities are capped at 120 turbines, a total of 266 turbines across adjacent wind farms will have a significant impact on the landscape and its inhabitants - of whatever species. This impact is under-represented by simply considering each project individually, as is presently the case.</p>	<p>EAP: A response via email was sent to Ms Langlands on 4 September 2018 thanking her for her comment.</p> <p>I think it's worth highlighting the approach we have taken to assess cumulative impacts for this project here and give a bit of reasoning into why we did it this way. (This motivation is detailed further in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Reports). This approach has been undertaken by EAP as well as all of the specialists in their reports.</p> <p>The environment in which the Impofu Wind Farms is planned, has been impacted upon by wind farms arguably since 2012. Currently, the Gibson Bay, Tsitsikamma and Kouga Wind Farms are all operational immediately adjacent to the proposed Impofu Wind Farms, and Jeffreys Bay is located not far from the site. As you highlighted in the meeting, the Oyster Bay Wind Farm is also close to starting construction. Although we currently do not know the status, post environmental authorisation, the Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu Wind Farms were also included within 30 km of the Impofu Wind Farms. What is key here, is that we don't see the existing operational wind farms as cumulative projects, because they form part of the baseline, i.e. they already exist in the landscape. The baseline environment is therefore already compromised, and so our baseline assessment can't consider that they don't. This means that the status quo of the environment in the area is already seen as impacted upon, where the data</p>

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
			<p>shows this. We therefore cannot and do not, assess the impact of the Impofu Wind Farms without considering the operational wind farms.</p> <p>At the time we started our assessment, we were more unsure that the Oyster Bay wind farm would be constructed, and therefore it is in a potential future build like Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu. We therefore have four levels of assessment considered within our approach as follows, with scenario 1 and 2 representing the cumulative impact assessment. In some cases, the specialists have chosen not to differentiate between the two scenarios because the impact ratings do not differ.</p> <p>In other words the following approach was undertaken as illustrated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental baseline was established which takes into account the existing wind farms of Jeffreys Bay, Gibson Bay, Tsitsikamma Community and Kouga Wind Farms. • We then assessed the specific Impofu Wind Farm (e.g. Impofu North) on the baseline environment. • For the cumulative impact assessment we assessed two scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scenario 1: The impact of the consolidated Impofu Wind Farms (North, East and West) on the baseline environment ○ Scenario 2: The impact of the consolidated Impofu Wind Farms and those that have received Environmental Authorisation within 30km of site (i.e. Oyster Bay, Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifu) on the environmental baseline. <p>Perhaps another way to interpret it would be to say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: 100 turbines in environment • B: 147 turbines in environment (assuming Impofu North)

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C: 220 turbines in environment (assuming no more than 120 turbines built for Impofu consolidated area) • D: 266 turbines (46 for Oyster Bay, plus Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu planned turbines if constructed).
15.	06 September 2018 Email Kouga Wind Farm (Melumzi Gxekwa)	<p>I would like to comment on the proposal of the new wind farms which are proposed to be built near Oyster bay. I am not sure if you are the right to person to talk too. Our concern at Kouga Wind Farm is the 132 kV Overhead lines which will build on the already existing 132 kV lines that Kouga Wind Farm is connected too.</p> <p>Kouga Wind Farm would like to know the schedule for the installation of the power lines for the Impofu Wind Farms as this will cause a production impact to Kouga Wind Farm as a shutdown of the plant will be required by Eskom upon installation of the new power lines.</p> <p>The requested schedule for the shutdown will also assist Kouga wind Farm in planning for maintenance within the plant.</p>	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Melumzi Gxekwa on 07 September 2018.</p> <p>Thank you for your email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection. Aurecon is currently undertaking the environmental process for the proposed development and will soon submit applications for environmental authorisation with the Department of Environmental Affairs to begin the legal environmental process. I will register your contact details onto our stakeholder database which will keep you informed of the next steps to participate in this process. During this time, you are welcome to send an email to this email address and I or one of my colleagues will respond to you or take your query further where required.</p> <p>The Impofu Wind Farms (if constructed) will not be connecting into the 132kV line that the Kouga Wind Farm is using, or any of the existing transmission lines used by the wind farms in the area. The Impofu Wind Farms will be constructing a brand new 132kV line and thus will not be disrupting any of the current wind farms grid connections. If this new line is built, it would ensure that this area has a more robust grid system in the future which should benefit the area and all the surrounding wind farms.</p>
16.	17 September 2018 Email RINA Consulting (Joe Harding)	<p>I am currently working on a project [(Kouga Wind Farm)] in the potential wake of the Impofu Wind Farms in the Eastern Cape. We would like to model the wake loss effects of the three phases of the Impofu Wind Farms but could not find coordinates for layouts proposed in the Scoping Reports. Are these coordinates available to the public? If so, could you please provide these or point me in the right direction to find them. Additionally, if any further</p>	<p>EAP: An email was sent to Mr Harding on 19 September 2018 with the proposed turbine layout attached as a kmz for the three proposed Impofu Wind Farms.</p> <p>Due to turbine technologically continually improving globally, the Proponent can only confirm what turbine type would be used closer to the construction period. Therefore, for the purposes of the environmental impact assessment process, an exacerbated rotor swept area envelope has been assumed. The selected</p>

No.	Date of comment, format of comment, name of organisation/ I&AP	Comment	Response from EAP/ Applicant/ Specialists
		<p>information on the make and model of proposed wind turbine generators is available, this would be appreciated as well.</p>	<p>turbine would be required to fit within this envelope and is anticipated to have a generation capacity of 3-5MW.</p> <p><i>The illustration of the exacerbated rotor swept area envelope used in the Draft Scoping Report was included in the email for reference and can be seen in the original copy of this response in Appendix 5.</i></p> <p>The turbine layout may still change based on environmental sensitivities, as we are right at the beginning of the EIA process. Joe Harding has been added to the I&AP database to remain notified of any changes to the layout.</p>

7. Way Forward

This PPR has been updated for the Draft Scoping Report and will be available for review from 11 October to 9 November 2018.

Following this comment period, the report will be updated to reflect any changes to the I&AP database and will provide additional proof of notification. Any comments received, and responses provided will also be included in Section 6. The PPR will then form an annexure to the Final Scoping Report for Impofu East Wind Farm which will be submitted to the DEA as part of the formal environmental authorisation application.

This document should be seen as a live document that will be updated and circulated with each phase of the environmental process, *viz.* Final Scoping report, as well as the Draft and Final EIRs.

8. Appendices

Appendix 1 | Notifications

Appendix 2 | Background information document and pamphlet

Appendix 3 | Proof of delivery

Appendix 4 | Meetings

Appendix 5 | Comments and responses

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25 July 2018

Dear Sir/Madam

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED IMPOFU
WINDFARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND BASIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED
IMPOFU GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
AVAILABILITY OF PRE-APPLICATION REPORTS FOR COMMENT

This letter as well as the background information document enclosed is available in Afrikaans and isiXhosa on request. Please contact Ms Zoë Palmer (details below).

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind farms with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape, as well as, a powerline grid connection to Port Elizabeth. Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed to undertake the environmental authorisation process, required by the 2014 EIA regulations (GN R982 of 2014), pursuant of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended) (NEMA). Due to the large scale of the project, separate environmental applications for the three wind farms and grid connection will be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), as detailed in the table below.

Title	Proponent	Type of report currently available
Impofu North Wind Farm	Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd	Pre-application Scoping Report
Impofu East Wind Farm	Red Cap Impofu East (Pty) Ltd	Pre-application Scoping Report
Impofu West Wind Farm	Red Cap Impofu West (Pty) Ltd	Pre-application Scoping Report
Impofu Grid Connection	Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd	Pre-application Basic Assessment Report

The environmental authorisation process for the three wind farm applications consists of three distinct phases: the pre-application phase, scoping phase and environmental impact assessment phase. The application for the grid connection will consist of the pre-application phase and the basic assessment phase only. Stakeholder engagement plays a pivotal role within each phase of the project. We are currently in the pre-application phase which is undertaken outside of the legislated timeframes required for the environmental authorisation process.

The aim of producing these Pre-application Reports is to allow all interested and affected parties (I&APs) sufficient opportunity to comment on the proposed project, prior to legislated timeframes. In this way any major issues and concerns are identified early in the process and allows the proponent to address these areas of concern, in a detailed and robust manner.

This letter is therefore an invitation to all I&APs to register for this project, or to submit any comments on the Pre-application Reports, questions and/or concerns to the project team (details below) between **1 August 2018 and 7 September 2018**. The comments raised will assist in identifying environmental or social impacts of the proposed development and provide suggestions for mitigating negative impacts, enhancing positive impacts.

A background information document (BID) has been enclosed with this letter which provides more information on the proposed project. Please note that we have included this document in English, however it can also be made available in both Afrikaans and isiXhosa on request.

Electronic copies of the pre-application reports are available on the Aurecon website (<http://aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>) and can be made available by CD or Dropbox by request. Hardcopies of the reports have been lodged in the following locations:

- Kouga Municipal Offices (St Francis Bay)
- Oyster Inn (please note that the Oyster Inn will only open on 6 August 2018 until then the reports can be accessed from the Oyster Bay Estate Agency).
- Humansdorp Library
- Thornhill Hotel
- Alan Ridge Library (Uitenhage)

We are also pleased to invite you to join us for a public meeting/ open house on any of the following dates. To assist us in planning appropriately for these meetings, we kindly ask that you rsvp to the PPP team by 10 August 2018. However, please still feel welcome to attend if you miss the rsvp date. At each location, we will be available for the duration of the day and will present a formal presentation on the project at 10h30 and 18h00 each day. The open house format will provide informative posters, pictures, maps, and hardcopies of the reports, as well as an opportunity to engage face-to-face with the environmental consultants (Aurecon) and developer (Red Cap).

Date	Meeting venue	Venue address	Available times and main focus
21 August 2018	St Francis Bowling Club	St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay	9am to 7:30pm- Wind Farm and Grid Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
22 August 2018	Thornhill Hotel	1 Main Road, Thornhill	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
23 August 2018	Innibos Lapa	Farm Florida 321 Eland Street Despatch	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal Presentations at 10h30 and 18h00

Following the 5-week public comment (1 August – 7 September 2018), the pre-application reports will be updated by incorporating and addressing any I&AP comments received on the reports and the Comments and Responses Register will be updated. Once the reports are updated, an application form will be submitted to the DEA for each of the four projects, and there will be an additional public comment period on the updated reports. All registered I&APs will be notified of these PPP phases, so we ask that you keep your details updated to receive notifications. Kindly note, you are receiving this letter because we do not currently have an email address for you. Should you have an email address, please could you let us know for completion of our stakeholder database.

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Please refer to the BID for more information on this process, or contact our PPP team who will be happy to assist.

	Aurecon PPP lead	Public participation facilitator
Name	Ms Zoë Palmer	Dr Ilse Aucamp
Telephone	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fax	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Email	ppp@aurecongroup.com	ilsea@lantic.net
Post	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mieke Barry".

Mieke Barry MA (Environment and Society)
Principal Environmental Consultant

Proof of invite to key stakeholders for FGM sent 15 January 2018



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

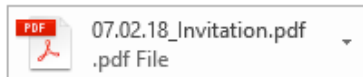
PPP Aurecongroup

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc katepm@koukamma.gov.za; nathan.jacobs@koukamma.gov.za; okwababana@koukamma.gov.za; fuzile.yake@koukamma.gov.za; jreed@kouga.gov.za; eddireo@kouga.gov.za; gdadamas@kouga.gov.za; cgrootboom@kouga.gov.za; evbiljon@kouga.gov.za; Hattingh@kouga.gov.za; z.mayoni.kouga@gmail.com; diana@igen.co.za; paspeaker@kouga.gov.za; Benreehder@telkomsa.net; Thaboshermanus123@gmail.com; jmiller@mandelametro.gov.za; smdingi@mandelametro.gov.za; tpillay@cacadu.co.za; dmagxwalisa@cacadu.co.za; gmvoko@sbdm.co.za; gmvoko@cacadudevelopment.co.za; danielsu@sbdm.co.za; zsomi@cacadu.co.za; energy@birdlife.org.za; meganm@ewt.org.za; lourensl@ewt.org.za; kobusreichert@yahoo.com;

You forwarded this message on 1/26/2018 9:30 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a key stakeholder, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth. Your valued input will guide the public participation process that forms part of the environmental authorisation applications.

DATE: Wednesday, 7 February 2018

TIME: 09h00 for 09h30, until 11h30

VENUE: Conference Centre (Clubhouse), St Francis Links, St Francis Bay (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.

Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of invite to competent authority for FGM sent 15 January 2018



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

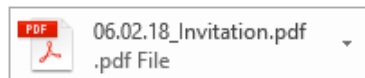
PPP Aurecongroup

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Authority Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc GcinileD@daff.gov.za; NomalwandeM@daff.gov.za; Alan.Southwood@dedea.gov.za; dayalan.govender@dedea.gov.za; gerry.pienaar@dedea.gov.za; Alistair.McMaster@dedea.gov.za; Deidre.watkins@dmr.gov.za; yolisa.sunduzwayo@energy.gov.za; thembani.nyokani@drdar.gov.za; Ruffus.Maloma@drdar.gov.za; Patrick.futshane@drdar.gov.za; thembani.nyokani@drdar.gov.za; angie.majongile@dot.ecprov.gov.za; MakhanyaP@dws.gov.za; BloemM@dws.gov.za; siyanda.sulo@dpw.ecape.gov.za; Randall.Mooe@ecdpw.gov.za; Peter.Lotter@dpw.ecape.gov.za; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za; [Claire Blanché](mailto:ClaireBlanché); [Jadon Schmidt](mailto:JadonSchmidt); [Lance Blaine](mailto:LanceBlaine); [Ilse Aucamp](mailto:IlseAucamp); [Mieke Barry](mailto:MiekeBarry); [Zoë Palmer](mailto:ZoëPalmer)

You forwarded this message on 1/16/2018 9:48 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a Competent or Commenting Authority, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth. Your valued input will guide the public participation process that forms part of the environmental authorisation applications.

DATE: Tuesday, 6 February 2018

TIME: 13h00 for 13h30, until 15h30

VENUE: Aurecon, Lion Roars Office Park, Corner of Heugh Road & 3rd Avenue, Walmer, Port Elizabeth, 6070 (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.

Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of invite to landowners and adjacent landowners (of Wind Farms) for FGM sent 15 January 2018 (part 1)



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

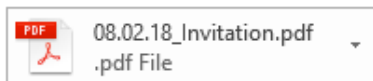
PPP Aurecongroup

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Landowner and Adjacent Landowner Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc kunitz@fibatron.co.za; rufus@igen.co.za; izakvandermerwe@hotmail.com; hannesc@igen.co.za; cottongrove@gmail.com; TBotma@justice.gov.za; tsitsi@lantic.net; elbe@mondplaas.co.za; ojs@igen.co.za; elbe.strydom@gmail.com; sakkie@prima1.co.za; justin-muller@webmail.co.za; johanheunis@igen.co.za; brandkop@intekom.co.za; rosenhof@intekom.co.za; 27822980352@vodamail.co.za; lwmeyer@vodamail.co.za; charles.meyer@psg.co.za; sunedupreez@yahoo.com; hennie515@gmail.com; johnstrydom@telkomsa.net; a.loretz@absamail.co.za; andrew@milagro.co.za; bonnen@aerosat.co.za; reanvanschoor@telkomsa.net; bft@igen.co.za; DPrezPH@telkom.co.za; wilmeri.p@gmail.com; kleinplaas@igen.co.za;

You forwarded this message on 1/26/2018 10:02 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a landowner or adjacent landowner of the consolidated wind farm site, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the environmental authorisation applications for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth.

DATE: Thursday, 8 February 2018

TIME: 09h00 for 09h30, until 11h30

VENUE: Conference Centre (Clubhouse), St Francis Links, St Francis Bay (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of invite to landowners and adjacent landowners (of Wind Farms) for FGM sent 15 January 2018 (part 2)



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

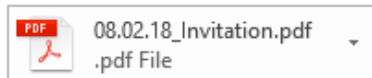
PPP Aurecon group

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Landowner and Adjacent Landowner Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc franlinstrom@gmail.com; bongani.thsume@dpw.gov.za; njinganac@nra.co.za; bmartin@mandelametro.gov.za; ralphdupreez7@gmail.com; Henk.Prinsloo@drdlr.gov.za; toplinefootwear@telkomsa.net; willie.dplessis@gmail.com; davidzietsman@telkomsa.net; groenvlei@igen.co.za; Carloo@pietesterhuyse.co.za; carlool@lantic.net; dawfred@intekom.co.za; info@klippedrift.com; ren@sfarch.com; info@oysterbaylodge.com; jeanne.henn1@gmail.com; nontembeko.jikela@dpw.easterncape.gov.za; zilindi@igen.co.za; zilindi@igen.co.za; dennegeur@igen.co.za; fritz@woodline.co.za; Admin@greenfieldsphy.co.za; [Claire Blanché](mailto:Claire.Blanché); [Jadon Schmidt](mailto:Jadon.Schmidt); [Lance Blaine](mailto:Lance.Blaine); [Ilse Aucamp](mailto:Ilse.Aucamp); [Mieke Barry](mailto:Mieke.Barry); [Zoë Palmer](mailto:Zoë.Palmer)

i You forwarded this message on 1/26/2018 10:02 AM.



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Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Kindly note: a save the date had been communicated to the invitees in December 2017, and various follow up emails and phone calls were made after the invitations were distributed. Proof of this can be made available on request.



PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE

About the Project

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind farms with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape as well as a powerline grid connection back to Port Elizabeth to connect the wind farms to the national electricity grid.

The proposed Impofu North Wind Farm, Impofu East Wind Farm and Impofu West Wind Farm are located on several farms within a consolidated area of approximately 15,500 ha. The farms are located within the Kouga and Koukamma Local Municipalities within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality. Due to the size of the project, three separate environmental impact assessments will be undertaken by Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd and will be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs for environmental authorisation. Currently, a Pre-application Scoping Report has been drafted for each wind farm application and is now available for public comment.

A separate basic assessment has been undertaken for the proposed Impofu Grid Connection and is now available as a Pre-application Basic Assessment Report for public comment.

Stakeholder engagement (commonly referred to in South Africa as public participation) is an important component to ensure that a project is undertaken in a fair, open, transparent and inclusive way. The aim of public participation is to prevent or minimise disputes by creating a process for resolving issues before they become polarised. The objective of the process is to enable interested and affected parties to:

- ask questions and get clarification on any aspect of the project;
- raise issues of concern and make suggestions for alternatives and enhanced benefits;
- contribute local knowledge;
- verify that their issues have been captured and considered by the technical investigations; and
- comment on the findings of the applicable report.

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

Over the next ten months, the environmental impact assessment process for the proposed wind farms, and the basic assessment process for the grid connection provide several opportunities to provide your input. You are receiving this email because we have you registered as an interested and affected party on our project database. If you wish to add a colleague/ friend, request extra information, or unsubscribe, please email Ms Zoë Palmer at ppp@aurecongroup.com.

Current Phase

The pre-application reports are now available for a five week comment period from **1 August until 7 September 2018**. We have made them available in a few different ways for you to access:

- Download them from Aurecon's PPP [website](#) (search : "Impofu").
- Download them from Dropbox (links below in green block). OR
- Access a hard copy of the report at the following locations:
 - Kouga Municipal Offices, St Francis Bay
 - Oyster Bay Estate Agent (1-6 August) followed by the Oyster Inn (6 August - 7 September)
 - Humansdorp Library
 - Thornhill Hotel
 - Allan Ridge Library, Uitenhage.

For an easier read, please find a background information document (BID) which provides an overview of the proposed wind farms and grid connection in one short document [here](#)

For a more detailed summary for each of the projects, please refer to the following non-technical summaries (NTS) in your preferred language:

- Impofu North Wind Farm NTS: [English](#) | [Afrikaans](#) | [isiXhosa](#)
- Impofu East Wind Farm NTS: [English](#) | [Afrikaans](#) | [isiXhosa](#)
- Impofu West Wind Farm NTS: [English](#) | [Afrikaans](#) | [isiXhosa](#)
- Impofu Grid Connection NTS: [English](#) | [Afrikaans](#) | [isiXhosa](#)

If you have any trouble accessing the reports, please do not hesitate to contact Ms Palmer.

Public Meetings/ open days

Over three days, the project team will be available to discuss the project between 09h00 to 19h30 in person at the following venues. A formal presentation will be given on each day at 10h30 and 18h00.

1. 21 August 2018: **St Francis Bowling Club** (St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay)
2. 22 August 2018: **Thornhill Hotel** (1 Main Road, Thornhill)
3. 23 August 2018: **Innibos Lapa** (Farm Florida, 321 Eland Street, Despatch)

It is assumed that the focus of the meeting/ open day in St Francis Bay will fall largely on the proposed Impofu Wind Farms, whereas the other two are likely to focus more on the proposed Grid Connection. However, any person interested in any of the following projects is welcome to attend the meeting most suited to them.



The wind farms are located almost exclusively on previously transformed land, and very sensitive areas like wetlands, threatened vegetation and very high potential agricultural areas like centre pivots (illustrated in the foreground of this photograph) have been avoided in the proposed layout. Up to ten specialists have provided input into these assessments of these projects.



This photograph shows the existing Eskom 132kV overhead powerlines and servitude between Kouga and Port Elizabeth. The proposed Impofu Grid Corridor, in which a 132kV overhead powerline will be located, follows these powerlines for most of its route from the Impofu Wind Farms to the Sans Souci/ Chatty substations near Despatch. Following the existing servitude will reduce the possible environmental impacts of the new powerlines.

impacts of the new powerlines.

Dropbox links to reports

[Pre-application Scoping Report \(North\)](#)

[Pre-application Scoping Report \(East\)](#)

[Pre-application Scoping Report \(West\)](#)

[Pre-application BAR \(Grid Connection\)](#)

HAVE YOUR SAY

The public comment period is open from 1 August 2018 to 7 September 2018

The Aurecon logo features the word "aurecon" in a bold, lowercase, sans-serif font. A small green square is positioned above the letter "a".The Redcap logo consists of a red circular icon with a white center, resembling a stylized "O" or a power symbol. To its right, the word "redcap" is written in a lowercase, sans-serif font, with "red" in red and "cap" in black. Below "redcap" is the tagline "INNOVATING ENERGY" in a smaller, uppercase, sans-serif font.

Our mailing address is:
ppp@aurecongroup.com

Want to change how you receive these emails?
You can [update your preferences](#) or [unsubscribe from this list](#).

Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2018 5:03 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

Good afternoon,

On 31 July 2018, an email was sent to you notifying you of the start of a five week comment period (1 August to 7 September 2018) on pre-application reports associated with the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. The email was sent via MailChimp and can be accessed online [here](#). Please let me know if you did not receive the original email, as we will be using MailChimp going forward for the legislated public participation process (PPP) associated with the required applications for environmental authorisation.

The purpose of this email is to remind you of the upcoming **public meeting/ open days** scheduled for Tuesday-Thursday next week in the area as detailed below:

- 21 August 2018: St Francis Bowling Club (St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay)
- 22 August 2018: Thornhill Hotel (1 Main Road, Thornhill)
- 23 August 2018: Innibos Lapa (Farm Florida, 321 Eland Street, Despatch)

For each meeting venue, the project team **will be available from 09h00 to 19h30**, with a **formal presentation scheduled for 10h30 and 18h00** each day.

Should you have any queries, comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me on any of the details below. Thank you to those of you that have already engaged with the project team - we appreciate your input and look forward to meeting some of you next week.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.

Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717

za.linkedin.com/in/zoedpalmer

Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

Aurecon Centre, 1 Century City Drive, Waterford Precinct, Century City South Africa 7441

PO Box 494, Cape Town 8000 South Africa

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DISCLAIMER

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E capetown@aurecongroup.com
W aurecongroup.com



9 October 2018

Dear Sir/Madam

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR THE PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY, EASTERN CAPE

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

This letter as well as the Non-Technical Summary enclosed is available in Afrikaans and isiXhosa on request. Please contact Ms Zoë Palmer (details below).

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind farms with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape. Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed as the independent environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to undertake the environmental authorisation process, required by the 2014 EIA regulations (GN R982 of 2014), in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (as amended) (NEMA). Please note that separate environmental applications for the three wind farms and grid connection will be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), as detailed in the table below.

Title	Proponent	Type of report currently available
Impofu North Wind Farm	Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd	Draft Scoping Report
Impofu East Wind Farm	Red Cap Impofu East (Pty) Ltd	Draft Scoping Report
Impofu West Wind Farm	Red Cap Impofu West (Pty) Ltd	Draft Scoping Report
Impofu Grid Connection	Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd	This Basic Assessment Report will be made available in about March 2019 for review

The proposed wind farms trigger several listed activities within the EIA Regulations of 2014 (as amended), namely: activities 11, 12, 19, 24, 28 and 56 of GN R983, activity 1 of GN R984 and activities 4 and 18 of GN R985. A Scoping and EIA process is therefore required for the application for environmental authorisation which must be granted by the DEA before any construction can take place.

The environmental authorisation process for the three wind farm applications consists of three distinct phases: the pre-application phase, scoping phase and environmental impact assessment phase. Stakeholder engagement plays a pivotal role within each phase of the project. Kindly note that the project is currently in the Scoping phase, and a Draft Scoping Report for each wind farm is now available for public comment from **11 October to 9 November 2018**.

Any comments received during this time will be responded to and captured in the Public Participation Reports within the comments and responses section, where necessary, the draft reports will be updated. These updated reports will thereafter be submitted to the DEA as Final Scoping Reports.

This letter is therefore an invitation to all interested and affected parties (I&APs) to submit any comments, questions and / or concerns to the project team (details below) between **11 October** and **09 November 2018**. The comments raised will assist in identifying environmental or social impacts of the proposed development and provide suggestions for mitigating negative impacts, enhancing positive impacts, and / or alternative ways of achieving the project objectives. Please find enclosed a copy of the Draft Scoping Reports for your perusal.

Electronic copies of the Scoping Reports are available on the Aurecon website: (<https://www.aurecongroup.com/public-participation/search-results?keywords=impofu>) and can be made available by CD or Dropbox by request (kindly note that if you choose to access the reports from the Aurecon website, you will be required to register on the website and again for the specific project to access the reports). Hardcopies of the reports have also been lodged in the following locations:

- Kouga Municipal Offices (St Francis Bay)
- Oyster Inn
- Humansdorp Library
- Thornhill Hotel

Should you have any comment on the proposed Impofu Wind Farms, or require any further information on the project, please contact the EIA project team at Aurecon before **09 November 2018**.

	Aurecon PPP lead	Public participation facilitator
Name	Ms Zoë Palmer	Dr Ilse Aucamp
Telephone	021 526 6069	082 828 0668
Fax	021 526 9500	086 689 8875
Email	ppp@aurecongroup.com	ilsea@lantic.net
Post	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000	

Yours faithfully



Mieke Barry MA (Environment and Society)
Principal Environmental Consultant

BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT



**PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH,
EASTERN CAPE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT**

Please note that this document is available in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa.
Should you require an additional copy, or one in the other available languages, please contact
ppp@aurecongroup.com

Oluxwebhu luyafumaneka NgesiNgesi, NgesiBhulu kunye nesiXhosa, Ukuba ufuna ikhophi eyongezelelweyo, okanye enye ngolwimi olukhethiweyo nceda uthumele uqhagamshelanwano ku- ppp@aurecongroup.com

Neem asseblief kennis dat hierdie dokument in Engels, Afrikaans en IsiXhosa beskikbaar is. Indien u n addisionele afskrif vereis, of die dokument in 'n ander taal nodig het, kontak asseblief ppp@aurecongroup.com

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) is overseeing the development of up to three possible wind farms with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape, as well as a power line grid connection back to Port Elizabeth. Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd (Aurecon) has been appointed to undertake the environmental authorisation process that is required for the planning of the development. Due to the large scale of the project, separate environmental applications for the different components will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs and each of these require your input.

The purpose of this document is to introduce the project, detail the different components and their related applications and ask any of you who may be interested in or affected by the proposed development to register your interest. This way, Aurecon will be able to keep you informed of the environmental authorisation process, and notify you of your opportunity to read and comment on the reports, or attend public meetings.

The following sections provide an overview of where the proposed wind farms and grid connection are located, what is proposed within each application, the potential environmental impacts associated with the development that will be investigated in the environmental authorisation process, and the process that will be undertaken. The final page provides more detail on the stakeholder engagement, and how you can get involved.

WHERE IS IT LOCATED?

The development of the three potential wind farms (known as the Impofu Wind Farms) are proposed on a consolidated site of approximately 15,500 hectares (ha). This site is located mostly within the Kouga Local Municipality, with the north-western portion of the site falling within the Kou-Kamma Local Municipality (both within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality). The consolidated site is centred on 34°05'14.81" South latitude and 24°34'35.47" East longitude, lying directly to the west and north-west of the small coastal village of Oyster Bay (see Figure 1 below).

The proposed wind farms are bounded by the operational Gibson Bay and Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farms in the south and west, and the Kouga Wind Farm in the east.

For the proposed grid connection, an initial environmental screening process has identified a preferred corridor, approximately 2 km wide, in which it is believed an acceptable alignment for the line can be found. The corridor runs from the proposed Impofu Wind Farms all the way to the Chatty substation in Port Elizabeth, via the Melkhout and Sans Souci substations (the corridor). Ultimately, the overhead power line will only require a 31 m servitude but at this stage the corridor is being considered to allow a more focused environmental assessment to be undertaken to identify the best possible alignment for the final 31m servitude in this preferred corridor.

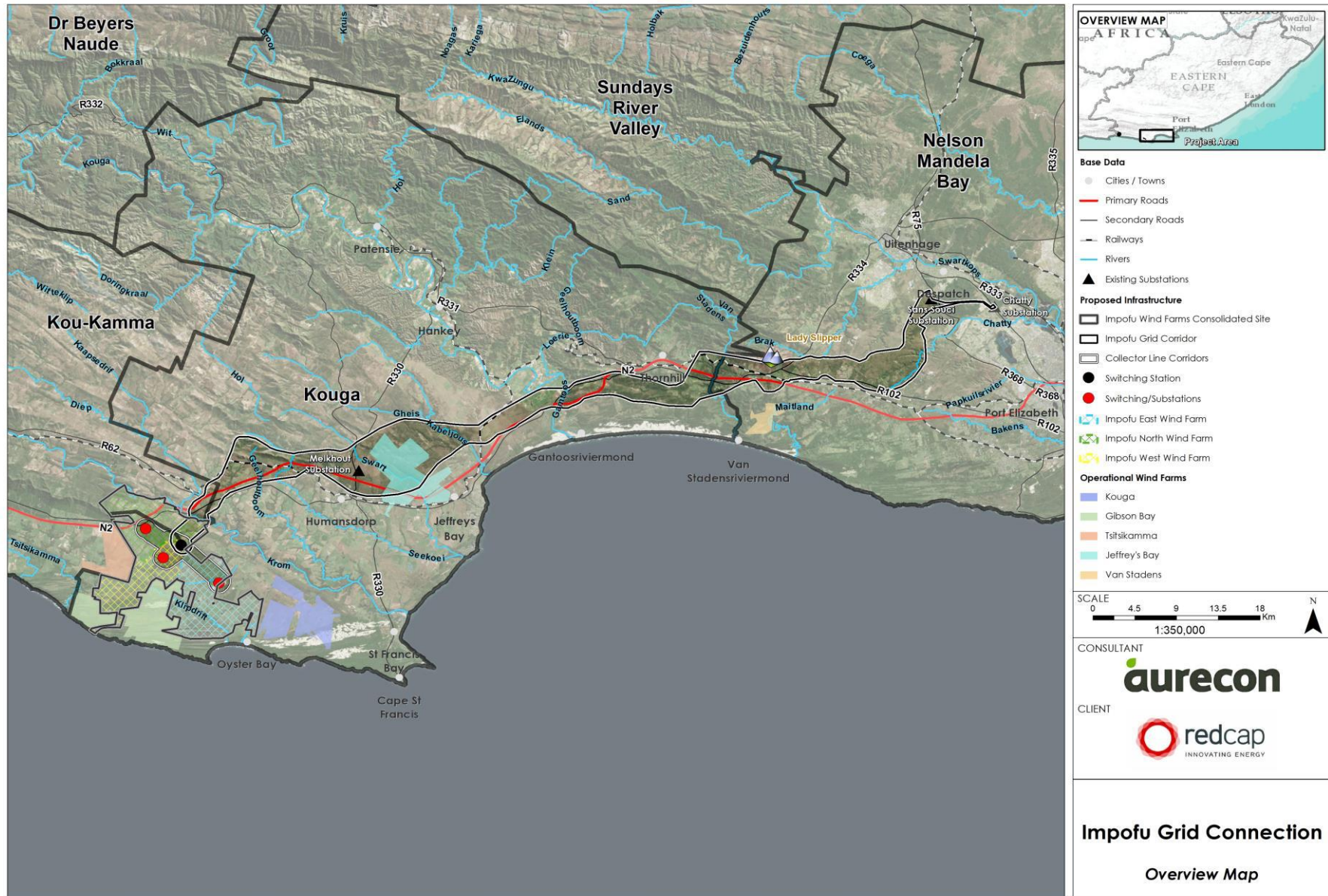
Why is it located here? Red Cap developed the Gibson Bay and Kouga Wind Farms. When Red Cap planned to develop an additional wind farm, they looked to other possible areas within the country before returning to this area in the Eastern Cape.

Other attractive sites in the Eastern Cape were discarded during initial screening exercises due to the presence of Cape Vultures. Potential sites in the Western Cape and Northern Cape were discarded due to issues with the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) telescope and lack of grid connection possibilities.

The area proposed for the Impofu Wind Farms lies on a section of coastal plain near the ocean associated with Cape St Francis and is therefore exposed to winds from the ocean from the south west and south east. This results in excellent wind conditions and low levels of turbulence, making it one of the best wind resources in the country and ideal for a wind farm development. This great wind resource drops off very quickly to the east and west and inland and is much lower to the east of Jeffreys Bay and to the west of the Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm. Thus, the Impofu Wind Farms site is located on the remaining land where the best wind resource is located. The site is also mainly transformed flat farmland and is easily accessible.

Please find a map of the consolidated proposed Impofu Wind Farms site and 2 km Grid Connection corridor on the following page.





Document Path: C:\User\dave.ogier\Desktop\Project\1_curent\G500571\msd20180726env_34_agr\Overview_v4.mxd

Figure 1: Locality map of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms site and grid connection corridor

WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED?

Within the consolidated wind farm site, the Impofu North Wind Farm would be in the northern extent of the site. Adjacent and south of that would be the proposed Impofu West Wind Farm, and thereafter the Impofu East Wind Farm. A wind farm, requires a number of key components to facilitate the generation of electricity at a large scale, this includes wind turbines, powerlines and substation facilities to collect the generated electricity and distribute it to other users. A high-level overview of these components is illustrated and labelled below in Figure 2.

In terms of number of turbines and energy generation potential, the consolidated Impofu Wind Farms site has been designed to have 129 turbine locations in total. The Impofu North Wind Farm has been designed to have 47 turbine locations, and the Impofu East and West Wind Farms to each have 41 turbine locations. An application for environmental authorisation is being made to the DEA for the 129 turbine locations through the submission of the Impofu North, East and West Wind Farm applications separately. The Proponent has committed to not develop more than 120 of the 129 turbine locations across the three wind farms collectively. Since turbine technology is advancing at a rapid pace, the exact turbine specifications (megawatts) will only be known closer to construction (after the environment authorisation process).

For each of these wind farms, the supporting infrastructure includes roads, underground and overhead medium voltage (33kV or lower) power lines and substations (including control, operation, workshop, storage buildings or areas). The wind farm substations will each have associated switching stations and the switching stations will be part of the grid connection component of the project. Eskom will own the grid connection component once it is constructed.

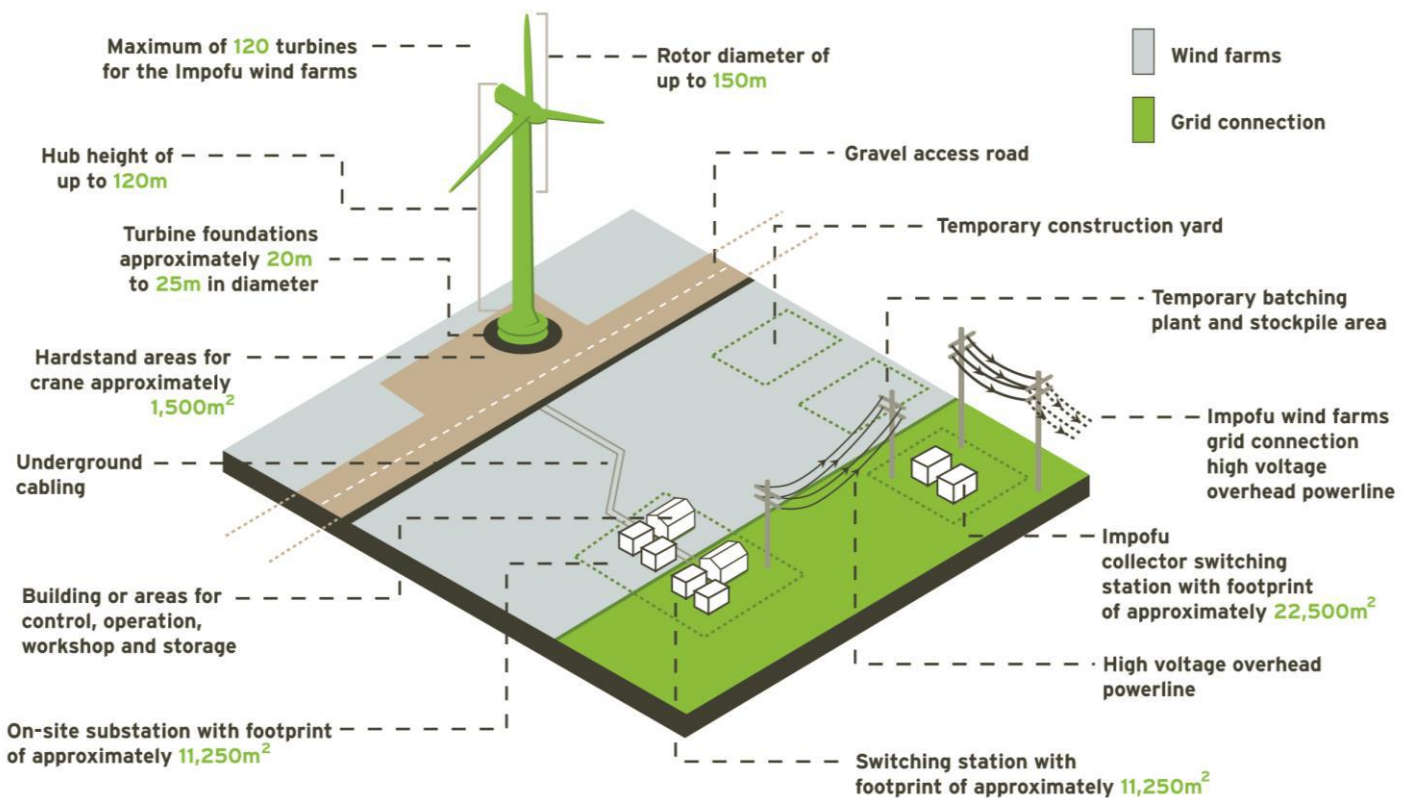


Figure 2: Typical wind farm layout

The grid connection will evacuate the energy generated by the Impofu Wind Farms from the proposed switching stations via a proposed 132kV overhead power line. The connection includes three short overhead power lines that originate from the wind farm sub / switching stations, which connect to a combined central “Impofu collector switching station” situated on one of the wind farm properties. From this Impofu collector switching station, a single power line will run to the Eskom Melkhout substation and from there will continue to the outskirts of Port Elizabeth where it is proposed it will connect into the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality Sans Souci substation and then onto the municipality’s Chatty substation where it terminates.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

The image below provides a graphic representation of the potential impacts that a wind farm may have on its receiving environment. Each of these environmental aspects (as well as others not included) have been explored through the environmental screening process undertaken and will be assessed in detail in the impact assessment process, with the input of specialists in these fields.

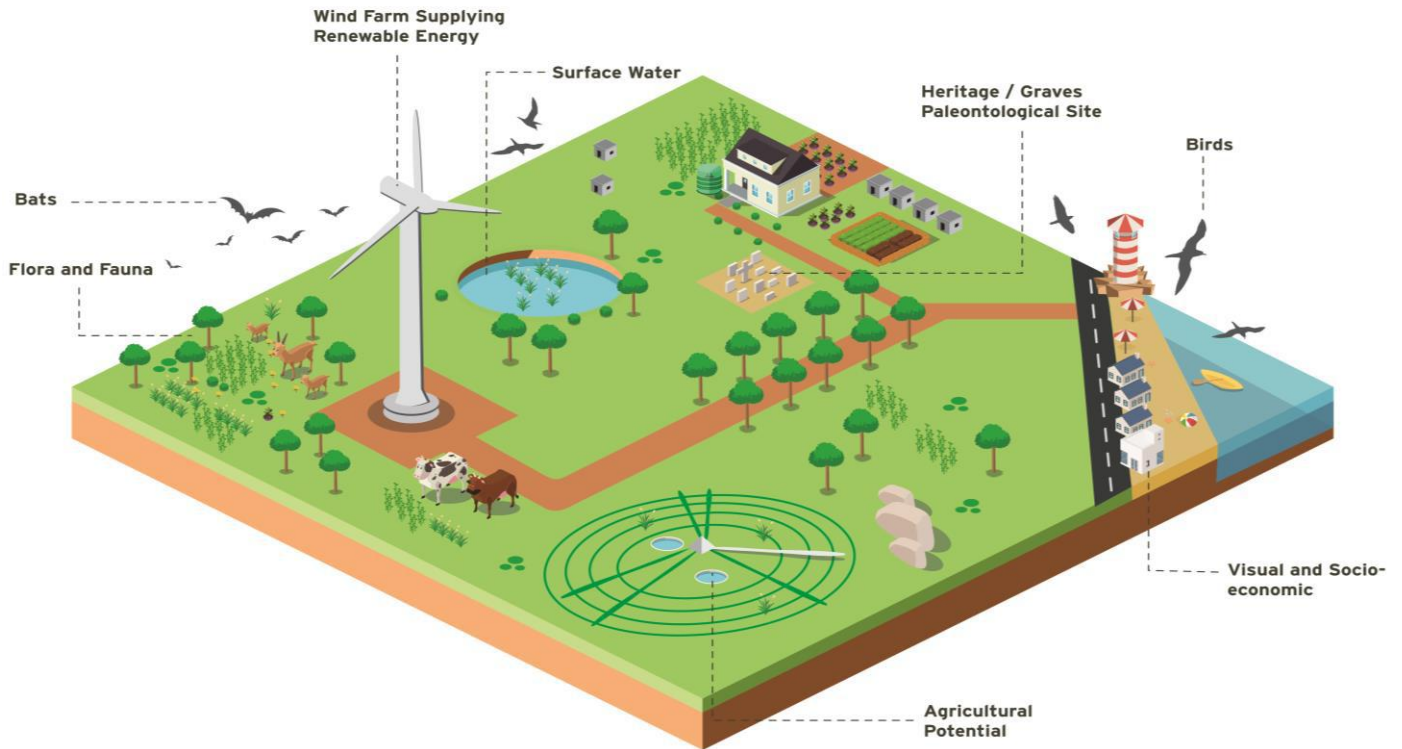


Figure 3: Illustrative example of the potential impacts that a wind farm has on the environment

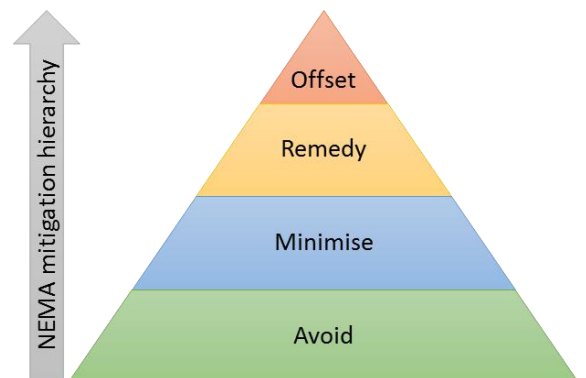
ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION PROCESS

Screening

Red Cap's approach to the planning process aims to ensure that the development of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection are undertaken in an environmentally responsible manner.

NEMA prescribes a mitigation hierarchy. As illustrated in the image alongside, the first step to limiting environmental harm, is **avoidance**. Although specialist input is often only required later in the EIA process, a detailed screening exercise was undertaken by an interactive team of engineers, environmental specialists, environmental assessment practitioners, and members of the Red Cap team in the last quarter of 2017. This included a one-week multi-disciplinary site visit and workshop with associated desk-based preparation.

Screening is undertaken at the pre-feasibility stage to allow environmental and social impacts to be considered early in the project lifecycle and evaluated in an integrated manner with the engineering design considerations. Involving specialists in the screening phase ensures that designs based on screening input are sensitive to environmental and socio-economic constraints. This also reduces project risks and supports application of the mitigation hierarchy (as advocated in the principles of NEMA), in the form of avoidance and minimisation of impacts.



For the wind farms, the screening process was based on identification and mapping of No-Go areas of the site to avoid environmental, socio-economic and technical highly sensitive areas as far as possible. Impacts from turbines and other infrastructure (internal overhead power lines, roads and underground cables and buildings) were considered as separate No-Go areas. This allowed all suitable areas for turbine locations and associated infrastructure within the site to be identified and modelled.

For the grid connection corridor, a multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) framework was used by the inter-disciplinary team mentioned above. The results of the exercise resulted in a clear route alternative reflecting the preferences of the specialists, engineers and developer.

Multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM)

The MCDM Model is an open, transparent and interactive process that can be used for optimal route selection based on the major issues that will influence the viability and sustainability thereof. It is a discipline aimed at supporting decision-makers who are faced with making numerous and potentially conflicting evaluations. It highlights conflicts and derives a way to reach a recommendation in a transparent process. This process is well-suited to address complex technical, strategic and planning challenges, and is typically required in an alternatives assessment, since the MCDM prioritises options against a set of agreed and predetermined criteria which includes: technology, biophysical and socio-economic criteria.

Stakeholder consultation is a crucial part of this process, and landowners and identified key stakeholders have therefore been and will continue to be engaged with. To date, landowners have provided their input into the design process and proposed layouts based on the No-Go mapping exercise. Adjustments to the layouts were done based on landowner feedback where appropriate to ensure that the impact on farming operations was as minimal as possible or positive. Public meetings/ open houses will be conducted in August 2018, and all interested and affected parties will be invited to attend these meetings.

Impact assessment

After the screening process, a detailed engineering design was created, and will be further improved through the current pre-application assessment phase, applications for environmental authorisation will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs for their decision-making process for each component of the project. As required in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 106 of 1998), Aurecon will undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes for the wind farms component and a Basic Assessment (BA) process for the Grid Connection component and submit all relevant documentation to the Department.

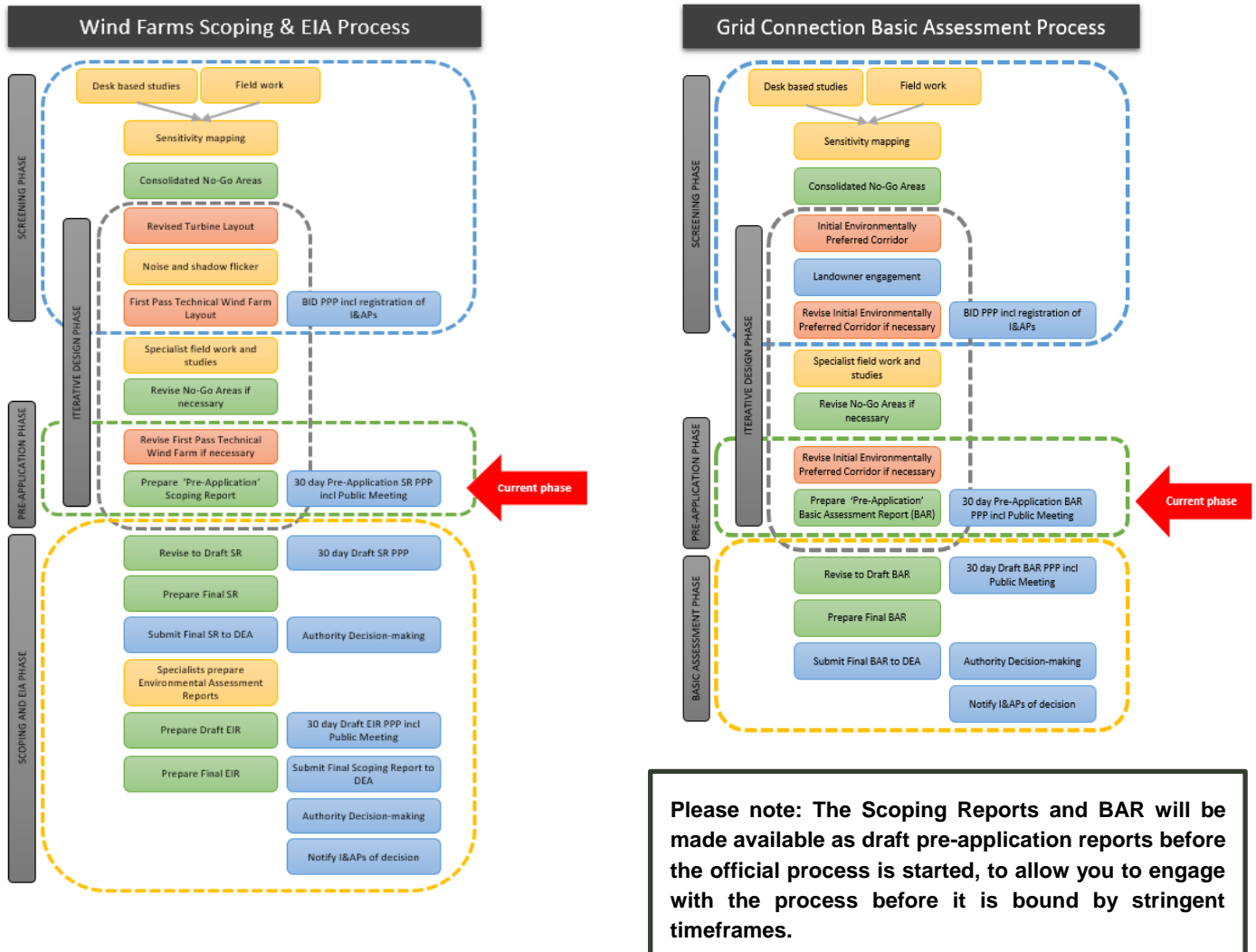
An EIA is a systematic process to identify positive and negative impacts on the environment (biophysical, socio-economic and cultural conditions) associated with a proposed activity and the evaluation of alternatives or management measures to minimise negative and optimise positive impacts, thereby preventing substantial detrimental impacts on the environment. An EIA is conducted in phases, namely: Scoping Phase, Impact Assessment Phase (development of Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs)), and Decision-Making Phase. Three separate Scoping Reports and EIRs will be compiled for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms.

A BA is a shorter impact assessment process used to identify potential negative and positive consequences of a proposed project, and recommends ways to enhance positive impacts and to avoid or reduce negative impacts. It includes an Impact Assessment Phase (development of a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and a Decision-Making Phase.

These reports will be written in consideration of the appropriate EIA Regulations (GN R982 of 2014, as amended) in terms of NEMA. Other relevant legislation will also be considered such as (but not limited to):

- National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998)
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)
- Conservation of Agriculture Resource Act (Act 43 of 1983)
- Aviation Act (Act 74 of 1962)
- National Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996)
- National Energy Act (act 34 of 2000)

The overview below of the environmental authorisation process illustrates the effort that has been and will still be undertaken prior to the official start of the legislated process, to avoid and consider appropriate alternatives to environmental harm. To avoid confusion in consultation, the wind farms and grid processes will be held in parallel (“synergies”) wherever possible.



Please note: The Scoping Reports and BAR will be made available as draft pre-application reports before the official process is started, to allow you to engage with the process before it is bound by stringent timeframes.

Figure 4: Flow diagram of the wind farm component and grid connection component environmental authorisation processes

Pre-Application version now available

What type of environmental application and related deliverables can be expected through the environmental permitting process for the different components of the project?

Scoping and EIA processes for up to three wind farms:

Scoping Report: A scoping report provides a brief description of the baseline environment before any assessments on the potential impacts are undertaken. Specialists will provide input into these descriptions. Areas requiring further investigation are identified and a proposed way forward for the EIA phase is prepared.

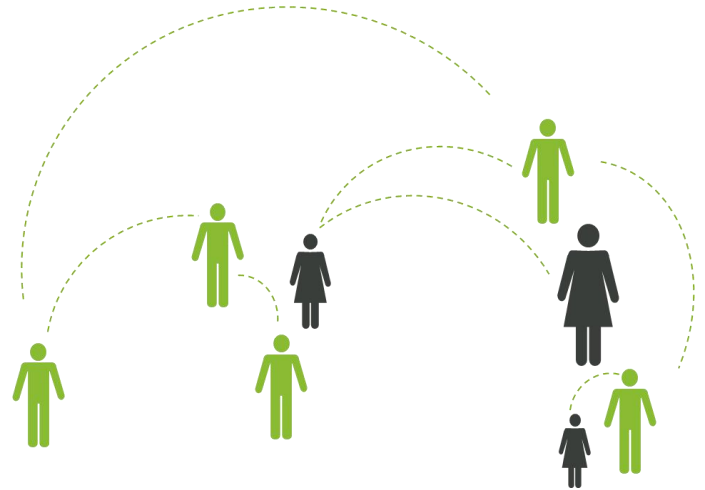
Environmental Impact Report (EIR): An EIR builds on the Scoping Report and assesses the impacts of the proposed development on the surrounding environment. This process includes evaluating alternatives for the project and provides mitigation measures to minimise negative impacts and optimise positive impacts.

BA process for grid connection:

Basic Assessment Report (BAR): A BAR consists of a description of the baseline environment with a streamlined impact assessment process used to identify potential negative and positive consequences of a proposed project and recommends mitigation measures.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Public participation is a cornerstone of any EIA/ BA process. The public participation process (PPP) will be run in parallel for the EIA and BA processes. Public Participation ensures that the EIA/ BA process is fair, open, transparent, and inclusive. It also provides stakeholders with sufficient information and affords them ample opportunity to contribute to the EIA/ BA processes. The contributions of stakeholders are valued and provide important input into the planning of the project. The PPP is designed to objectively enable interested and affected parties to:



- Raise issues of concern and make suggestions for alternatives and enhanced benefits;
- Contribute local knowledge;
- Verify that their issues have been captured and considered; and
- Comment on the findings of the EIR and / or BAR.

The PPP is designed to solicit a joint effort by stakeholders to produce better decisions than if they had acted independently. The primary aim of such a process is to facilitate better decision-making. Stakeholders will include relevant authorities at various levels (i.e. National, Provincial, Regional and Local), landowners and directly affected communities, conservation groups and other interested parties, and the public at large.

The PPP will occur in every phase of the project (see figure 4).



The pre-application phase PPP is currently open, reports are available for all Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and stakeholders for a five week review and comments period from **Wednesday 01 August 2018 to 07 September 2018**.

The opening of the comment period will be announced by publishing advertisements in the Eastern Cape Harold and the Kouga Express newspapers, site notices will be placed in strategic places along the route and in the closest towns, e-mails and/or letters will be sent to every individual on the registered database and hard copies will be made available at the following places: **Kouga Municipal Offices (St Francis Bay), Oyster Inn, Humansdorp Library, Thornhill Hotel and Alan Ridge Library (Uitenhage)**.

The reports are also available online at: <https://www.aurecongroup.com/public-participation>

Three public meetings with an open house format will be held to allow the public to express their opinion and engage with project leaders about the proposed developments. A formal presentation will be given at 10h30 and 18h00 each day.

Date	Meeting venue	Venue address	Available times and main focus
21 August 2018	St Francis Bowling Club	St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay	9am to 7:30pm- Wind Farm and Grid Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
22 August 2018	Thornhill Hotel	1 Main Road, Thornhill	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal presentations at 10h30 and 18h00
23 August 2018	Innibos Lapa	Farm Florida 321 Eland Street Despatch	9am to 7:30pm- Grid but Wind Farm interest welcome Formal Presentations at 10h30 and 18h00

HOW YOU CAN GET INVOLVED

If you or your organisation would like to be involved in the process and continue to receive information, or know of any individual or organisation who would like to participate, please submit contact details to **Zoë Palmer** or **Ilse Aucamp** (details below) **for registration as a stakeholder on our database.**

Requests to register, comments, inputs and suggestions to the EIA Public Participation team can be submitted to:

Ilse Aucamp

Tel: 082 828 0668

Email: ilsea@lantic.net

or

Zoë Palmer

Tel: 021 526 6069

Email: ppp@aurecongroup.com

Fax: 021 526 9500

Postal Address: PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000

Project documents websites: <https://www.aurecongroup.com/public-participation>

Get involved and register now!

As indicated in the Flow Diagram on Page 7, there will be several opportunities for interested and affected parties to participate in this environmental authorisation process. The opportunities will include reviewing and commenting on reports, attending public meetings, or simply registering to be notified of the various phases of the project. Furthermore, should the project be granted environmental authorisation by the DEA following the submission of all the reports, interested and affected parties will be notified of the decision and be given the opportunity to appeal.

PAMPHLET

6. WHY ARE WE SENDING YOU THIS NOTICE?

A development like this needs permission from the government to go ahead, and anyone who is interested in or affected by the project can take part in the environmental process.

- Aurecon is handling the environmental process
- The environmental process is called an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a wind farm, and a Basic Assessment for an overhead powerline
- The public (people like you) can help us to identify the good and the bad impacts the project might have on people and the environment
- This information is put into reports that are made available for everyone to read
- The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) must give permission or deny permission for the project after they have read and assessed the environmental reports

Remember there are lots of ways to contact us or tell us if you need more information

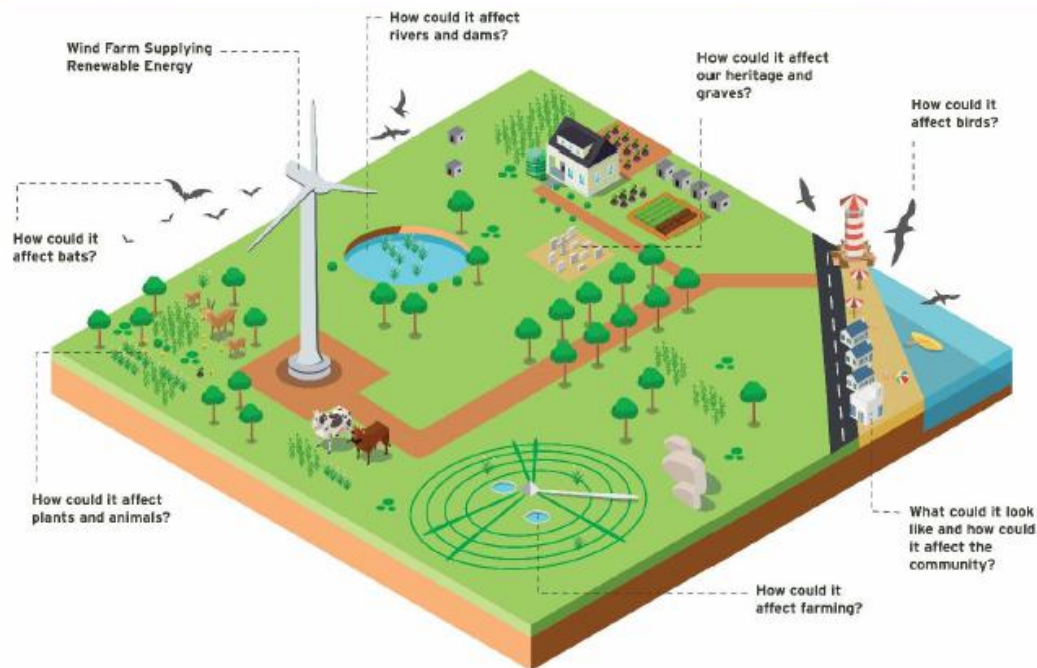
You can talk to your employer and ask them to tell us your questions or concerns

You can write us an email or letter or send us an sms.

This input will help to shape DEAs' decision

7. WHAT DO WE LOOK AT?

Specialists help us to understand how the project might affect the environment.



RED CAP IMPOFU WIND ENERGY PROJECT



1. WHAT IS PLANNED?

Red Cap is planning up to 3 wind farms near Oyster Bay and an overhead powerline to Port Elizabeth (PE), Eastern Cape.



Wind farms

- Up to 3 wind farms planned near Oyster Bay: to be named Impofu North, Impofu East, & Impofu West
- Up to 120 wind turbines
- Cables, roads, buildings and substations



Power-line

- Overhead powerline (132 kilovolt) to take the electricity from the wind farms to PE (±120 km)
- Exact route of powerline is still being decided
- Electricity will go through Eskom's Melkhout substation, on to Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan's San Souci and Chatty substations (PE)

2. HOW TO GET INVOLVED?

This is to notify you of the environmental process for this project. For more information and to get involved, register now!

- Register to get news on the project plans by sending your contact details to us
- If you have any questions or comments on the wind energy project, please contact us
- Should you require an additional copy, or one in the other available languages, please contact us (please note that this document is available in English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa)

Ms Zoë Palmer from Aurecon:

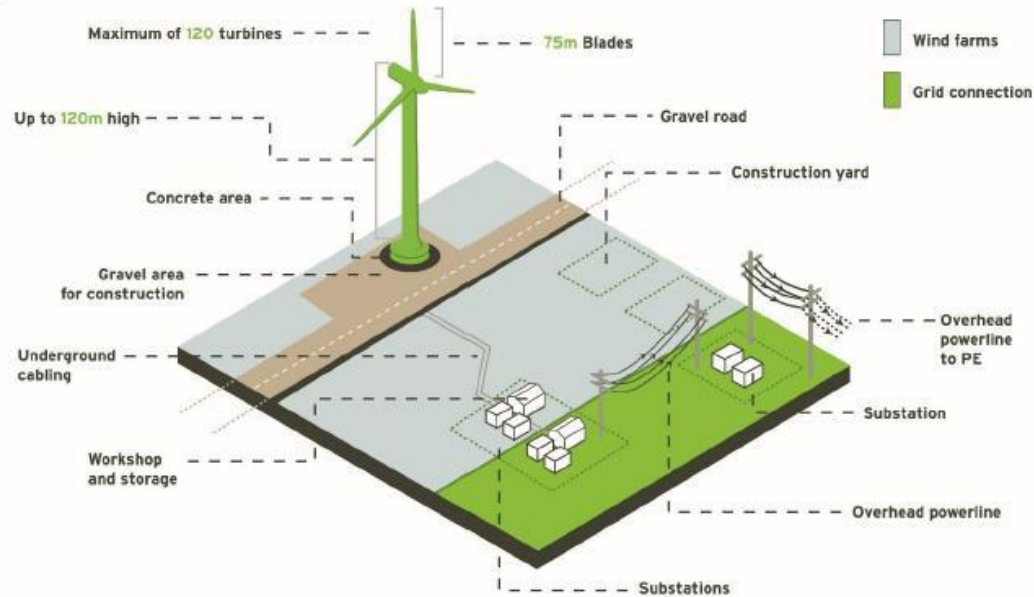
	ppp@aurecongroup.com
	021 526 6069
	082 828 0668
	021 526 9500
	PO Box 494, Cape Town, 8000

Project document website:

<http://www.aurecongroup.com/en/public-participation.aspx>

3. WHAT DOES A WIND FARM DO?

The wind turns the blades of the wind turbines, which spin generators to create electricity.
This electricity can be sent to the communities who use it by an overhead powerline.



This is what makes up a wind farm

4. WHERE IS IT PLANNED?



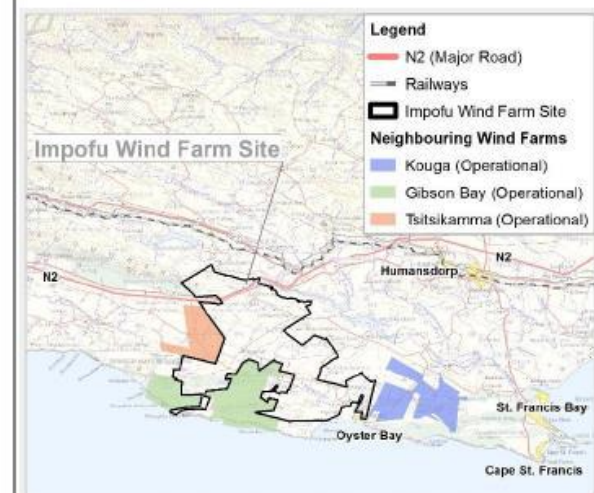
Wind farms

- Near Oyster Bay (north-west of it)
- Kouga and Kou-Kamma Local Municipalities in the Sarah Baartman District Municipality
- Many properties to be part of the 15 000-hectare wind farm site



Power-line

- Will follow the general direction of N2, past Lady Slipper to end at Chatty substation in PE
- Kouga and Kou-Kamma Local Municipalities, and Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality



This is where the wind energy project is planned

5. WHY IS IT PLANNED, AND WHY HERE?

- South Africa needs electricity, and wind energy is renewable
- Area is windy because it is close to the sea
- Site is easy to reach for the big trucks carrying the wind turbines



PROOF OF PAMPHLET DISTRIBUTION

Windplaas - inligting ontvang

	Datum	Khosa	Afrikaans	Engels
Alfred	11/02/2018			
Sibaell	12/02/2018			
Mandisa	12/02/2018			P. Dube
Patrick	21/02/2018			
Welwynne	21/02/2018			
Cynthia	21/02/2018			
Lumkile	21/02/18			
Chris	22/02/2018	S. Muzike		
Spaanet	12/02/2018			
Mandisa	22/02/2018	S. F.		
Zakhe	21/02/18	S. M. Muzike		
Mama	21/02/18	N. Zizic		
Maeandile	21/02/18			M. M. Muzike
Mtombentsha	21/02/18			
Lunyo	21/02/2018			
Jeffrey	21-02-2018			
Kathleen	21-02-2018			
Spelman	21/02/2018			
Eric	21/02/18			
Sandile	21/02/18			
Lunice	21/02/18			
Sya	21/02/18			
Bushwin	21/02/18			
Koko	19/02/2018			
Thembelani	21/02/2018			
Shorty	21/02/18			

Rosenhof Trust

Splendora Grasslands

RED CAP
IMPOFU WIND ENERGY PROJECT

	NAAM	PAMFLET GEKRY	HANDTEKENING
1	MR GABRIEL JAKOBUS VAN EEDEN	Ja	[Signature]
2	MR JOHANN SCHOLTZ	Ja	[Signature]
3	MR SIPHO DWEZA	Yes	S. Dweza
4	MR XOLANI VICTOR FUNANI	Yes	[Signature]
5	MISS GEORGINA JULY	Yes	G.C. July
6	MR THOBANI MFENGU	T.W. MFENGU	Yes
7	MR MFUNDO MGQUOY	Yes	[Signature]
8	MISS THEMBISA MHLAKAZA	T. MHLAKAZA	Yes
9	MR MONGEZI MPAFI	Yes M. M. YOB	M. Mpati
10	MR NKULULEKO DAYILE	Yes	[Signature]
11	MR VUYISILE NTANA	Ja	V. Ntana
12	MR SPHAMANDLA QEQE	Ja	S. Qeqe
13	MR SIYABULELA SIFOLO	Yes	S. Sifolo

Sparreberg

Proof of invite to key stakeholders for FGM sent 15 January 2018



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

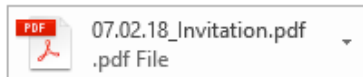
PPP Aurecongroup

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc katepm@koukamma.gov.za; nathan.jacobs@koukamma.gov.za; okwababana@koukamma.gov.za; fuzile.yake@koukamma.gov.za; jreed@kouga.gov.za; eddireo@kouga.gov.za; gdadamas@kouga.gov.za; cgrootboom@kouga.gov.za; evbiljon@kouga.gov.za; Hattingh@kouga.gov.za; z.mayoni.kouga@gmail.com; diana@igen.co.za; paspeaker@kouga.gov.za; Benreehder@telkomsa.net; Thaboshermanus123@gmail.com; jmiller@mandelametro.gov.za; smdingi@mandelametro.gov.za; tpillay@cacadu.co.za; dmagxwalisa@cacadu.co.za; gmvoko@sbdm.co.za; gmvoko@cacadudevelopment.co.za; danielsu@sbdm.co.za; zsomi@cacadu.co.za; energy@birdlife.org.za; meganm@ewt.org.za; lourensl@ewt.org.za; kobusreichert@yahoo.com;

You forwarded this message on 1/26/2018 9:30 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a key stakeholder, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth. Your valued input will guide the public participation process that forms part of the environmental authorisation applications.

DATE: Wednesday, 7 February 2018

TIME: 09h00 for 09h30, until 11h30

VENUE: Conference Centre (Clubhouse), St Francis Links, St Francis Bay (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.

Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of invite to competent authority for FGM sent 15 January 2018



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

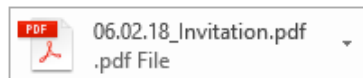
PPP Aurecongroup

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Authority Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc GcinileD@daff.gov.za; NomalwandeM@daff.gov.za; Alan.Southwood@dedea.gov.za; dayalan.govender@dedea.gov.za; gerry.pienaar@dedea.gov.za; Alistair.McMaster@dedea.gov.za; Deidre.watkins@dmr.gov.za; yolisa.sunduzwayo@energy.gov.za; them bani.nyokani@drdar.gov.za; Ruffus.Maloma@drdar.gov.za; Patrick.futshane@drdar.gov.za; them bani.nyokani@drdar.gov.za; angie.majongile@dot.ecprov.gov.za; MakhanyaP@dws.gov.za; BloemM@dws.gov.za; siyanda.sulo@dpw.ecape.gov.za; Randall.Mooe@ecdpw.gov.za; Peter.Lotter@dpw.ecape.gov.za; smokhanya@ecphra.org.za; Claire Blanché; Jadon Schmidt; Lance Blaine; Ilse Aucamp; Mieke Barry; Zoë Palmer

You forwarded this message on 1/16/2018 9:48 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a Competent or Commenting Authority, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth. Your valued input will guide the public participation process that forms part of the environmental authorisation applications.

DATE: Tuesday, 6 February 2018

TIME: 13h00 for 13h30, until 15h30

VENUE: Aurecon, Lion Roars Office Park, Corner of Heugh Road & 3rd Avenue, Walmer, Port Elizabeth, 6070 (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.

Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of invite to landowners and adjacent landowners (of Wind Farms) for FGM sent 15 January 2018 (part 1)



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

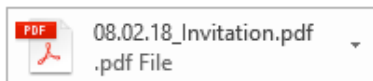
PPP Aurecongroup

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Landowner and Adjacent Landowner Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc kunitz@fibatron.co.za; rufus@igen.co.za; izakvandermerwe@hotmail.com; hannesc@igen.co.za; cottongrove@gmail.com; TBotma@justice.gov.za; tsitsi@lantic.net; elbe@mondplaas.co.za; ojs@igen.co.za; elbe.strydom@gmail.com; sakkie@prima1.co.za; justin-muller@webmail.co.za; johanheunis@igen.co.za; brandkop@intekom.co.za; rosenhof@intekom.co.za; 27822980352@vodamail.co.za; lwmeyer@vodamail.co.za; charles.meyer@psg.co.za; sunedupreez@yahoo.com; hennie515@gmail.com; johnstrydom@telkomsa.net; a.loretz@absamail.co.za; andrew@milagro.co.za; bonnen@aerosat.co.za; reanvanschoor@telkomsa.net; bft@igen.co.za; DPreetzPH@telkom.co.za; wilmeri.p@gmail.com; kleinplaas@igen.co.za;

You forwarded this message on 1/26/2018 10:02 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a landowner or adjacent landowner of the consolidated wind farm site, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the environmental authorisation applications for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth.

DATE: Thursday, 8 February 2018

TIME: 09h00 for 09h30, until 11h30

VENUE: Conference Centre (Clubhouse), St Francis Links, St Francis Bay (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of invite to landowners and adjacent landowners (of Wind Farms) for FGM sent 15 January 2018 (part 2)



Mon 1/15/2018 5:37 PM

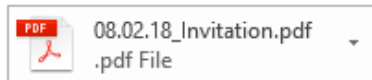
PPP Aurecon group

INVITATION: Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection: Landowner and Adjacent Landowner Focus Group Meeting

To

Bcc franlinstrom@gmail.com; bongani.thsume@dpw.gov.za; njinganac@nra.co.za; bmartin@mandelametro.gov.za; ralphdupreez7@gmail.com; Henk.Prinsloo@drdlr.gov.za; toplinefootwear@telkomsa.net; willie.dplessis@gmail.com; davidzietsman@telkomsa.net; groenvlei@igen.co.za; Carloo@pietesterhuyse.co.za; carlool@lantic.net; dawfred@intekom.co.za; info@klippedrift.com; ren@sfarch.com; info@oysterbaylodge.com; jeanne.henn1@gmail.com; nontembeko.jikela@dpw.easterncape.gov.za; zilindi@igen.co.za; zilindi@igen.co.za; dennegeur@igen.co.za; fritz@woodline.co.za; Admin@greenfieldsphy.co.za; [Claire Blanché](mailto:Claire.Blanché); [Jadon Schmidt](mailto:Jadon.Schmidt); [Lance Blaine](mailto:Lance.Blaine); [Ilse Aucamp](mailto:Ilse.Aucamp); [Mieke Barry](mailto:Mieke.Barry); [Zoë Palmer](mailto:Zoë.Palmer)

i You forwarded this message on 1/26/2018 10:02 AM.



Good afternoon,

You are cordially invited as a landowner or adjacent landowner of the consolidated wind farm site, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the environmental authorisation applications for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and grid connection to Port Elizabeth.

DATE: Thursday, 8 February 2018

TIME: 09h00 for 09h30, until 11h30

VENUE: Conference Centre (Clubhouse), St Francis Links, St Francis Bay (kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue)

Kindly RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer by 26 January 2018:

ppp@aurecongroup.com

021 526 6069

Please find the invitation attached.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Kindly note: a save the date had been communicated to the invitees in December 2017, and various follow up emails and phone calls were made after the invitations were distributed. Proof of this can be made available on request.

Proof of FGM meeting notes delivered to key stakeholders sent 27 February 2018 (Part 1)



Tue 2/27/2018 5:01 PM

PPP Aurecongroup

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM Notes | Key Stakeholder

To

Bcc 'Ilse Aucamp'; 'Mieke Barry'; 'Lance Blaine'; 'Jadon Schmidt'; 'Zoë Palmer'; 'Margaret Lowies'; 'Kelly Levendal'; 'Kirsten Jones'; 'Kim White'; 'Claire Blanché'; 'katepm@koukamma.gov.za'; 'bernice.jantjies@koukamma.gov.za'; 'nathan.jacobs@koukamma.gov.za'; 'okwababana@koukamma.gov.za'; 'fuzile.yake@koukamma.gov.za'; 'mongameli.noma@koukamma.gov.za'; 'jreed@kouga.gov.za'; 'kmarais@kouga.gov.za'; 'eddieo@kouga.gov.za'; 'gdadamsi@kouga.gov.za'; 'cgrootboom@kouga.gov.za'; 'evbiljon@kouga.gov.za'; 'Hattingh@kouga.gov.za'; 'hattinghb@da.org.za'; 'bryan.dhludhlu@gmail.com'; 'z.mayoni.kouga@gmail.com'; 'diana@igen.co.za'; 'paspeaker@kouga.gov.za'; 'Benrheeder@telkomsa.net'; 'wilmacoenraad26@gmail.com'; 'Thaboshermanus123@gmail.com'; 'tpillay@cacadu.co.za'; 'bbotha@sbdm.co.za'; 'dmagxwalisa@cacadu.co.za'; 'gmvoko@sbdm.co.za';

You forwarded this message on 3/14/2018 12:04 PM.



Good afternoon,

Please find attached the meeting notes from the focus group meeting held in St Francis on 7 February 2018 for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

Thank you to those of you who were available to attend and contribute to the session. We would appreciate it if you could provide any comments on the document by COB Wednesday 7 March 2018. Should we not get a response by then we will assume the notes to be accepted and will circulate the final version on Friday 9 March 2018.

I hope these notes also help those of you whom were not able to attend.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further queries, or require additional information.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of FGM meeting notes delivered to key stakeholders sent 27 February 2018 (Part 2)



Tue 2/27/2018 5:01 PM

PPP Aurecongroup

To

Bcc 'gmvoko@cacadudevelopment.co.za'; 'danielsu@sbdm.co.za'; 'zsomi@cacadu.co.za'; 'zsibeko@sbdm.co.za'; 'energy@birdlife.org.za'; 'meganm@ewt.org.za'; 'lourensl@ewt.org.za'; 'maggieanglands@gmail.com'; 'pdewet.jbay@gmail.com'; 'willie.dplessis@gmail.com'; 'hfranzsen@rmbprivatebank.com'; 'hjooste@absamail.co.za'; 'walterkurten4@gmail.com'; 'kate@iws-sa.co.za'; 'kiswaanderson@me.com'; 'wfurhpy@icon.co.za'; 'contact@sfbresidents.org'; 'codling@mweb.co.za'; 'oloff@igen.co.za'; 'rosenhof@intekom.co.za'; 'brandkop@intekom.co.za'; 'morgan.griffiths@wessa.co.za'; 'lemson.betha@wessa.co.za'; 'jcoetzee@wwf.org.za'; 'wentzel@conservation-outcomes.org'; 'errol@gardenroutebiosphere.org.za'; 'admin@gardenroutebiosphere.org.za'; 'mantwa.mathebula@enel.com'

You forwarded this message on 3/14/2018 12:04 PM.



Good afternoon,

Please find attached the meeting notes from the focus group meeting held in St Francis on 7 February 2018 for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

Thank you to those of you who were available to attend and contribute to the session. We would appreciate it if you could provide any comments on the document by COB Wednesday 7 March 2018. Should we not get a response by then we will assume the notes to be accepted and will circulate the final version on Friday 9 March 2018.

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Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of FGM meeting notes delivered to authorities sent 27 February 2018 (Part 1)



Tue 2/27/2018 3:36 PM

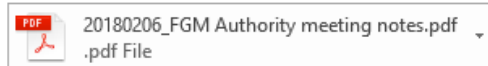
PPP Aurecongroup

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Authorities

To

Bcc ['GcinileD@daff.gov.za'](mailto:'GcinileD@daff.gov.za';); ['NomalwandeM@daff.gov.za'](mailto:'NomalwandeM@daff.gov.za';); ['Alan.Southwood@dedea.gov.za'](mailto:'Alan.Southwood@dedea.gov.za';); ['dayalan.govender@dedea.gov.za'](mailto:'dayalan.govender@dedea.gov.za';); ['andries.struwig@dedea.gov.za'](mailto:'andries.struwig@dedea.gov.za';); ['gerry.pienaar@dedea.gov.za'](mailto:'gerry.pienaar@dedea.gov.za';); ['Alistair.McMaster@dedea.gov.za'](mailto:'Alistair.McMaster@dedea.gov.za';); ['Deidre.watkins@dmr.gov.za'](mailto:'Deidre.watkins@dmr.gov.za';); ['yolisa.sunduzwayo@energy.gov.za'](mailto:'yolisa.sunduzwayo@energy.gov.za';); ['thembani.nyokana@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'thembani.nyokana@drdar.gov.za';); ['Ruffus.Maloma@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'Ruffus.Maloma@drdar.gov.za';); ['Patrick.futshane@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'Patrick.futshane@drdar.gov.za';); ['thembani.nyokana@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'thembani.nyokana@drdar.gov.za';); ['mthuthuzeli.madyaka@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'mthuthuzeli.madyaka@drdar.gov.za';); ['mlungiseleli.tuswa@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'mlungiseleli.tuswa@drdar.gov.za';); ['simvuyele.bakuweni@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'simvuyele.bakuweni@drdar.gov.za';); ['sipho.mayedwa@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'sipho.mayedwa@drdar.gov.za';); ['zanekaya.ngwekazi@drdar.gov.za'](mailto:'zanekaya.ngwekazi@drdar.gov.za';); ['irene.mpolweni@dot.ecprov.gov.za'](mailto:'irene.mpolweni@dot.ecprov.gov.za';); ['angie.majongile@dot.ecprov.gov.za'](mailto:'angie.majongile@dot.ecprov.gov.za';); ['MakhanyaP@dws.gov.za'](mailto:'MakhanyaP@dws.gov.za';); ['BloemM@dws.gov.za'](mailto:'BloemM@dws.gov.za';); ['siyanda.sulo@dpw.ecape.gov.za'](mailto:'siyanda.sulo@dpw.ecape.gov.za';); ['Randall.Moore@ecdpw.gov.za'](mailto:'Randall.Moore@ecdpw.gov.za';); ['Peter.Lotter@dpw.ecape.gov.za'](mailto:'Peter.Lotter@dpw.ecape.gov.za';); ['sinethemba.ntsila@ecdpw.gov.za'](mailto:'sinethemba.ntsila@ecdpw.gov.za';)

You forwarded this message on 3/14/2018 12:05 PM.



Good afternoon,

Please find attached the meeting notes from the focus group meeting held in PE on 6 February 2018 for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

Thank you to those of you who were available to attend and contribute to the session. We would appreciate it if you could provide any comments on the document by COB Wednesday 7 March 2018. Should we not get a response by then we will assume the notes to be accepted and will circulate the final version on Friday 9 March 2018.

I hope these notes also help those of you whom were not able to attend.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further queries, or require additional information.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of FGM meeting notes delivered to authorities sent 27 February 2018 (Part 2)



Tue 2/27/2018 3:36 PM

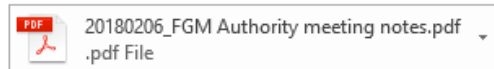
PPP Aurecongroup

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Authorities

To

Bcc ['mthuthuzeli.madyaka@drdar.gov.za'](#); ['mlungiseleli.tuswa@drdar.gov.za'](#); ['simvuyele.bakuweni@drdar.gov.za'](#); ['sipho.mayedwa@drdar.gov.za'](#); ['zanekeya.ngwekazi@drdar.gov.za'](#); ['irene.mpolweni@dot.ecprov.gov.za'](#); ['angie.majongile@dot.ecprov.gov.za'](#); ['MakhanyaP@dws.gov.za'](#); ['BloemM@dws.gov.za'](#); ['siyanda.sulo@dpw.ecape.gov.za'](#); ['Randall.Moore@ecdpw.gov.za'](#); ['Peter.Lotter@dpw.ecape.gov.za'](#); ['sinethemba.ntsila@ecdpw.gov.za'](#); ['thysg@mweb.co.za'](#); ['smokhanya@ecphra.org.za'](#); ['jmillier@mandelametro.gov.za'](#); ['smdingi@mandelametro.gov.za'](#); ['sfestile@mandelametro.gov.za'](#); ['amajal@mandelametro.gov.za'](#); ['Ilse Aucamp'](#); ['Mieke Barry'](#); ['Lance Blaine'](#); ['Jadon Schmidt'](#); ['Zoë Palmer'](#); ['Margaret Lowies'](#); ['Kelly Levendal'](#); ['Kirsten Jones'](#); ['Kim White'](#); ['Claire Blanché'](#)

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Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of FGM meeting notes delivered to landowners and adjacent landowners (of Wind Farms) sent 27 February 2018 (Part 1)



Tue 2/27/2018 4:59 PM

PPP Aurecongroup

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Landowners

To

Bcc ['kunitz@fibatron.co.za'](#); ['rufus@igen.co.za'](#); ['izakvandermerwe@hotmail.com'](#); ['hannesc@igen.co.za'](#); ['cottongrove@gmail.com'](#); ['TBotma@justice.gov.za'](#); ['tsitsi@lantic.net'](#); ['elbe@mondplaas.co.za'](#); ['ojs@igen.co.za'](#); ['elbe.strydom@gmail.com'](#); ['sakkie@prima1.co.za'](#); ['johanheunis@igen.co.za'](#); ['justin-muller@webmail.co.za'](#); ['rosenhof@intekom.co.za'](#); ['lwmeyer@vodamail.co.za'](#); ['charles.meyer@psg.co.za'](#); ['sunedupreez@yahoo.com'](#); ['albieschreuder@yahoo.com'](#); ['hennie515@gmail.com'](#); ['johnstrydom@telkomsa.net'](#); ['a.loretz@absamail.co.za'](#); ['andrew@milagro.co.za'](#); ['bonnen@aerosat.co.za'](#); ['diana@igen.co.za'](#); ['reanvanschoor@telkomsa.net'](#); ['bft@igen.co.za'](#); ['DPreezPH@telkom.co.za'](#); ['wilmeri.p@gmail.com'](#); ['kleinplaas@igen.co.za'](#); ['franlinstrom@gmail.com'](#); ['duzef@nra.co.za'](#); ['songxaban@nra.co.za'](#); ['bongani.tshume@dpw.gov.za'](#); ['njinganac@nra.co.za'](#)

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Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Proof of FGM meeting notes delivered to landowners and adjacent landowners (of Wind Farms) sent 27 February 2018 (Part 2)



Tue 2/27/2018 4:59 PM

PPP Aurecon group

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Landowners

To

Bcc [bmartin@mandelametro.gov.za](#); [pdupless@mandelametro.gov.za](#); [ralphdupreez7@gmail.com](#); [Henk.Prinsloo@drdlr.gov.za](#); [toplinefootwear@telkomsa.net](#); [willie.dpllessis@gmail.com](#); [davidzietsman@telkomsa.net](#); [groenvlei@igen.co.za](#); [Carloo@pietesterhuysse.co.za](#); [carloo@lantic.net](#); [dawfred@intekom.co.za](#); [info@kippedrift.com](#); [ren@sfarch.com](#); [info@oysterbaylodge.com](#); [jeanne.henn1@gmail.com](#); [nontembeko.jikela@dpw.easterncape.gov.za](#); [zilindi@igen.co.za](#); [dennegeur@igen.co.za](#); [fritz@woodline.co.za](#); [Admin@greenfieldsphy.co.za](#); [andrewj@aewiring.co.za](#); Lance Blaine; Jadon Schmidt; Ilse Aucamp; Mieke Barry; Claire Blanché; Kim White; Kirsten Jones; Zoë Palmer

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Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

Kindly note, follow up emails were sent in the case of emails bouncing back, and these are available on request.



Fri 9/7/2018 4:21 PM

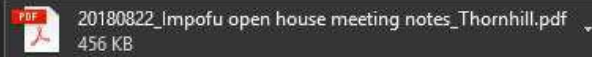
PPP Aurecongroup

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Circulation of meeting notes for review

To

- 'elnavaneyk@gmail.com'; ● 'Marius Blignault'; ● 'alansss@telkomsa.net'; ● 'pcdp1289@gmail.com'; ● 'frank@vlakteplaas.co.za'; ● 'oubiethornhill@gmail.com'; ● 'japievwms@bergriver.com';
- 'ravisha.ajodhapersadh@enel.com'; ● 'angie@foxcorporateservices.co.za'; ● 'eugenehuman69@gmail.com'; ● 'Crossways HOA'; ● 'mksand@truewan.co.za'; ● 'wentzel@conservation-outcomes.org';
- 'babalwa.kani@gmail.com'; ● 'mervin@gmail.com'; ● 'boteshoney@gmail.com'; ● 'janice.little@gmail.com'; ● 'info@jbayzebralodge.co.za'; ● 'johan@webec.co.za'; ● 'joan@copiare.co.za'; ● 'theovnsa@gmail.com';
- 'jonomchugh@gmail.com'; ● 'africadawn@lantic.net'; ● 'puttergil@ecweb.co.za'; ● 'siloman@polka.co.za'; ● 'greener@gen.co.za'; ● 'Lance Blaine'; ● 'Jadon Schmidt'; ● 'Kim White'; ● 'Simamkele Ntsengwane'; ● 'Ise Aucamp';

Bcc



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Good afternoon all,

Please find attached presentation and meeting notes drafted from the meeting in Thornhill on 22 August 2018, regarding the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

Should you have any comments on how something was captured, please provide feedback by COB Friday 14 September 2018. The notes will then be finalised and be included in the Public Participation Report of the Draft Scoping Reports and Basic Assessment Report.

Warm regards,

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
 Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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 PO Box 494, Cape Town 8000
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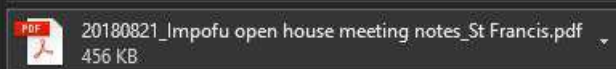
PPP Aurecongroup

500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Meeting notes from St Francis

To

Cc ● PPP Aurecongroup

Bcc ● 'johninstfrancis@gmail.com'; ● 'diana.biggs@gmail.com'; ● 'bonnenbiggs@gmail.com'; ● 'groenvlei@igen.co.za'; ● 'barryb@intekom.co.za'; ● 'valda@barratt.co.za'; ● 'chris@barratt.co.za'; ● 'Maggie Langlands'; ● 'trudi@amaziko.co.za'; ● 'nsboholo@gmail.com'; ● 'mongezi.vika@gmail.com'; ● 'ravisha.ajodhapersadh@enel.com'; ● 'trevor@kougawindfarm.co.za'; ● 'hdthorpe@telksomsa.net'; ● 'hildabez@gmail.com'; ● 'wentzel@conservation-outcomes.org'; ● 'darylstaples4@gmail.com'; ● 'abel.harry@outlook.com'; ● 'ycraig@iafrica.com'; ● 'davedewing@gmail.com'; ● 'bushbuck.garden@gmail.com'; ● 'trironp@gmail.com'; ● 'Marli van Rooy'; ● 'bookings@stfrancisbaylodge.com'; ● 'hannesc@igen.co.za'; ● Kim White; ● Lance Blaine; ● Simamkele Ntsengwane; ● Jadon Schmidt; ● 'Ise Aucamp'; ● Mieke Barry; ● PPP Aurecongroup



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Good afternoon all,

Please find attached presentation and meeting notes drafted from the meeting in St Francis on 21 August 2018, regarding the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

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Warm regards,

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.

Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon

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500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Sent 7/31/18 12:12PM

Overview

381 Recipients

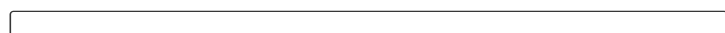
List: Pre-App PPP - 1 August 2018

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Subject: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment |
Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

0 Orders	\$0.00 <u>Average order revenue</u>	\$0.00 <u>Total revenue</u>
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Open rate **40.6%**



Click rate **11.8%**



List average **34.6%**

List average **8.6%**

Industry average () **0.0%**

Industry average () **0.0%**

141 Opened	41 Clicked	34 Bounced	0 Unsubscribed
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Successful deliveries **347** 91.1%

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DEA PRE-APPLICATION MEETING

Meeting Notes

Project number	500571	Meeting date	17 October 2017
Project name	Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection	Recorded by	KJ
Meeting/subject	DEA Pre-application Meeting	Total pages	7

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Contact details
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muhammad Essop	Department of Environmental Affairs	MEssop@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coenrad Agenbach	Department of Environmental Affairs	Cagenbach@environment.gov.za
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thabile Sangweni	Department of Environmental Affairs	TSangweni@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lance Blaine	Red Cap Energy	lance@red-cap.co.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jadon Schmidt	Red Cap Energy	jadon@red-cap.co.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mieke Barry	Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Mieke.barry@aurecongroup.com
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kirsten Jones	Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Kirsten.jones@aurecongroup.com

Item	Points of discussion
1	Welcome and Introduction
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MB introduced the Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection Project, where Red Cap Impofu Pty Ltd, Red Cap Impofu East Pty Ltd and Red Cap Impofu West Pty Ltd are the applicants for the three wind farms respectively and Red Cap Impofu Pty Ltd is the applicant for the grid, while Aurecon is the appointed Environmental Assessment Practitioners. MB noted that she is the project manager and there would be a team of process leads, and the project would involve approximately five or six key consultants. KJ was introduced as one of the process leads. ME questioned who would be the EAP. MB confirmed that she is the EAP. LB and JS are known to ME and CA through previous projects and SAWEA involvement.
2	Overview of the Proposed Project
	<p><u>Project motivation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB described the projects/s and provided the motivation for the location. The Impofu Wind Farms site and Grid Connection was selected in its current location due to the extremely favourable wind resource. Due to the length of grid connection required (approx. 115 km), Red Cap initially looked elsewhere in the Western, Northern and Eastern Cape. Other environmental issues were identified elsewhere such as vultures, which resulted in the Impofu location being preferred despite the long grid connection. The approach is that three wind farms would cover the cost for the grid line and therefore Red Cap are pursuing three sites in the project area. With reference to Slide 3 (the REDZ Phase 2 map), one of the largest favourable REDZ areas falls within the proposed Impofu Wind Farms site. It is assumed that one of the main reasons that there is no further REDZ zoning within the site is as a result of the agricultural potential and mandate of Department of Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). The site is largely transformed by arable dryland farming and is surrounded by existing wind farms. This project would essentially be 'filling up' the farm land cradled between existing wind farms with turbines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are still concerns about DAFF's assessment of the site as they have recently turned down a Juwi application in transformed farm land. However, the farmers with existing wind farms on their land in the vicinity of the project site, are proof that the steady reliable income from wind farms rental results in the farmers investing in their farms and being able to improve the productivity and agricultural potential of their farms (refer to Item 6 of the Notes for additional information).
	<p><u>Wind farms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ME queried where the three wind farms would fall, are they within the site boundary shown on Slide 3? LB confirmed that the consolidated site is about 15,500 ha and would include three wind farms, and this would be described later in the presentation. Of the ±15,500 ha, only about 7,800 ha remains after exclusion of no go areas. CA queried the capacity in terms of Megawatts (MW) and turbines. LB described that there would be a maximum of just over 400 MW for all three wind farms, but that this could be split differently between the three depending on the REIP4 requirements, or if the power is distributed through private to private sales. It is anticipated that capacity for each farm would be between 100 – 300 MW. ME queried why the maximum of just over 400 MW and LB responded confirming that the proposed transmission line could not evacuate more than just over 400 MW of power. In terms of turbines, there would not be more than 120 turbines for all three wind farms and this is already a commitment that has been made to some I&APs. The proportion of turbines on each wind farm is unknown at this stage. ME noted that with reference to wind farms, the breakdown of turbines and MW per project must be provided in the application, but that this could change between Scoping and EIA phases. The maximum could be included in the application. The wind farm site was described by LB, the site is bordered by the Impofu Dam to the north east and this is why the name has been chosen. Impofu is translated as Eland from isiXhosa. The south east and south west corners have been identified as most sensitive in terms of heritage and biodiversity resources and have been excluded. The north west section across the N2 is mountainous and would only have a few turbines which are spread out. The main area for turbines is across the middle of the consolidated site. Photos of the site are provided on Slides 7, 8 and 9. The predominant land use is dairy farming and dry land agriculture.
	<p><u>Grid corridor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MB presented the overview map of the project (refer to Slide 4) showing the project site for the wind farms near Oyster Bay and the broader grid corridor of up to about 21 km width (which is being investigated for preferred routes and 3 km corridors) which extends to the east towards Port Elizabeth (PE). Refer to Slides 5 and 9, the infrastructure includes three substations with Eskom switching stations adjacent to them (one per wind farm), with three short grid connections (maximum 5 km) to one collector switching station, which will allow for one transmission line that extends to PE. The substations that the grid will link into are on the western outskirts of PE and are San Souci or Chatty and are Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM) substations. The option to connect via an Eskom substation would have required an extra 30 km of line through built up areas of PE to either Grassridge or Didisa. MB presented a GoogleEarth flyover of the approximately 115 km grid connection which would be a 132 kV line from the collector switching station via Eskom's Melkhout substation, via Lady Slipper to Sans Souci or Chatty NMBM substations. At this point ME raised the fact that a second pre-application meeting for the grid connection may be required as it could be allocated to a different case officer if it was lodged later than the wind farm applications. It was decided to discuss this later in the meeting.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB explained that the preferred transmission line would follow existing lines for about 80% of the route. As one can only sign servitude option agreements with the landowners and pay for these once an EA for the final route has been issued, one cannot guarantee that the landowners will allow the route over their land until after the EA is issued. Therefore a 3 km corridor is requested for approval which would include over 150 landowners and give some flexibility if a landowner did not allow the route over their land or sold their land and the new owner did not want to allow the route over their land. As a 3 km corridor will only result in 1.5 km on either side of the preferred alignment it means any farm wider than 1.5 km could still result in an amendment/ new application having to be submitted if the landowner refused the route after the EA was issued as it would push the line outside the 3 km corridor.
	<p><u>Process and approach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 13 and 14. MB showed how the proposed three EIAs for the wind farms and the BA for the grid connection would occur in parallel. • The process commenced with a screening phase which is where we are now. This included a desk based study by the specialists, sensitivity mapping and identification of no go areas, a multi day site visit (with a helicopter flight along the grid corridor), a screening workshop with all the specialists and relevant engineers to interrogate sensitivities collaboratively, and a Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) exercise for the grid to identify the preferred alternative. LB noted that a week was spent on site with specialists for site visits and workshops. The process will be documented in a Screening Report. • This phase will be followed by the development of the wind farm layouts and the grid corridor refinements, then pre-application public participation prior to the submission of the Application Forms for the Wind Farms and commencement of the Scoping process. The pre-application Public Participation Process (PPP) would occur over the December closure period in order to notify seasonal stakeholders. • The grid Application Form will only be submitted later on so that the Draft BAR and Draft EIR comment periods coincide. This scheduling is in order that the decision-making periods for all four projects coincide. • LB noted that there was a long period between this pre-application meeting and submission of the wind farm application forms (planned for October 2018) in order to do as much detailed work up front (including bird and bat monitoring) so we are not restricted by the timeframes in the EIA Regulations. Also that the specialists had been brought on board right from the outset. MB noted that this allowed for avoidance of impacts as the most preferable approach to mitigation. • ME agreed that this would reduce delays later in the process. • MB also noted the lag between this meeting and the submission of the grid connection Application Form (planned for March 2019) would hopefully reduce the risk of landowners along the grid not agreeing to the servitude across their land once the EA is issued as the time afforded would be used to try and build up good relationships with these owners but it could also result in landowners selling their land and new owners not wanting to sign for a servitude and again this is why it is requested that a preferred alignment with a 3 km corridor be approved. • CA agreed that overall it was an acceptable approach.
	<p><u>Communications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 15. MB queried if there would be one case officer as this was optimal. • ME advised that the three wind farms would be allocated to one case officer, who was not available to attend this meeting. • ME further indicated that the grid case officer may be a different person, in which case the four projects could be split between two case officers. However, this could only be allocated at the time of lodging the applications.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB raised the fact that the pre-application form was for all the projects- the three wind farms and the grid connection. • It was recommended by ME that the Application Form is accompanied by a cover letter describing all of the projects, and that the minutes of this meeting are attached. In which case there is a chance that the application for the BAR could be allocated to the same case officer as a related project. • It was recommended by DEA later in the meeting that due to the delays between this pre-application meeting and the proposed time of lodging the Application Forms, that another pre-application meeting is arranged with DEA as a refresher to provide an update on the status of the project.
	<p><u>Specialist studies</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 16. MB listed the environmental specialists appointed. She added that archaeology would include impacts to the built environment. • LB noted that there were two separate bird specialists appointed for the wind farms and grid connection, respectively. These are two of the best specialists in the country. For the wind farms they have already commenced two seasons of monitoring. Sensitive species included Denham's Bustard, Martial Eagle and Black Harrier. Only one or two Martial Eagle sightings have been recorded and there appear to be no nesting sites on or close to the site. Only two Black Harrier sightings have been recorded so far.
	<p><u>Decision-making</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 17. The timeframes of the process discussed previously were presented. • The Specialist site visit is planned for March 2018. The wind farm Application Forms would be submitted in about October 2018, with the grid connection Applications being submitted in about March 2019. The wind farm Scoping process is proposed from October to November 2018, with the EIA process between March and October 2019. The grid connection BA process would be March to October 2019. • KJ noted that our process was designed so that the decision-making periods for the wind farms and grid connections overlapped so that decision-making could occur in parallel to ensure that the issue of "associated infrastructure" could be adequately addressed by DEA even though the grid and wind farms would be submitted as separate applications. Therefore what is the scenario if one of the projects e.g. the grid connection is delayed. Would DEA put the wind farm decision on hold? • ME stated that this could be decided at the time. But it could be a condition that the wind farms are authorised on condition of the grid connection being granted an Environmental Authorisation (EA). CA agreed, stating that this had been done before. • LB highlighted that the PPP for the wind farms and the grid would overlap and that the IAP's would be made aware that the full project consisted of wind farms and a grid connection, even though they would be submitted as separate applications. The reason for this is that the grid is not part of only one of the wind farms but linked to all of them so it cant be included in all their EIA's and also the grid once constructed must be handed over to Eskom as it will be their grid and thus it needs to be a separate application so that it can be transferred to Eskom. Also the fact that DEA will always be aware that the Grid is part of the bigger project and will also have the final decision making periods for the wind farms and the grid overlapping will all ensure that DEA can confidently assess all the associated infrastructure with the wind farms to make an informed decision on the impacts of the total project. • ME and CA agreed that this approach was a good way to ensure that associated infrastructure could be assessed and that there was no issue with separating the grid application from the wind farm application if it was undertaken in this manner. • KJ queried who would be the decision-maker in the case of a Private to Private offtaker? Was it the provincial authority? • ME agreed that if it was through Eskom (and REIP4) it would be DEA, if Private to Private (e.g. Municipalities) it was provincial. However if there is uncertainty, it would be DEA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB noted that in this case the intention is REIP4 but with the uncertainty of the process, it may end up being NMBM. It is therefore uncertain at this stage and we would apply to DEA. • ME and CA agreed.
	<p><u>Screening tool:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 18. MB stated that the approach with screening was to adopt avoidance early on in the process, so that the preferred alternative will be the best environmental option for the project/s. On this basis, it is not planned to assess alternatives in the EIA or BAR, only assessing the preferred alternative against the no go alternative. The screening approach would be documented as motivation. • This was agreed by ME and CA as the NEMA EIA Regulations state that this is acceptable as long as there is sound motivation. • DEA's Screening Tool was discussed in the context of the Aurecon Screening Report. ME and CA agreed that the tool auto-generated a report with a number of maps that would be compulsory to attach to the any application. If the site has already been groundtruthed, as in this case, the Screening approach adopted by Red Cap can be discussed at the Scoping or BAR stage. It was noted that there are delays with publishing this tool.
	<p><u>Cumulative impact assessment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 19, 20 and 21 which depicts and infographic of the approach to cumulative impact assessment and the map of neighbouring wind farms. • MB explained the approach whereby Aurecon and specialists would include the four existing wind farms (Kouga, Tsitsikamma, Gibson Bay and Jefferey's Bay) in the baseline environment. The proposed and approved wind farms within 30km would include Oyster Bay, Ubuntu and Banna ba Pifhu. Those excluded are Deep River and Happy Valley wind farms as they are reported to have lapsed. • ME noted that Banna ba Pifhu had recently submitted an application to extent the validity of the EA. Those that are under construction or have a valid EA should be included as cumulative projects. ME also noted that he was not aware of any other proposed new wind energy projects in the area. • CA agreed to the approach to include the existing wind farms as baseline and stated with reference to the infographic, that they were not concerned with how we define the scenarios, but rather to ensure that all the relevant projects were included in the cumulative assessment. • It was agreed by ME and CA that Thyspunt Nuclear and associated transmission line applications (although never authorised) do not require consideration because the Duynefontein site had recently been authorised.
	<p><u>Public participation process</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slides 22, 23 and 24 for the proposed flow diagram for the processes showing combined PPP activities. This namely includes a combined BID PPP (21 days), focus group meetings, pre-application SR & BAR PPP (30 days) and DEIR & DBAR PPP (30 days). • Public meetings were proposed for the BID PPP and also the DEIR and DBAR PPP, the grid would allow for two geographical locations. ME noted that public meetings are not legislated and therefore it is Aurecon's discretion. • MB emphasised that although the three wind farms and the grid connection projects are separate, the PPP would be joint and this would ensure that the public was always aware of the full project and associated infrastructure. • KJ queried whether the CRR should be joint. ME stated that the comments could be included in both, but only responses required where relevant. • MB raised the issue of the PPP for the 3 km grid corridor and whether adjacent landowners should be notified as well as landowners as with a linear development in the old EIA regulations one did not

	<p>need to inform adjacent landowners due to the logistical complexity. . This long linear development would result in a significant number of adjacent landowners that would need to be contacted and in many cases their details are not available. How would we demonstrate that we have tried in cases where we were not successful? E.g. if no success through using windeed and contacting municipalities etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ME stated that it would not be possible to seek exemption from an aspect of PPP because you need to undertake PPP for the exemption process. You would need to demonstrate 'reasonable effort'. • ME stated that Eastern Cape Parks & Tourism Agency (as a division of Department of Economic Affairs, Environment and Tourism) should be included as an I&AP. MB noted that the Huisclip Nature Reserve is nearby. • MB confirmed that the transfer of the grid connection EA to Eskom after construction would comprise a Part 1 Amendment. ME and CA agreed.
4	Technical Queries
	<p><u>Wind farms and number of turbines</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 27, LB explained the approach to apply for up to about 200 turbine locations, whilst only a maximum of 120 turbines will actually be constructed. This is because some turbine locations may fall away after the EA is granted for a number of reasons e.g. DAFF approvals, Eskom, municipalities, technical issues etc. The final number cannot be established at the stage of the EIA. The specialists would assess a worst case scenario based on all 200. But there is a commitment to I&APs that a maximum of 120 would be constructed and this could be a condition of the EA. • ME and CA agreed that 200 positions could be assessed as a worst case scenario but could be to Red Cap's detriment e.g. in the context of cumulative impacts. • LB said the specialists could include a statement to indicate that 200 have been assessed as a worst case scenario but the final impact could end up being lower as less turbines would be built. • ME and CA stated that this statement cannot be the assumption used in the decision-making, that the assessment of the 200 locations would be the basis for the decision. • LB noted that there may be impacts where the fact that only 120 turbines would ultimately be constructed could be used to reduce the significance but it would have to be logically and soundly motivated and it would obviously be up to DEA to make the final assessment.
	<p><u>Rotor swept area envelope</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB presented the rotor swept area envelope in Slide 28 and explained that this was going to be used by the specialists from the start of the process as a worst case scenario on which to base their assessments. • ME and CA were in agreement and ME noted that they may find that areas could be shaved off the edges of the envelope once their assessment has been undertaken.
	<p><u>Sale of power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slide 29 had already been discussed and it was agreed that if there was uncertainty, that DEA should be the decision-maker.
	<p><u>Grid connection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Slide 30. It had already been explained that a preferred corridor had been identified through a MCDM process collaboratively with the team of specialists and engineers. The final alignment would be based on landowner willingness. • LB explained the approach of applying for a corridor 3 km wide to allow for this uncertainty, and including no go areas within this corridor.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ME and CA stated that based on their experience the actual alignment had to be identified and assessed. They needed to consult with their colleagues that deal with power line applications to confirm. • Upon discussion internally, it is noted that a corridor can be approved, with the various sensitivities as well as no-go areas, provided that all specialists adequately assess the entire corridor. This must be done in detail, where the specialists provide an indication that the entire area is suitable to place the powerline. If this is not done, then an alignment must then be assessed and presented in the process for decision making. • KJ and MB stated from their experience within their team, corridors were permitted. • It was concluded that DEA would need to discuss internally on this matter and that a formal query should be lodged. Once Aurecon submits the minutes of the meeting, they could include advice in their response.
5	DEA Comments and Way Forward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A further pre-application meeting would be required prior to lodging any applications. • It is anticipated that the wind farm applications would be split between Thabile Sangweni and Mmamohale Kabasa. ME requested that queries during the pre-application phase be directed to him. Once a case officer has been assigned, then queries can be directed to the case officer. • The minutes of this meeting should be attached to any application being submitted to increase the chances of being allocated the same case officer. • Aurecon to attach the presentation to the minutes of this meeting, which should be sent to DEA for sign off.
6	Additional Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regards to the potential loss of agricultural potential and socio-economic impacts, there is proof that the steady reliable income from wind farms rental in the area results in the farmers investing in their farms and being able to improve the productivity and agricultural potential of their farms and that that the minor loss of land from the wind farm infrastructure has no meaningful negative impact on their agricultural productivity or farming operations. The best case of this is a landowner who could not sustain himself by farming so his land was dormant but now that he has some turbines on his land he has given up his job in the city and is now farming full time and vastly increasing the productivity of his property.

FOCUS GROUP MEETING INVITATION



INVITATION TO A FOCUS GROUP MEETING



Proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Environmental Impact Assessment - Information Sharing



You are cordially invited as a **Competent or Commenting Authority**, to participate in a **focus group meeting** where we will discuss the proposed **Impofu Wind Farms** and associated **grid connection**. Your valued input will guide the public participation process that forms part of the **environmental authorisation applications**.

FEBRUARY 2018

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

DATE:

Tuesday
6 February 2018

TIME:

13h00 for 13h30
Until 15h30

VENUE:

Aurecon, Lion Roars Office Park
Corner of Heugh Road & 3rd Avenue,
Walmer, Port Elizabeth,
Tea will be provided



RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer
By 26 January 2018
ppp@aurecongroup.com
021 526 6069

Kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue



INVITATION TO A FOCUS GROUP MEETING



Proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Environmental Impact Assessment - Information Sharing



You are cordially invited as a **Key Stakeholder**, to participate in a **focus group meeting** where we will discuss the proposed **Impofu Wind Farms** and associated **grid connection**. Your valued input will guide the public participation process that forms part of the **environmental authorisation applications**.

FEBRUARY 2018

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

DATE:

Wednesday
7 February 2018

TIME:

09h00 for 09h30
Until 11h30

VENUE:

Conference Centre (Clubhouse)
St Francis Links
St Francis Bay
Light refreshments will be provided



RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer
By 26 January 2018
ppp@aurecongroup.com
021 526 6069

Kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue



INVITATION TO A FOCUS GROUP MEETING



Proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid
 Connection to Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape
 Environmental Impact Assessment - Information Sharing



You are cordially invited as a Landowner or an Adjacent Landowner of the consolidated wind farm site, to participate in a focus group meeting where we will discuss the environmental authorisation applications for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and grid connection.

FEBRUARY 2018

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

DATE:

Thursday
8 February 2018

TIME:

09h00 for 09h30
Until 11h30

VENUE:

Conference Centre (Clubhouse)
St Francis Links
St Francis Bay

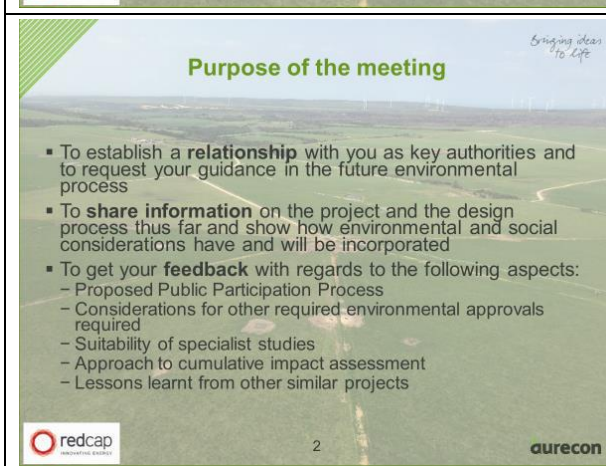
Light refreshments will be provided



RSVP to Ms Zoë Palmer
 By 26 January 2018
ppp@aurecongroup.com
 021 526 6069

Kindly contact us should you require directions to the venue

FOCUS GROUP MEETING NOTES

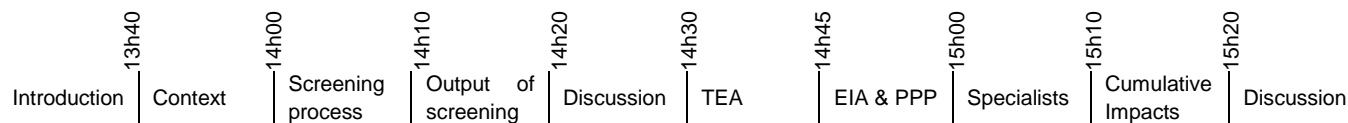


Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection Focus Group Meeting | Authorities | 6 February 2018

A focus group meeting was held in Aurecon's Port Elizabeth office to engage with some of the provincial and local authorities identified as interested and affected parties for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth. The table below provides the details of the parties who were present. Please refer to Appendix 1 for a list of the parties who were invited to this focus group meeting.

Name	Organisation	Position	Tel Number	Email
G Dumse	EC DAFF	Resource Auditor: NMBM, SBDM	078 418 1723	Gciniled@daff.gov.za
A Mc Master	DEDEA	Senior Manager: Renewable Energy	043 605 7262	Alistair.mcmaster@dedea.gov.za
R Maloma	DRDAR	Western District Officer	041 582 2746	Ruffus.maloma@drdar.gov.za
R Moore	ECDPW	District Road Engineer (SBDM)	041 403 6001	Randall.moore@ecdpw.gov.za
P Lotter	ECDPW	Engineering Technologist	041 403 6034	Peter.lotter@ecdpw.gov.za
T Groenewald	ECDPW	DRE Support	083 455 7989	thysg@mweb.co.za
A Majal	NMBM	Project Coordinator: ISDG	041 506 6183	amajal@mandelametro.gov.za
S Festile	NMBM	Environmental Management: Mentee	041 506 5228	sfestile@mandelametro.gov.za
S Mdingi	NMBM	Environmental Management: Mentee	041 506 1781	smindigi@mandelametro.gov.za
S Bakweni	DRDAR	Pasture Scientist	071 331 8617	Simvuyele.bakweni@drdar.gov.za
S Mayedwa	DRDAR	NRM Planner	063 196 4570	Sipho.mayedwa@drdar.gov.za
Z Ngwekazi	DRDAR	Pasture Scientist	062 579 7158	Zanekaya.ngwekazi@drdar.gov.za

Meeting timeline: Start: 13h30; End: 15h30



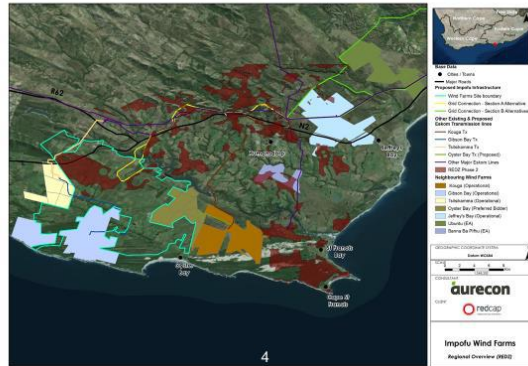
The meeting was facilitated by **Dr Ilse Aucamp** (independent stakeholder engagement consultant) and **Ms Zoë Palmer** (environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) from Aurecon). **Mr Lance Blaine** of Red Cap represented the proponent of the project, and provided technical insight and project overview.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the authorities to the proposed project and related environmental planning process and to establish a relationship with key competent and commenting authorities identified for the environmental authorisation processes that will be undertaken for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection. The presentation provided some high-level information on the project, and provided an opportunity for the authorities to help guide the future environmental process.

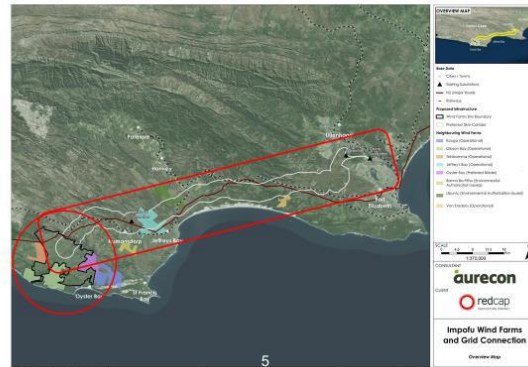
The rest of this document, provides a summary of the presentation and the key discussion points that were raised. For any clarification on what is contained in these minutes, please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon on 021 526 6069 or ppp@aurecongroup.com.

We would like to THANK everyone who attended for their time and contributions. We look forward to seeing you again!

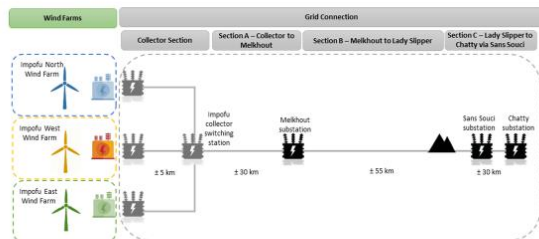
Regional context - REDz



Overview map



Project components



1. CONTEXT

The first section of the presentation provided: (1) the **context** of the project area, and highlighted the **scope** of the wind farms and grid connection that will be included in the application for environmental authorisations (EA); (2) an overview of the **environmental considerations undertaken to date**; and (3) **results of the screening process**.

The proposed Impofu Wind Farm Site Boundary (demarcated in by a light green polygon on slide 4) consists of a consolidated area of farm portions measuring approximately 15,500ha. Within this area, the development of up to three wind farms is proposed. It is currently unknown whether the energy generated by the proposed wind farms will be sold to Eskom as part of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REI4P) or if it will be sold privately (for example, directly to the local municipalities). Up to three environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes will thus be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as part of the application for EA. A separate basic assessment process will be undertaken for the proposed grid connection and will also be submitted to DEA.

The proposed Impofu Wind Farms are in proximity to the Kouga, Gibson Bay, Tsitsikamma Community, Jeffrey's Bay, and Oyster Bay Wind Farms. The coloured polygons in slide 4 indicate their locations. The dark red polygons in slide 4 represent the phase 2 layer of the draft CSIR strategic environmental assessment to demarcate national Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ), which indicates that this area of the Eastern Cape has been identified as being desirable for the development of wind farms.

Due to capacity constraints of the existing Eskom transmission infrastructure, Red Cap proposes to develop a 132kV overhead powerline that will carry the power from the proposed Impofu wind farms to the Chatty substation near Port Elizabeth, over approximately 120km.

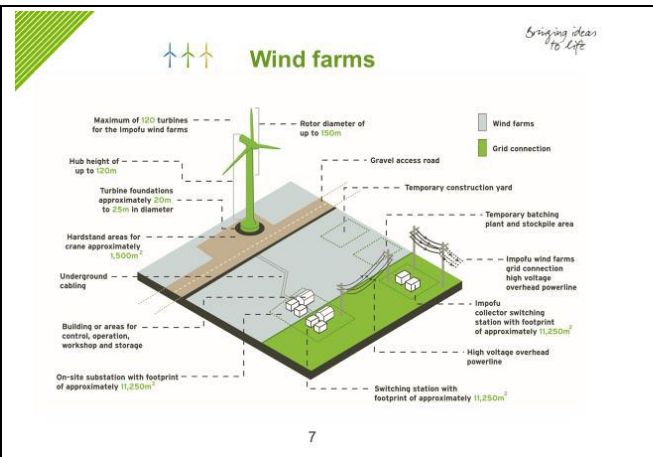
1.1 Proposed grid connection

*** Please note. In the original presentation, the proposed grid connection was originally described after the wind farm, but has been included here in the meeting notes to improve flow.

For the proposed grid connection, an initial environmental screening process has identified a preferred 5 km wide corridor in which it is believed an acceptable alignment for the line can be found. The corridor runs from the proposed Impofu Wind Farms all the way to the Chatty substation in Port Elizabeth, via the Melkhout and Sans Souci substations (the 'corridor'). Ultimately, the overhead power line will only require a 31m servitude but at this stage the 5km corridor is being considered to allow a more focused environmental assessment to be undertaken to identify the best possible alignment for a narrower corridor in which the final 31m servitude will be located.

The grid connection will include three short overhead powerlines that originate from the wind farm sub/ switching stations, which connect to a combined central "Impofu collector switching station" situated on one of the wind farm properties. From this Impofu collector switching station, a single powerline will run to the Eskom Melkhout substation, and from there will continue to the outskirts of Port Elizabeth where it will connect into the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality Sans Souci substation, and then onto the municipality's Chatty substation where it terminates.

Please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon (details on first page) if you would like access to the high-level spatial information of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection corridor. We would be happy to supply this to you in .kmz or .shp files for your planning needs.



1.2 Proposed wind farms

As will be described in section 2 below, the project is currently only at a screening phase which will be followed by the EIA process in the second quarter of 2018. The description on the proposed wind farms is therefore currently high-level.

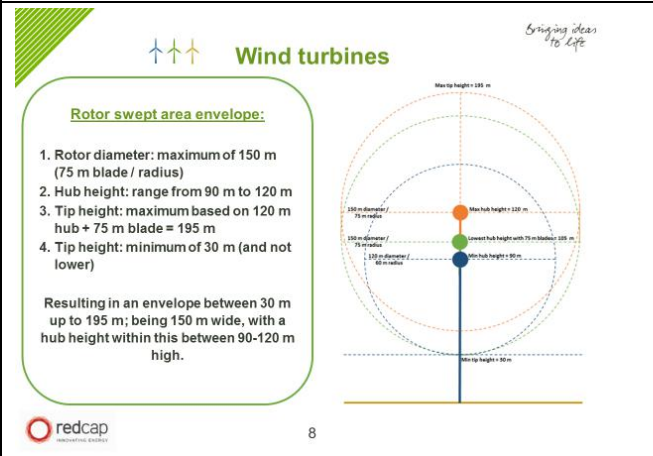
Within the consolidated wind farm site, it is possible that up to three wind farms may be taken through the environmental assessment process. For each of these wind farms, the supporting infrastructure includes roads, underground and overhead medium voltage (33kV or lower) powerlines and substations (including control, operation, workshop, storage buildings or areas). Temporary areas such as construction laydown areas and batch plants will also be required on site. As the infographic depicts, there will also be open space between the infrastructure that is not transformed and will continue as per the status quo. The estimated terrestrial footprint of the wind farm will only be approximately 1% of the full area.

Due to the extensive planning process of renewable energy developments in South Africa, if the project reaches construction, it is unlikely that it would occur before 2021. Turbine technology is advancing at a rapid pace, and therefore the turbine specifications (megawatt capacity and height etc.) will only be known closer to construction (after the environmental authorisation process). However, it is important that the environmental impacts are assessed now based on the worst-case scenario. A rotor swept area envelope (slide 8) has therefore been created for the specialists to assess, providing for a range of turbine sizes. What is known now is that the total number of turbines to be constructed on site would not be more than 120.

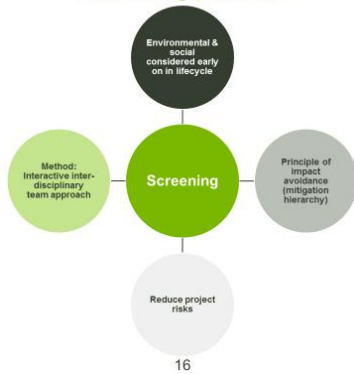
The current layout proposed for the turbines of the wind farms is shown in the map on slide 9 but this may well change through the EIA process. The next step in assessing the proposed layout is for the specialists to go out to site again as a surveyor will have now pegged out the proposed turbine locations allowing the specialists to focus on the precise areas to be impacted.

Photographs of the typical wind farm landscape are shown on slides 10-12. The area is characterised by dairy farming, and is scattered with large centre pivots (used for irrigation). The proposed wind farm layout will avoid these centre pivots, and will avoid land with high agricultural potential that the landowners need for their farming operations. Once constructed, the farming activities will be able to continue below the turbines.

Images are shown of the proposed site with the Gibson Bay and Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm in the background as well as the Impofu Dam which borders the north east of the site.



Screening process



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2. SCREENING PROCESS

A detailed screening process has been undertaken for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection for the following reasons:

- If undertaken early, a screening process allows for environmental and socio-economic impacts to be considered early in the project lifecycle, and can be evaluated in an integrated manner with the engineering design considerations.
- Designs based on screening input are sensitive to environmental and socio-economic constraints, which reduces project risks and supports the application of the mitigation hierarchy (as advocated in the principles of the NEMA, section 2), in the form of avoidance and minimisation of impacts.
- This screening process was based on an interactive team approach which allowed for active participation in the route and layout selection process from the beginning.

The screening exercise was undertaken for both the proposed wind farms and the proposed grid connection as listed in slide 17 and 18 to the left. In both processes, specialists spent time on site to ground-truth their findings, including a short helicopter flight for some along the existing Eskom 132kV line route to Port Elizabeth. For the grid connection, a workshop was then held which used a statistical method of a Multiple-Criteria Decision-Making model. This assisted in analysing the alternatives to determine the preferred powerline corridor which will need to be assessed.

The screening process has contributed to an iterative process for the layout of the wind farms and the grid connection, with several changes already made. Slides 19-21 provided an example of iterations considered, and these will be documented through the EA process as motivation for alternatives considered.

In September 2017, the team of specialists, EAP, engineers and Red Cap met on site for a multi-day site visit and screening workshop. The workshop commenced with each specialist reporting back on their ground-truthed desktop findings. The synergies and overlaps between the specialists' spatially sensitive areas were identified, and a unified layer was agreed upon where relevant. For example, the aquatic ecosystem layer is important to consider as baseline information for the freshwater, bird and bat specialists. The engineers also attended this meeting and were therefore provided with the insight of why the no-go areas are important to avoid.

Wind farms screening

1. Specialist desk based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go, highly sensitive, moderately sensitive and low sensitivity
3. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and no go areas
4. Preparation of a screening report.



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Grid screening

1. Specialist desk based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go, & sensitivity of developable areas
3. Site visit and helicopter flight along the grid route
4. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and no go areas
5. MCDM workshop
 - Potential alignments were collaboratively identified
 - Pairwise comparison of alternatives against a set of project specific criteria;
6. Preparation of a screening report.

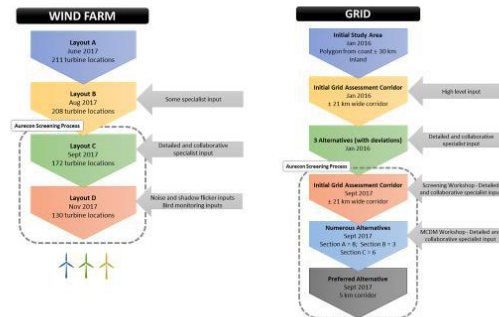


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Turbine and route alternative iterations



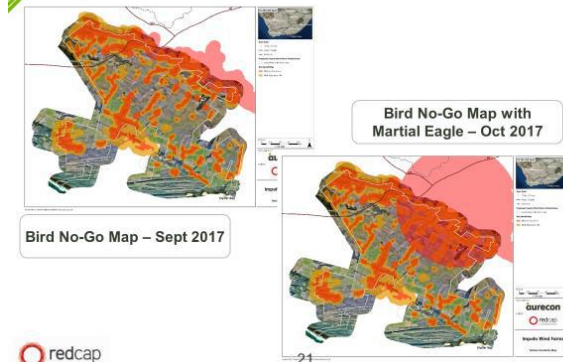
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Iterations

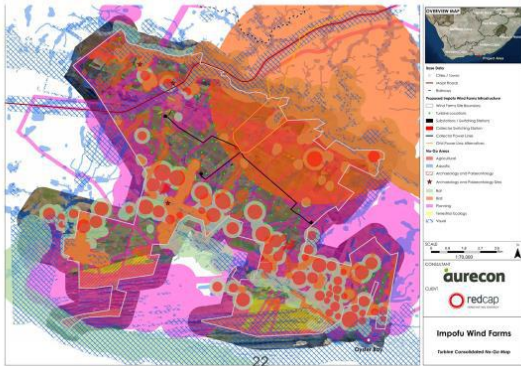


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Consolidated turbine no-go map



22

3. OUTPUT OF SCREENING

The screening process for the Impofu Wind Farms was specifically based on the identification and mapping of no-go areas of the site to avoid all environmental, socio-economic and technical highly sensitive areas, considering both impacts from turbines and other infrastructure as separate no-go layers. This allowed all suitable areas for turbine location, and associated infrastructure within the site to be identified and modelled, which would then be the basis for the wind farm design that would be taken forward for environmental assessment. The findings of all specialist sensitivity layers were consolidated into four no-go maps.

Due to the size of the turbines and the nature of how they operate, the placement of each turbine needs to consider many specialist no-go areas. A few of these shown on slide 22 include:

- 6km buffer around a Martial Eagle nest that was identified near Impofu Dam;
- Technical planning no-go demarcated in pink including buffers around farm boundaries, roads, and existing wind farm turbines.
- Centre pivots which must be avoided due to their agricultural potential, as well as their bat and bird sensitivities as they serve as water points.

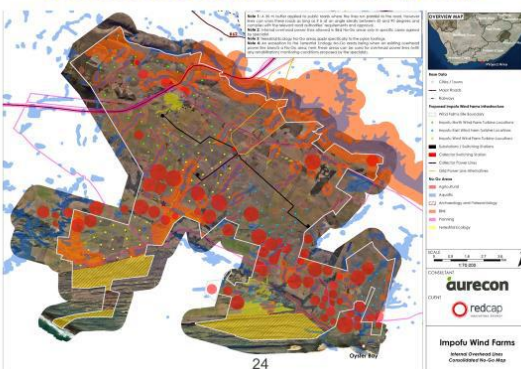
Consolidated roads & cables no-go map



23

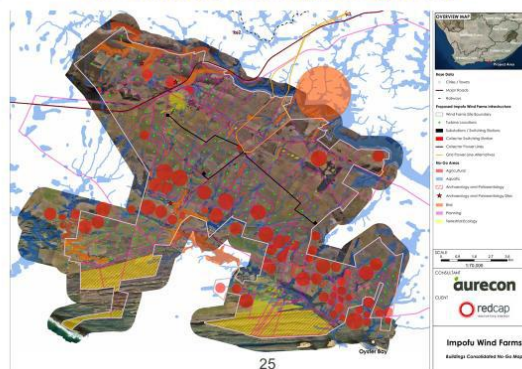
The associated infrastructure will have different potential impacts on the receiving environment. For example, although the roads may transform natural vegetation and therefore habitat for birds, they will not be faced with the same impacts as the blades of a turbine.

Consolidated overhead lines no-go map



24

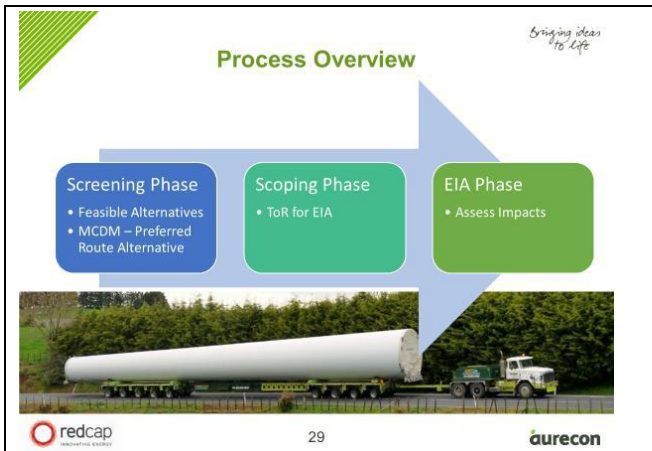
Consolidated buildings no-go map



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4. EIA PROCESS AND PPP

The findings from the screening process will contribute to the terms of reference for the specialist studies, and will guide the compilation of the scoping reports for the wind farms, and the basic assessment report (BAR) for the grid connection. The EIA and BA processes are bound by legal timeframes which start with the submission of an application form to DEA. Once this process has started, the EAP is legally required to make the relevant reports available to the public for 30 days. However, we have found that this is not enough time for interested and affected parties (I&APs) to comment, nor for the project team to respond appropriately.

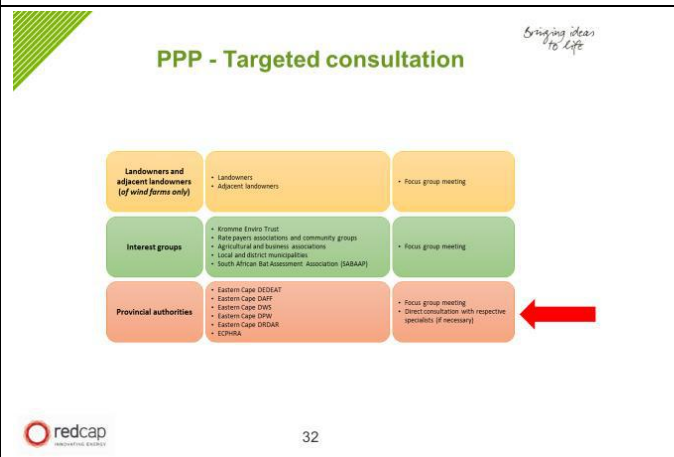
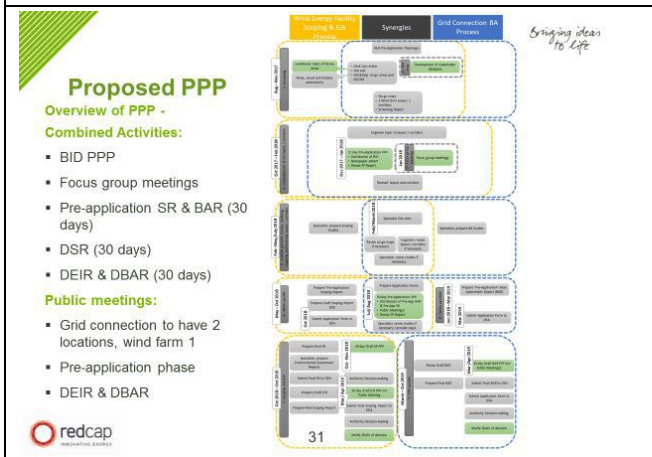
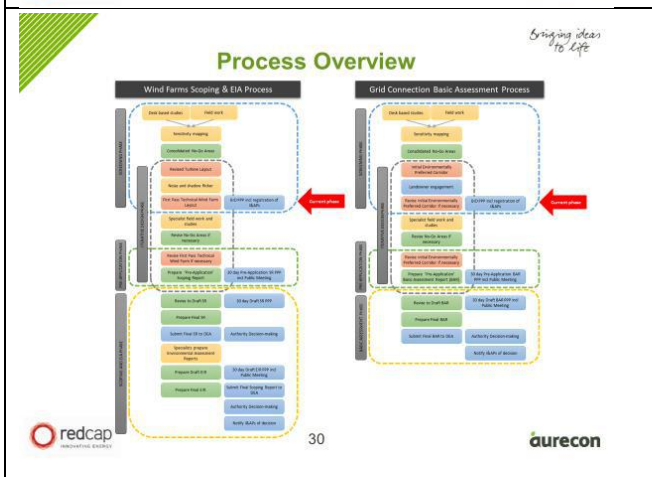
Therefore, to ensure that the public participation process (PPP) is undertaken in a proactive manner, the first round of reports will be referred to as pre-application reports and will be circulated for public review for 30 days, before the application for EAs have been submitted to the DEA. The application for EA for the wind farms will then be submitted to DEA and will follow the legislated timeframes. The reports will be updated to draft stage and will be circulated again for a 30-day public comment period. PPP will include the opportunity to review and comment on the reports, as well as to engage with the process in public meetings. At each stage where reports are finalised and submitted to DEA, notification will be provided to registered I&APs, and the final reports will be made available for public review.

DISCUSSION

DEDEAT queried whether the changes between the Land Use Planning Ordinance (LUPO) and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) had been considered. It was recommended that the Chief Spatial Planning Directorate for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) should be consulted.

As part of the assessment of impacts within the EIA, DRDAR and DAFF highlighted their interest in the agricultural specialist report, noting the soil suitability for agriculture, and queried the application of the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act 70 of 1970) (SALA). Red Cap indicated that they are in consultation with the National DAFF regarding SALA and that they would happily set up a site visit for DRDAR and local DAFF.

ECDPW raised their concern about the impact on the road infrastructure in the area. They indicated that they were content with how Red Cap had managed the upgrade to the road network with Gibson Bay and Kouga Wind Farms. They highlighted the importance of considering the Eastern Cape Roads Act (Act 3 of 2003) and that one must request for approval if any infrastructure is planned within 95m of provincial roads. Red Cap responded to the management of road network, indicating that a large amount of the local socio-economic development from the wind farms in the area is contributing to a better road network.



Key Dates:

- Focus Group Meetings: **February 2018**
- Pre-application SRs and BAR circulated for 30-days: **July/ August 2018**
- Application for SRs submitted to DEA and draft SR circulated for 30-days (including public meeting): **October/ November 2018**
- Application for BAR submitted to DEA and draft BAR circulated for 30-days (including public meetings (2 locations)): **March/ April 2019**
- Circulation of draft environmental impact reports (EIRs) for 30-days (including public meeting): **March/ April 2019** (provided DEA accept SRs and approve way forward)

Specialist Team

Specialist Study	Company	Contact Person
Agriculture	Private Consultant	Johann Lanz
Aquatic Ecology, incl geohydrology	Scherman, Collopy & Associates	Brian Collopy
Archaeologist	Private Consultant	Peter Nilssen
Bats	Animalia	Werner Marais
Birds (Wind Farm)	Wildskies	Jon Smallie
Birds (Grid)	Van Rooyen Consulting	Chris van Rooyen
Noise and Shadow Flicker	3e	Astrid Peters Cole Noble
Palaeontology	Natura Viva	John Almond
Socio-economic/Tourism	Urban Econ	Matthew Keeley Thomas Parsons
Terrestrial Ecology	Simon Todd Consulting	Simon Todd
Visual	BOLA	Quinton Lawson Bernie Oberholzer
Public Participation Facilitator	Equipotential Research & Consulting Services	Ike Aucamp
Grid	Thabile	Jurika Kital
Wind Farm - roads	Eicon	Erik Raimond
Wind Farm - turbine layout	Affricast	Gerard Ehlers
Wind Farm - cable layout	Red Cap	Monique le Roux

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5. SPECIALISTS

A range of specialists (highlighted on the right) have been appointed to undertake specialist studies for the EIA and BA processes. These specialists have already been included in the screening process to date, and many will be spending time on site for the scoping process in March 2018.

As per the requirements of DEA, 12 months of pre-construction bird and bat monitoring has commenced, and the bird study is currently more than half way through.

The specialists were selected based on their experience in both their scientific fields, as well as their experience in the area and specifically on assessing the impacts of wind farms.

	Specialist Study	Company	Contact Person
	Agriculture	Private Consultant	Johann Lanz
	Aquatic Ecology, incl geohydrology	Scherman, Collopy & Associates	Brian Collopy
	Archaeologist	Private Consultant	Peter Nilssen
	Bats	Animalia	Werner Marais
	Birds (Wind Farm)	Wildskies	Jon Smallie
	Birds (Grid)	Van Rooyen Consulting	Chris van Rooyen
	Noise and Shadow Flicker	3e	Astrid Peters Cole Noble
	Palaeontology	Natura Viva	John Almond
	Socio-economic/Tourism	Urban Econ	Matthew Keeley Thomas Parsons
	Terrestrial Ecology	Simon Todd Consulting	Simon Todd
	Visual	BOLA	Quinton Lawson Bernie Oberholzer

DISCUSSION

NMBM queried why the buffer for the Martial Eagle nest was 6km. Red Cap explained that this was a decision made by the bird specialist and BirdlifeSA, and Red Cap had chosen to accept it due to the impact of wind farms on the bird species.

DAFF acknowledged that agriculture had been represented in the stakeholder consultation, but queried the potential impact on forestry. Red Cap responded that the impact on all vegetation types would be assessed by the terrestrial ecologist, and that there was no specific concern for forestry in the immediate area of the proposed wind farms.

Cumulative approach

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6. CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are existing operational and proposed (preferred bidder, or EA granted) wind farms surrounding the area of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms. While the existing operational wind farms will form part of the baseline environment for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms, those wind farms that are preferred bidder, have a valid EA or are under construction will form part of the cumulative impact assessment. The approach to assess the potential cumulative impacts caused by the Impofu Wind Farms together with the additional wind farm developments within 30km of the buffer (as requested by DEA), will be a complex assessment, using available detailed pre-construction and operational information from the existing wind farms.

DISCUSSION

DEDEAT highlighted that this area has been marked as a provincial priority for renewable energy development based on good wind resources. It was also highlighted that the project team should be aware of a proposed assessment for a 100km corridor gas pipeline currently being undertaken by the CSIR as part of Operation Phakisa. It was recommended that the CSIR be registered as an I&AP for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

DEDEAT also indicated that the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Map layer would be updated in 2018, and should be considered for these EA processes. NMBM added that the municipality's bioregional and integrated development plans must be considered in the EA processes.

A general discussion around wind farm development in South Africa continued until the meeting was drawn to a close at 15h30.

Cumulative approach

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Appendix 1: List of invited parties

Organisation	Position	Name
Eastern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF): Land Use and Soil Management	Resource Auditor: Nelson Mandela Metro & Sarah Baartman	Gcinile Dumse
Eastern Cape Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)	Deputy Director: Forestry Regulation & Support	Nomalwande Mbananga
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT)	Environmental Officer: Specialised Production	Alan Southwood
	Regional Manager (Cacadu Region): Environmental Affairs	Dayalan Govender
	Assistant Director: EIM - Cacadu Region	Andries Struwig
	Senior Manager: Sustainable Energy	Alistair McMaster
Department of Mineral Resources	Deputy Director: Environment	Deidre Thompson
Department of Energy	Energy Officer	Yolisa Sunduzwayo
Eastern Cape Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform: Land Use Management (DRDAR)	Western District Officer	Ruffus Maloma
	Land Use Management Officer	Patrick Futshane
	Director	Them bani Nyokana
Eastern Cape Department of Transport	Office of the Head of Department	Ireen Mpholweni
Eastern Cape Department of Water & Sanitation	Chief Director	Portia Mkhanya
	Case Officer	Marisa Bloem
Eastern Cape Department of Roads and Public Works	Engineer	M Keyser
	District Road Engineer (Sarah Baartman Region)	Randall Moore
	Engineering Technologist	Peter Lotter
Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resource Agency	Case Officer	Sello Mokhanya
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan (NMBM)	Senior Conservation Officer	Jill Miller
	Environmental Management Office	Siyavuya Mdingi

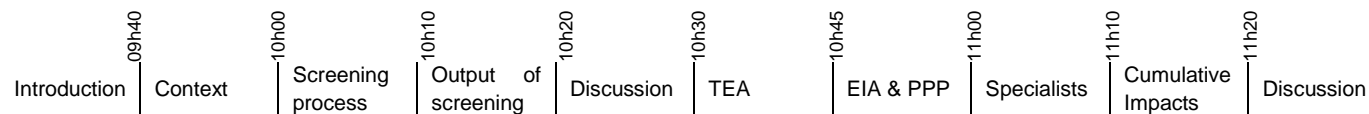


Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection Focus Group Meeting | Key Stakeholders | 7 February 2018

A focus group meeting was held at the Links in St Francis Bay to engage with members of the community identified as some of the key interested and affected parties (I&APs) for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay, and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth. The table below provides the details of the parties who were present. Please refer to Appendix 1 for a list of the parties who were invited to this focus group meeting.

Name	Organisation	Position	Tel number	Email
Mongameli Noma	Koukamma Local Municipality			Mongameli.noma@koukamma.gov.za
Ben Rheeder	Kouga Local Municipality	Ward 12 councillor	082 848 2514	benrheeder@telkomsa.net
Maggie Langlands	Kromme Enviro Trust		042 294 1075	maggielanglands@gmail.com
Walter Kurten	Oyster Bay Residents Association	Chairman	082 338 1138	Walterkurten4@gmail.com
Nigel Aitken	St Francis Property Owners	Committee member	082 465 3719	nigel@inspectahome.co.za
Brian Codling	St Francis Property Owners		082 412 0077	codling@mweb.co.za
Bryan Dhludhu	Kouga Local Municipality	Portfolio Cllr: LED	083 747 0031	Bryan.dhludhu@gmail.com
Sibeko Zimbini	Sarah Baartman District Municipality	Admin Manager: Planning & Eco Dev	041 508 7055	zsibeko@sbdm.co.za
Kate MacEwan	SABAAP	Chairman	079 175 1758	kate@iws-sa.co.za
Neil Anderson	IWS	Field Officer	084 511 8623	kilwaanderson@me.com
Conrad Dreyer	Tsitsikamma East	Vice chairman	082 774 8772	brandkop@intekom.co.za
Mantwa Mathebula	Enel	Permitting manager	060 976 8156	Mantwa.mathebula@enel.com

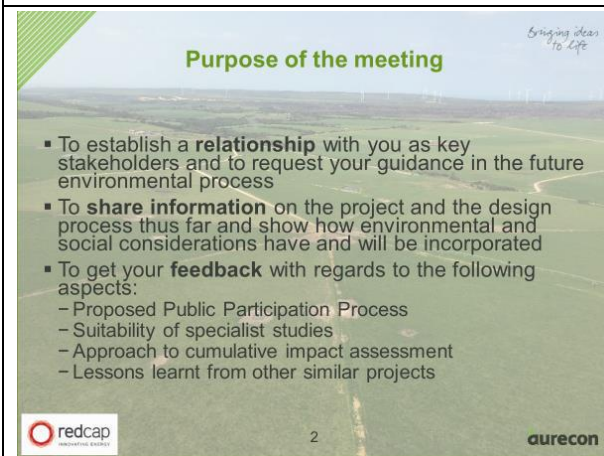
Meeting timeline: Start: 09h30; End: 11h30

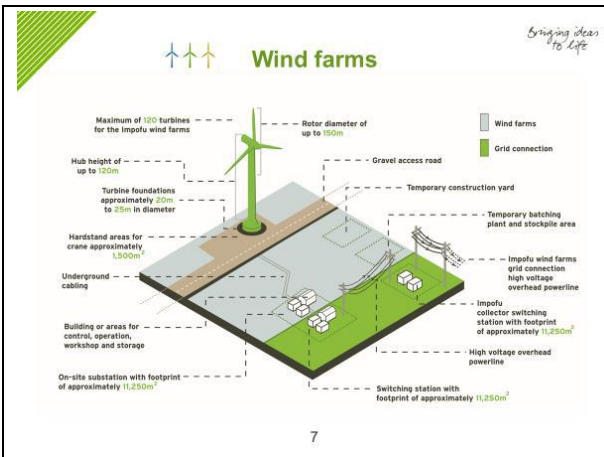


The meeting was facilitated by **Dr Ilse Aucamp** (independent stakeholder engagement consultant) and **Ms Zoë Palmer** (environmental assessment practitioner (EAP)) from Aurecon. **Mr Lance Blaine** and **Mr Jadon Schmidt** of Red Cap represented the proponent of the project, and provided technical insight and project overview.

The purpose of this meeting was to establish a relationship with members of the community who had been identified as key stakeholders from the previous environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes for wind farms in the area and to introduce them to the proposed project and related environmental planning process. These relationships will be key to ensuring the I&APs are always abreast of the EIA process and that their knowledge, views and concerns are taken account of in the EIA processes for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection. The presentation provided some high-level information on the project, and provided an opportunity for the attendees to raise some initial concerns or recommendations for the proposed development. The stakeholders were also asked to give input into the proposed public participation process (PPP) to ensure that the project was communicated effectively.

The rest of this document provides a summary of the presentation and the key discussion points that were raised. For any clarification on what is contained in these meeting notes, please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon on 021 526 6069 or ppp@aurecongroup.com. We would like to THANK everyone who attended for their time and contributions. We look forward to seeing you again!

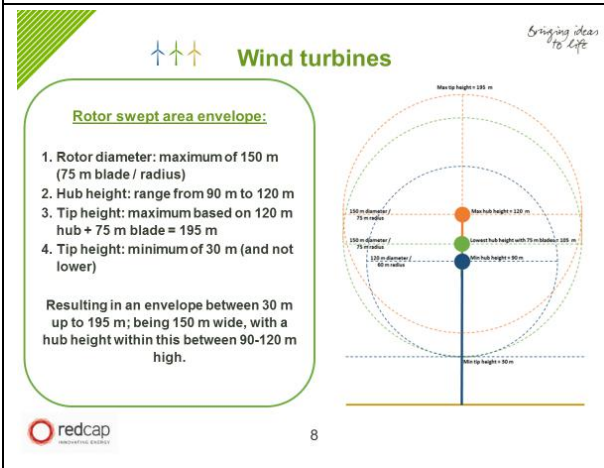




As described in section 2 below, the project is currently only at a screening phase which will be followed by the EIA process in the third quarter of 2018. The description of the proposed wind farms is therefore currently high-level.

Within the consolidated wind farm site, it is possible that up to three wind farms may be taken through the environmental assessment process. For each of these wind farms, the supporting infrastructure includes roads, underground and overhead medium voltage (33kV or lower) powerlines and substations (including control, operation, workshop and storage buildings or areas). Temporary areas such as construction laydown areas and batch plants will be required on site. As the infographic depicts, there will be open space between the infrastructure that is not transformed and will continue as per the status quo. The estimated terrestrial footprint of the wind farm will be approximately 1% of the full area.

Due to the extensive planning process of renewable energy developments in South Africa, if the project reaches construction, it is unlikely that it would occur before 2021. Turbine technology is advancing at a rapid pace, and therefore the turbine specifications (megawatt capacity and height etc.) will only be known closer to construction (after the environmental authorisation process). However, it is important that the environmental impacts are assessed now based on the worst-case scenario. A rotor swept area envelope (slide 8) has therefore been created for the specialists to assess, providing for a range of turbine sizes. What is known now is that the total number of turbines to be constructed on site would not be more than 120.

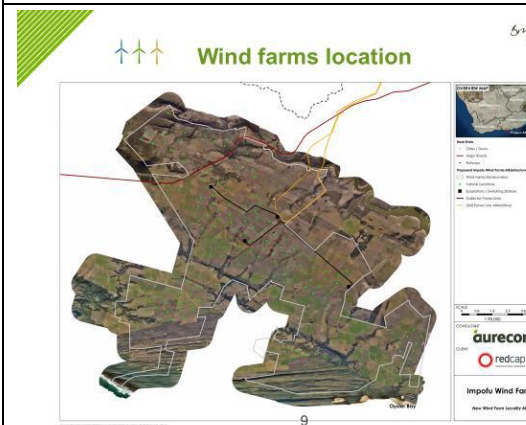


The current layout proposed for the turbines of the wind farms is shown on the map on slide 9 but this may well change through the EIA process. The next step in assessing the proposed layout is for the specialists to go out to site again as a surveyor will now have pegged out the proposed turbine locations allowing the specialists to focus on the precise areas to be impacted.

Photographs of the typical wind farm landscape are shown on slides 10-12. The area is characterised by dairy farming, and is scattered by large centre pivots (used for irrigation). The proposed wind farm layout will avoid these centre pivots, and will avoid land with high agricultural potential that the landowners need for their farming operations. Once constructed, the farming activities will be able to continue below the turbines.

Images were shown of the proposed site with the Gibson Bay and Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm in the background, as well as the Impofu Dam which borders the north east of the site.

Please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon (details on first page) if you would like access to the high-level spatial information of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection corridor. We would be happy to supply this to you in .kmz or .shp files for your planning needs.



3. DISCUSSION

Nigel Aitken queried how many powerlines there would be, and why the existing infrastructure was not suitable? Lance Blaine responded saying that due to all the approved wind farms in the area having to use the existing Eskom grid back to PE it has now reached its capacity. Currently, there are no funds from Eskom's side to strengthen the grid in this area with a new line back to PE. Therefore, Red Cap has to develop and fund a new Eskom 132kV powerline back to PE to ensure the Impofu wind farms are able to evacuate their power and at the same time help strengthen the Eskom grid in the Kouga/ Koukamma area. It is likely that the overhead powerline will be a 132kV double circuit overhead line, and will follow and look very similar to the existing 132kV Eskom overhead powerline that runs in the same corridor. Bryan Dhludhlu asked about the use of the overhead lines that run into Jeffrey's Bay from Melkhout Substation. Lance explained that these were 66kV lines owned by the Kouga municipality and would not be suitable for the energy supplied by the wind farms and that the energy also needs to get all the way back to PE.

Bryan Dhludhlu asked about the impact of wind farms on civil aviation, and highlighted that there were a number of private aerodromes in the area, noting the landing strip at Paradise Beach, a runway between Cape St Francis and St Francis Bay and the runway at Jeffrey's Bay, while Nigel Aitken noted the private Skydiving business on the way to Port Elizabeth (PE). Lance indicated that approval by the national Civil Aviation Authority is one of the requirements of the Department of Energy for constructing a wind farm. Zoë Palmer added that CAA is currently a registered I&AP on the project database for the EIA processes, and that it would be good to add the local contacts of the affected aerodromes. Contact information would be sourced from one of the meeting attendees.

Bryan Dhludhlu acknowledged the difficulty in planning for wind farms on terrestrial land, with high potential for agricultural land use. Had Red Cap considered offshore technology? Lance replied that offshore wind technology is certainly appealing given the opportunity for turbines to be bigger and generate more electricity. Unfortunately, South Africa's coastline is not suitable due to the topography of the ocean floor as well as the severity of the stormy seas. Nigel Aitken asked if other technology alternatives had been considered, for example there are vertical wind turbines that do not have rotating blades (and therefore do not have the same impacts on birds and bats). Lance indicated that unfortunately these wind turbines are still not commercially viable at a utility scale.

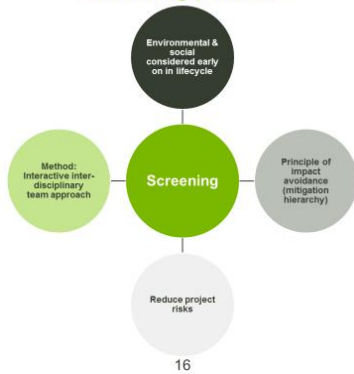
Red Cap was asked how long the proposed wind farms would be operational. Lance highlighted that currently the estimated operational lifecycle is 20 years. As part of the REI4P process, the independent power producer (IPP) signs a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Eskom for 20 years. After this time, the wind farm will either be decommissioned, or the turbines may be replaced with newer technology. Kate MacEwan highlighted the importance of assessing the decommissioning phase properly in the EIAs. For example, it is important to consider what will happen to all the waste on site. Zoë agreed and said that this has been highlighted in our terms of reference for specialist studies, and will be assessed appropriately in Aurecon's Scoping and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs). Lance highlighted that if the decision after 20 years is to replace the infrastructure, it is likely that additional EIA processes will be required as relevant at the time.

Nigel Aitken asked about the impact of transporting the turbines to site on the road infrastructure. The roads in the area are bad, and with the heavy usage during construction can become unusable. This disrupts movement of the people in the area. Lance indicated that this is a known issue, and that the upgrade of roads in the area has been considered in the local economic development component of the wind farms. He also highlighted that some operational wind farms (i.e. Gibson Bay & Kouga) have invested in improving the local roads. Gibson Bay Wind Farm specifically committed to spending between R3 and R9 million per year on the upgrade and maintenance of roads in the area.

Bryan Dhludhlu commented on the impact of transporting the turbines to site. He enquired whether the impact on the roads and traffic between PE and St Francis could be reduced by rather upgrading the St Francis harbour as part of the project, and importing the turbine components directly to St Francis. Lance highlighted that these sorts of alternative ideas are considered when assessing the financial and technical feasibility of the project, but the cost of upgrading the harbour for 120 turbines is unlikely to be cost effective. Since the development of wind farms in the area, the manufacturing of steel turbine towers has stated to be done in PE, and only the turbine blades and nacelles are imported. Nigel Aitken added that the St Francis harbour is privately owned and the residential area surrounding the harbour would be significantly affected by such an upgrade.

Brian Codling asked how many jobs would be made available for the construction and operational phases. He requested that the use of local labour should be prioritised. Zoë responded indicating that the number of available jobs during construction and operational phases would be estimated based on the layout, and would be separated into unskilled, skilled and highly skilled jobs, and this information would be made available in the EIA process as it is a socio-economic impact that must be assessed. Lance added that unskilled labour would be sourced from the area and where suitable skilled labour is found in the area it would be given priority. It was noted that skills have been gained in the area from the construction of the neighbouring wind farms.

Screening process



redcap

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Bringing ideas to life

4. SCREENING PROCESS

A detailed screening process has been undertaken for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection for the following reasons:

- If undertaken early, a screening process allows for environmental and socio-economic impacts to be considered early in the project lifecycle, and can be evaluated in an integrated manner with the engineering design considerations.
- Designs based on screening input are sensitive to environmental and socio-economic constraints, which reduces project risks and supports the application of the mitigation hierarchy (as advocated in the principles of the NEMA, section 2), in the form of avoidance and minimisation of impacts.
- This screening process was based on an interactive team approach which allowed for active participation in the route and layout selection process from the beginning.

The screening exercise was undertaken for both the proposed wind farms and the proposed grid connection as listed in slide 17 and 18 to the left. In both processes, specialists spent time on site to ground-truth their findings, including a short helicopter flight for some along the existing Eskom 132kV line route to Port Elizabeth. For the grid connection, a workshop was then held which used the statistical method of a Multiple-Criteria Decision-Making model. This assisted in analysing the alternatives identified to determine the preferred powerline corridor which will need to be assessed.

The screening process has contributed to an iterative process for the layout of the wind farms and the grid connection, with several changes already made. Slides 19-21 provided an example of iterations considered, and these will be documented through the EA process as motivation for alternatives considered.

In September 2017, the team of specialists, EAP, engineers and Red Cap met on site for a multi-day site visit and screening workshop. The workshop commenced with each specialist reporting back on their ground-truthed desktop findings. The synergies and overlaps between the specialists' spatially sensitive areas were identified, and a unified layer was agreed upon where relevant. For example, the aquatic ecosystem layer is important to consider as baseline information for the freshwater, bird and bat specialists. The engineers also attended this meeting and were therefore provided with the insight of why the no-go areas are important to avoid.

Wind farms screening

1. Specialist desk based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go, highly sensitive, moderately sensitive and low sensitivity
3. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and no go areas
4. Preparation of a screening report.



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Bringing ideas to life

Grid screening

1. Specialist desk based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go, & sensitivity of developable areas
3. Site visit and helicopter flight along the grid route
4. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and no go areas
5. MCDM workshop
 - Potential alignments were collaboratively identified
 - Pairwise comparison of alternatives against a set of project specific criteria;
6. Preparation of a screening report.



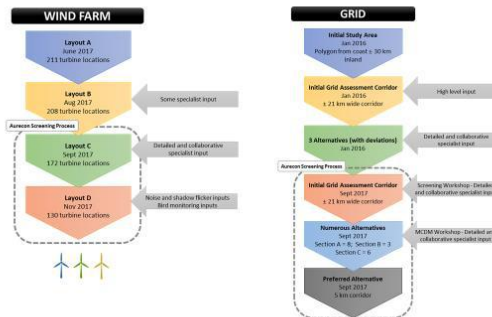
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Bringing ideas to life

Turbine and route alternative iterations



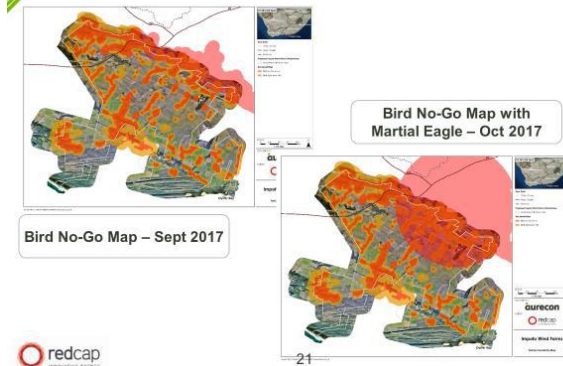
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Iterations



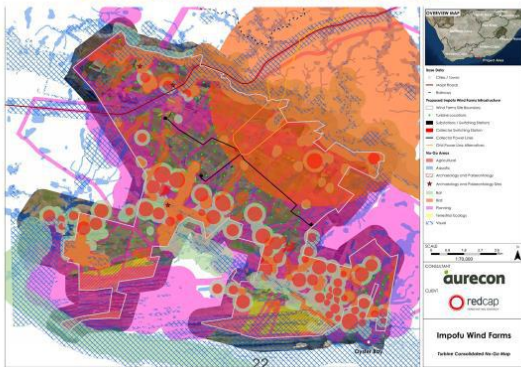
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Bringing ideas to life

Consolidated turbine no-go map



5. OUTPUT OF SCREENING

The screening process for the Impofu Wind Farms was specifically based on the identification and mapping of no-go areas of the site to avoid all environmental, socio-economic and technical highly sensitive areas, considering both impacts from turbines and other infrastructure as separate no-go layers. This allowed all suitable areas for turbine location, and associated infrastructure within the site to be identified and modelled, which would then be the basis for the wind farm design that would be taken forward for environmental assessment. The findings of all specialist sensitivity layers were consolidated into four no-go maps.

Due to the size of the turbines and the nature of how they operate, the placement of each turbine needs to consider many specialist no-go areas. A few of these shown on slide 22 include:

- 6km buffer around a Martial Eagle nest that was identified near Impofu Dam;
- Technical planning no-go demarcated in pink including buffers around farm boundaries, roads, and existing wind farm turbines.
- Centre pivots which must be avoided due to their agricultural potential, as well as their bat and bird sensitivities as they serve as water points.

Consolidated roads & cables no-go map

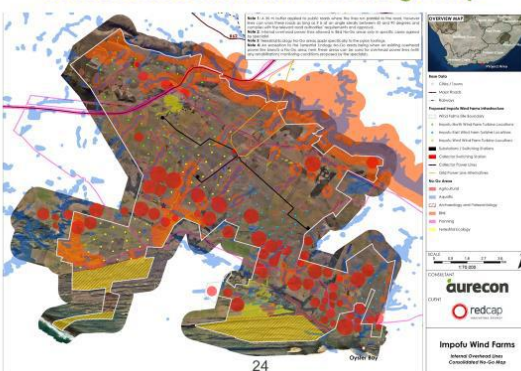


The associated infrastructure will have different potential impacts on the receiving environment. For example, although the roads may transform natural vegetation and therefore habitat for birds, they will not be faced with the same impacts as the blades of a turbine.

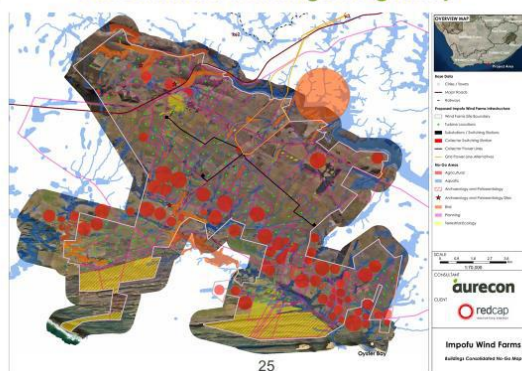
6. DISCUSSION

Bryan Dhludhlu enquired about the necessity of the project – “what’s in it for the municipality?”. Lance responded that a key part of the development of renewable energy in South Africa through the REI4P is the role of local economic development that the wind farms need to support. He highlighted that the municipality would receive rates from the operational wind farm, roads in the area would be upgraded/ maintained (discussed above in Section 3), and jobs would be created (especially for unskilled labour). In addition, the municipality would be assisted in realising its socio-economic development goals identified within its integrated development plan, due to the significant funding of enterprise development and socio-economic development projects the wind farms are required to do under the REI4P rules. Lance also highlighted that the Kouga Local Municipality has been through the process for most of the other wind farms in the area, and Koukamma has experienced the process of the Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm. The proposed Impofu Wind Farms will be the first to require the two municipalities to work together.

Consolidated overhead lines no-go map



Consolidated buildings no-go map



***** Please note that the section after tea was reordered to accommodate relevant discussion for a party who needed to leave early. The slide numbers that follow are therefore not in sequential order.**

Specialist Team

Specialist Study	Company	Contact Person
Agriculture	Private Consultant	Johann Lanz
Aquatic Ecology, incl geohydrology	Scherman, Collyty & Associates	Brian Collyty
Archaeologist	Private Consultant	Peter Nilssen
Bats	Animalia	Werner Marais
Birds (Wind Farm)	Wildskies	Jon Smallie
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Wind Farm - roads	Eicon	Erik Raimond
Wind Farm - turbine layout	Affricast	Gerard Ehlers
Wind Farm - cable layout	Red Cap	Monique le Roux

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7. SPECIALISTS

A range of specialists (highlighted on the right) have been appointed to undertake specialist studies for the EIA and BA processes. These specialists have already been included in the screening process to date, and many will be spending time on site for the scoping process in March 2018.

As per the requirements of DEA, 12 months of pre-construction bird and bat monitoring has commenced, and the bird study is currently more than half way through.

The specialists were selected based on their experience in both their scientific fields, as well as their experience in the area and specifically on assessing the impacts of wind farms.

	Specialist Study	Company	Contact Person
	Agriculture	Private Consultant	Johann Lanz
	Aquatic Ecology, incl geohydrology	Scherman, Collyty & Associates	Brian Collyty
	Archaeologist	Private Consultant	Peter Nilssen
	Bats	Animalia	Werner Marais
	Birds (Wind Farm)	Wildskies	Jon Smallie
	Birds (Grid)	Van Rooyen Consulting	Chris van Rooyen
	Noise and Shadow Flicker	3e	Astrid Peters Cole Noble
	Palaeontology	Natura Viva	John Almond
	Socio-economic/Tourism	Urban Econ	Matthew Keeley Thomas Parsons
	Terrestrial Ecology	Simon Todd Consulting	Simon Todd
	Visual	BOLA	Quinton Lawson Bernie Oberholzer

Cumulative approach

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8. CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

There are existing operational and proposed (preferred bidder, or EA granted) wind farms surrounding the area of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms. While the existing operational wind farms will form part of the baseline environment for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms, those wind farms that are preferred bidder, have a valid EA or are under construction will form part of the cumulative impact assessment. The approach to assess the potential cumulative impacts caused by the Impofu Wind Farms together with the additional wind farm developments within 30km of the buffer (as requested by DEA), will be a complex assessment, using available detailed pre-construction and operational information from the existing wind farms.

9. DISCUSSION

Kate MacEwan raised her concern over the cumulative impact assessment for this area (specifically on bats). She highlighted that she has been involved in operational monitoring in the area, and has found the bat mortality rates to be high. Bats are very active in the southern Cape region, and instead of looking at per turbine (or per MW) rate of fatalities for bats, the South African Bat Assessment Association (SABAA) would be looking into thresholds for the ecoregion. She requested SABAA be a registered I&AP, and would liaise directly with the bat specialist and his findings. With so much information available on the neighbouring wind farms, the cumulative impact of the proposed Impofu Wind Farms should be relatively easy to assess.

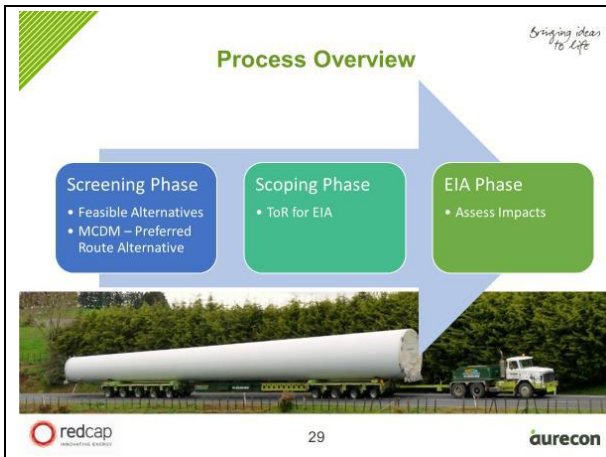
Cumulative approach

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Kate expressed concern about the 30km radius for the cumulative assessment, as biological impacts do not follow a radial approach and may need to be considered in terms of ecological boundaries (i.e. bat/ bird movement, terrestrial units and integrated ecological function). Considered in follow up discussions, it is important to note that whilst Aurecon agrees that natural systems would extend outside of a geometric shape, the 30km buffer refers to the infrastructure that is causing the impact, not on the receiving environment.

Maggie Langlands (on behalf of the birds) added that the specialist studies must include all species fatalities in the assessment, and not just focus on the threatened species, as the cumulative loss of common species is also an issue.

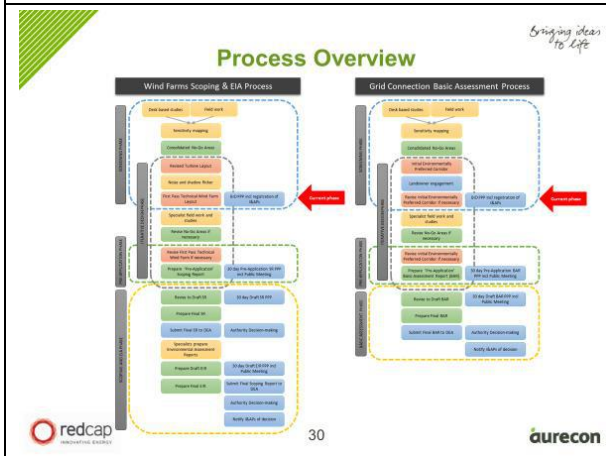
Kate concluded by suggesting that Red Cap should consider the cost of mitigation for bats from the beginning of the process. For example, it should be assumed that monitoring detectors must be installed on the turbine from the beginning, and that stronger mitigation measures, such as curtailment, are likely to be required for these wind farms.



10. EIA PROCESS AND PPP

The findings from the screening process will contribute to the terms of reference for the specialist studies, and will guide the compilation of the scoping reports for the wind farms, and the basic assessment report (BAR) for the grid connection. The EIA and BA processes are bound by legal timeframes which start with the submission of an application form to DEA. Once this process has started, the EAP is legally required to make the relevant reports available to the public for 30 days. However, we have found that this is not enough time for I&APs to comment, nor for the project team to respond appropriately.

Therefore, to ensure that the public participation process (PPP) is undertaken in a proactive manner, the first round of reports will be referred to as pre-application reports and will be circulated for public review for 30 days, before the application for EAs have been submitted to the DEA. The application for EA for the wind farms will then be submitted to DEA and will follow the legislated timeframes. The reports will be updated to draft stage and will be circulated again for a 30-day public comment period. PPP will include the opportunity to review and comment on the reports, as well as to engage with the process in focus group and public meetings. At each stage where reports are finalised and submitted to DEA, notification will be provided to registered I&APs, and the final reports will be made available for public review.

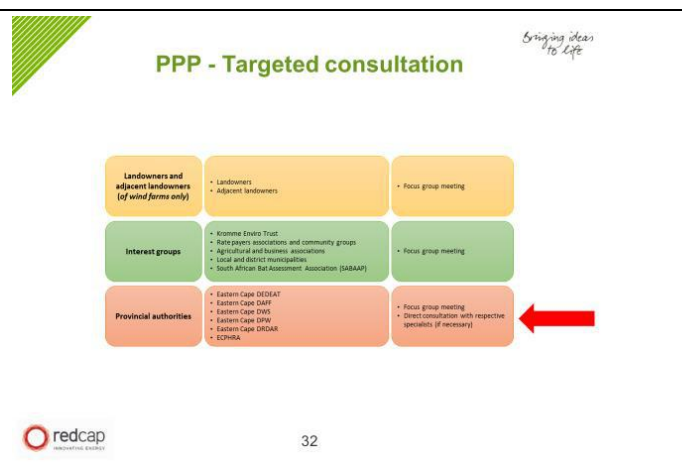
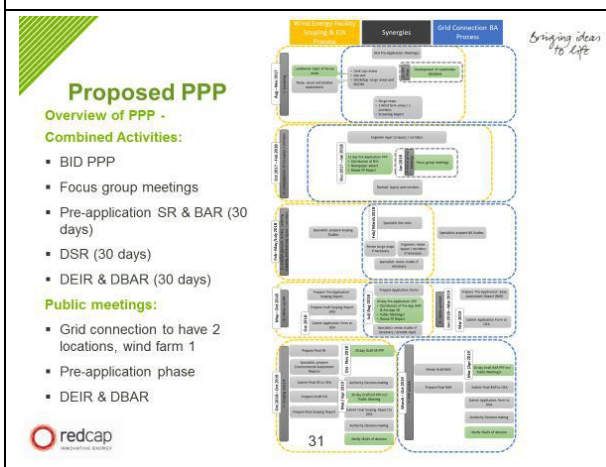


11. DISCUSSION

Ilse pointed out that Aurecon aims to ensure that the PPP is undertaken in a proactive manner that focuses on effective communication. With an additional comment period, there is risk of PPP fatigue. The floor was asked to provide insight into the proposed communication channels, and to recommend additional I&APs.

The municipalities highlighted that this would be the first wind farm in the area that falls within the two municipalities, and thus it is essential that all parties be briefed and kept informed throughout the project. Communication structures and channels for after the EA process must also be provided. The Municipal Manager's offices must be included in all correspondence, to ensure that the right departments receive the information. The municipalities also offered municipal offices, council chambers, libraries and community halls as venues for hard copy reports for public access, and potential meeting venues. The Kouga municipality pointed out that they have a communications officer that could also assist if needed.

Additional stakeholders identified by the attendees have been approached via email. Should you have any additional parties you would like notified, please get them to register their details with Ms Zoë Palmer at ppp@aurecongroup.com or 021 526 6069.



Key Dates:

- Focus Group Meetings: **February 2018**
- Pre-application Scoping Reports and BAR circulated for 30-days: **July/ August 2018**
- Application for Scoping Reports submitted to DEA and draft Scoping Report circulated for 30-days (including public meeting): **October/ November 2018**
- Application for BAR submitted to DEA and draft BAR circulated for 30-days (including public meetings (2 locations)): **March/ April 2019**
- Circulation of draft environmental impact reports (EIRs) for 30-days (including public meeting): **March/ April 2019** (provided DEA accept SRs and approve way forward)

Appendix 1: List of invited parties

Organisation	Position	Name
BirdlifeSA	Manager	Samantha Ralston
Endangered Wildlife Trust	Renewable Energy Project Manager	Lourens Leeuwner
	-	Megan Murison
Gamtkwa Khoisan Council	Heritage Representative (represents Chief Ronald Booysen)	Kobus Reichert
Kromme Enviro Trust	-	Maggie Langlands
	-	Trudi Malan
	-	Peter de Wet
Oyster Bay Residents Association	Chairperson	Walter Kurten
	Treasurer	Hetti Jooste
	Previous vice chairperson and current property owner	Hennie Franzsen
South African Bat Assessment Association (SABAA)	Chairperson	Kate MacEwan
St Francis Property Owners	Chairperson	Wayne Furphy
	Admin Manager	Lyn Aitken
Tsitsikamma East Agriculture Association	Chairperson	Oloff Cilliers
	Secretary	Maizie Vermaak
	Management committee member	Conrad Dreyer
WESSA		Morgan Griffiths
	Ecological infrastructure unit	Lemson Betha
World Wildlife Fund (WFF)	Land Programme Manager	Jan Coetzee
Greater Kromme Stewardship/ EC Parks and Tourism	Biodiversity Stewardship Facilitator	Wentzel Coetzer
Garden Route Biosphere Reserve	Chairperson	Errol Finkelstein
Koukamma Local Municipality	Municipal Manager	Pumelelo Kate
	Environmental Officer	Nathan Jacobs
	Technical Director	Olwethu Kwababana
	Ward 4 Councillor	Fuzile Yakhe
Kouga Local Municipality	Municipal Manager	Charl du Plessis
	Engineer	Eddie Oosthuizen
	Environmental Officer	Gcobisa Dadamasi
	Acting Town Planner Manager	Sadrick Grootboom
	Town Planner	Elsa van Biljon
	PR Councillor – Mayors Office (Special Projects)	Hattingh Bornman
	Ward 1 Councillor	Zolani Mayoni
	PR Councillor Ward 1	Diana Biggs
	Ward 15 Councillor	Horatio Hendriks
	Ward 12 Councillor	Ben Rheeder
	Ward 5 Councillor	Wilma Coenraad
Ward 6 Councillor	Velle Vumazonke	
Sarah Bartman District Municipality	Municipal Manager	Ted Pillay
	Tourism Officer	Duma Magxwalisa
	Capacity Building Officer	Unathi Daniels
	Environmental Health Officer	Zoleka Somi



Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection Focus Group Meeting | Landowners and Adjacent Landowners | 8 February 2018

A focus group meeting was held at the Links in St Francis Bay to engage with some of the landowner and adjacent landowners that would be affected by the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay, and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth.

Meeting timeline: Start: 09h30; End: 11h30



- Introduction
- Context of Project
- Screening Process
- Discussion
- TEA
- Environmental Authorisation Process and Public Participation
- Discussion

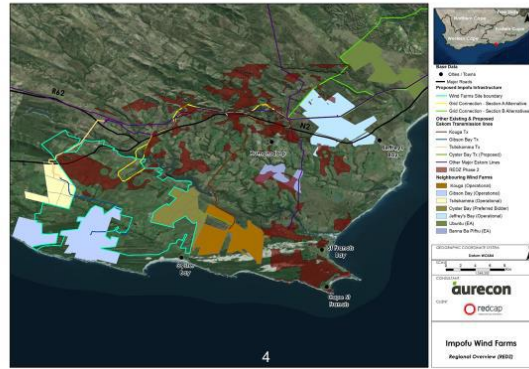
The meeting was facilitated by **Dr Ilse Aucamp** (independent stakeholder engagement consultant) and **Ms Zoë Palmer** (environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) from Aurecon. **Mr Lance Blaine** and **Mr Jadon Schmidt** of Red Cap represented the proponent of the project, and provided technical insight and project overview.

The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the landowners to the proposed project and related environmental planning process and to establish a relationship with the landowners and adjacent landowners for the environmental authorisation processes that will be undertaken for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection. The presentation provided some high-level information on the project, and described what had been done to date (screening) and what will be done in the future (and how long it will take). In the last section of the meeting, the landowners were also asked to provide some local knowledge on their concerns and what had been experienced in the planning processes of the neighbouring wind farms. By including measures to address some of their concerns in the environmental authorisation process, some of their recommendations could be included in the legally binding requirements when it comes to construction.

The rest of this document provides a summary of the presentation and the key discussion points that were raised. For any clarification on what is contained in these meeting notes, please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon on 021 526 6069 or ppp@aurecongroup.com. Please note: the high-level project layout is available for consideration – contact Ms Palmer if you would like access to the kmz/ shape file.

We would like to THANK everyone who attended for their time and contributions. We look forward to seeing you again!

Regional context - REDz



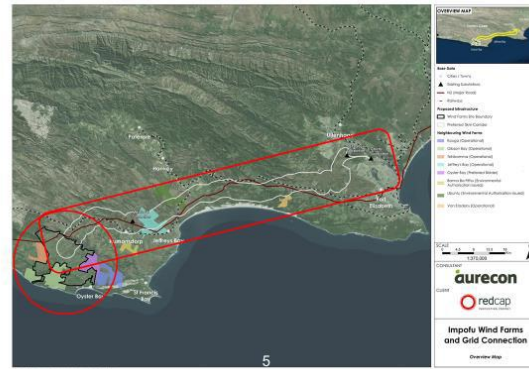
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1. CONTEXT

Red Cap proposes to develop the Impofu Wind Farms on a consolidated area of farm land near to the Gibson Bay, Tsitsikamma Community and Kouga Wind Farms near Oyster Bay. Due to capacity constraints of the transmission infrastructure in the area, Red Cap also proposes to develop a 132kV overhead powerline that will carry the power from the proposed Impofu Wind Farms to the Chatty substation near Port Elizabeth, over approximately 120km.

Within the proposed wind farm site boundary area (light green outline in map on slide 4), the development of up to three wind farms is proposed. Up to three environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes will thus be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as part of the application for environmental authorisation (EA). A separate basic assessment process will be undertaken for the proposed grid connection and will also be submitted to DEA. Due to the extensive planning process of renewable energy developments in South Africa, if the project reaches construction, it is unlikely that it would occur before 2021. It is important to consider that there are still many planning and permitting processes that need to be undertaken before the wind farms are considered for construction.

Overview map

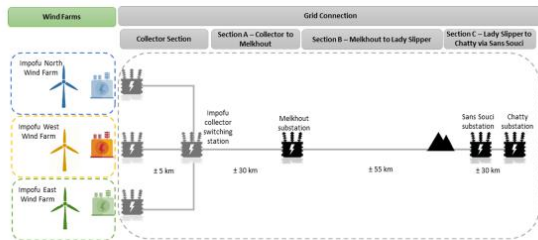


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Turbine technology is advancing at a rapid pace, and therefore the turbine specifications will only be known closer to construction but the maximum allowable height and blade length for the turbines has been set and this was depicted in slide 8. What is known now is that the total number of turbines to be constructed on site would not be more than 120. A range of associated infrastructure such as roads, underground and overhead medium voltage (33kV or lower) powerlines and substations (including control, operation, workshop, storage buildings or areas) will also be required within the wind farm area, as well as temporary areas such as construction laydown areas and batch plants. Although most of the grid connection infrastructure will not affect the landowners directly, certain components such as the three short overhead 132kV powerlines that originate from the wind farm sub / switching stations will. These three short overhead powerlines will connect to a combined central "Impofu collector switching station" situated on one of the wind farm properties. From here, one line will run to the Melkhout substation north of the N2, and then onto the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality Sans Souci substation, and onto the municipality's Chatty substation where it terminates.

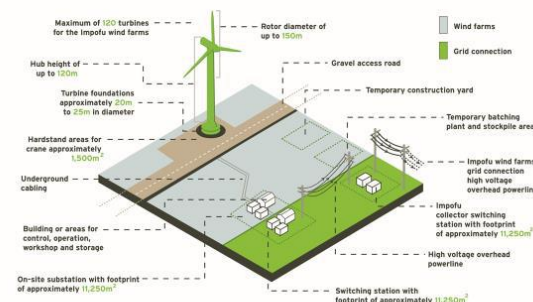
Photographs of the typical wind farm landscape are shown on slides 10-12 on the following page. The area is characterised by dairy farming, and is scattered by large centre pivots (used for irrigation). The proposed wind farm layout will avoid these centre pivots, and will avoid other land with high agricultural potential that the landowners need for their farming operations. Once constructed, the farming activities will be able to continue below the turbines.

Project components



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Wind farms



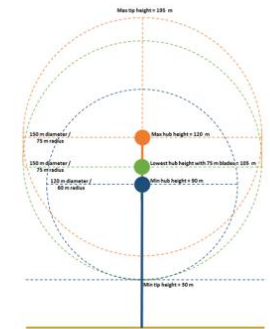
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Wind turbines

Rotor swept area envelope:

1. Rotor diameter: maximum of 150 m (75 m blade / radius)
2. Hub height: range from 90 m to 120 m
3. Tip height: maximum based on 120 m hub + 75 m blade = 195 m
4. Tip height: minimum of 30 m (and not lower)

Resulting in an envelope between 30 m up to 195 m; being 150 m wide, with a hub height within this between 90-120 m high.



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Wind farms location

9

Wind farms context

Dairy farming landscape with the neighbouring wind farms

10

Wind farms context

View across the proposed site from the northern border looking south towards the Tsitsikamma and Gibson Bay wind farms

11

Wind farms context

Impofu Dam borders the north east of the site

Mountainous areas north of the N2

12

Wind farms screening

1. Specialist desk based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go, highly sensitive, moderately sensitive and low sensitivity
3. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and no go areas
4. Preparation of a screening report.

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2. SCREENING PROCESS

A detailed screening process has been undertaken for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection for the following reasons:

- If undertaken early, a screening process allows for environmental and socio-economic impacts to be considered early in the project lifecycle, and can be evaluated in an integrated manner with the engineering design considerations.
- Designs based on screening input are sensitive to environmental and socio-economic constraints, which reduces project risks and supports the application of the mitigation hierarchy (as advocated in the principles of the NEMA, section 2), in the form of avoidance and minimisation of impacts.
- This screening process was based on an interactive team approach which allowed for active participation in the route and layout selection process from the beginning.

In September 2017, the team of specialists, EAP, engineers and Red Cap met on site for a multi-day site visit and screening workshop. The workshop commenced with each specialist reporting back on their ground-truthed desktop findings. The synergies and overlaps between the specialists' spatially sensitive areas were identified, and a unified layer was agreed upon where relevant. For example, the aquatic ecosystem layer is important to consider as baseline information for the freshwater, bird and bat specialists. The engineers also attended this meeting and were therefore provided with the insight of why the no-go areas are important to avoid.

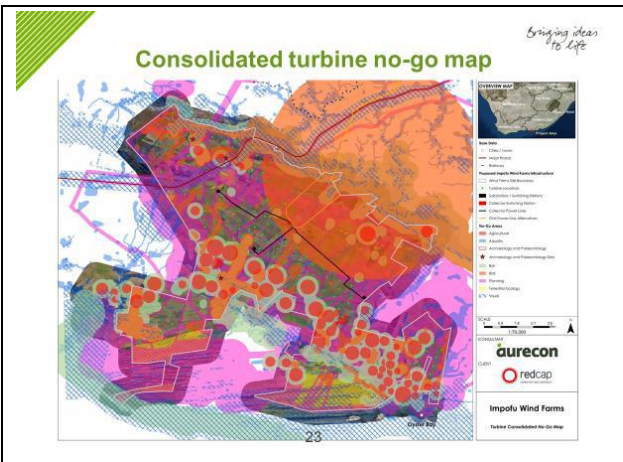
The screening process is an additional planning process that has been included in the early stages of this project, and is not legally required. The screening process has contributed to an iterative process for the layout of the wind farms and the grid connection, with several changes already made.

Justin Muller asked if the findings of the specialist investigations were available to the landowners so that they could learn more about their land. Zoë Palmer responded that these findings will be incorporated in reports and they will be made available at different stages in the EIA process, starting with the Pre-Application Scoping Report that will be released later this year (discussed further in section 4).

Specialist Team

Specialist Study	Company	Contact Person
Agriculture	Private Consultant	Johnen Lenz
Aquatic Ecology, Incl geophytology	Schemans, Colloby & Associates	Brian Colloby
Archaeologist	Private Consultant	Peter Ntshani
Bats	Arctimafia	Werner Marais
Birds (Wind Farm)	Wildskies	Jon Smalite
Birds (Grid)	Vain Roooyen Consulting	Chris van Roooyen
Noise and Shadow Flicker	Se	Justin Peters
Palaeontology	Nature Viva	John Almond
Socio-economic/Tourism	Urban Econ	Matthew Keebley
Terrestrial Ecology	Simon Todd Consulting	Thomas Parsons
Visual	BOLA	Simon Todd
Public Participation Facilitator	Equippectives Research & Consulting Services	Quinton Lawson
Grid	Thabille	Bernie Oberholzer
Wind Farm - roads	Ekoon	Ben Aucamp
Wind Farm - turbine layout	Alfacoast	Jurke Kriel
Wind Farm - cable layout	Red Cap	Erik Raimond
		Gerald Ehlers
		Monique le Roux

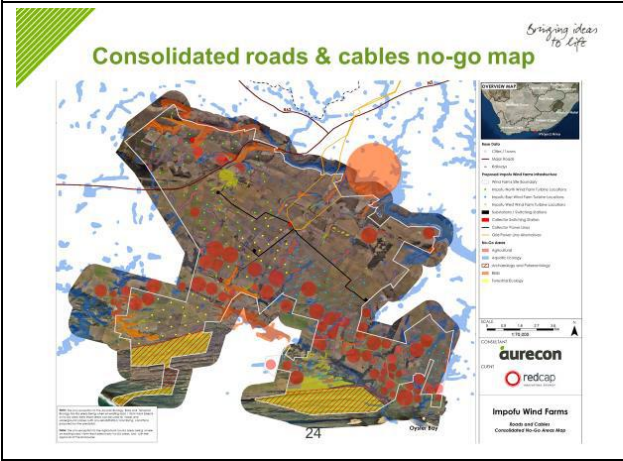
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3. OUTPUT OF SCREENING

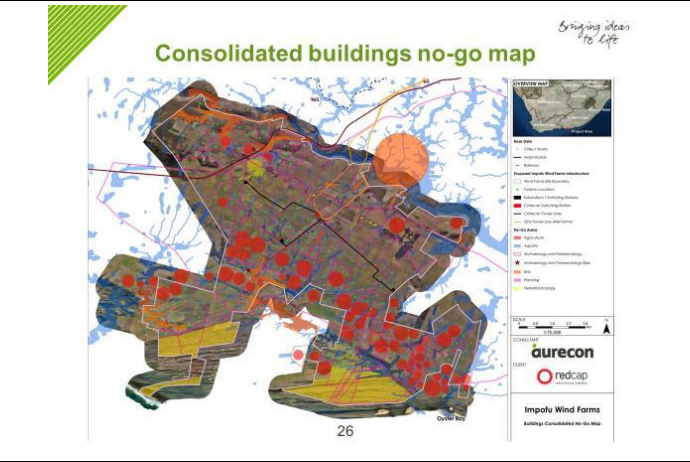
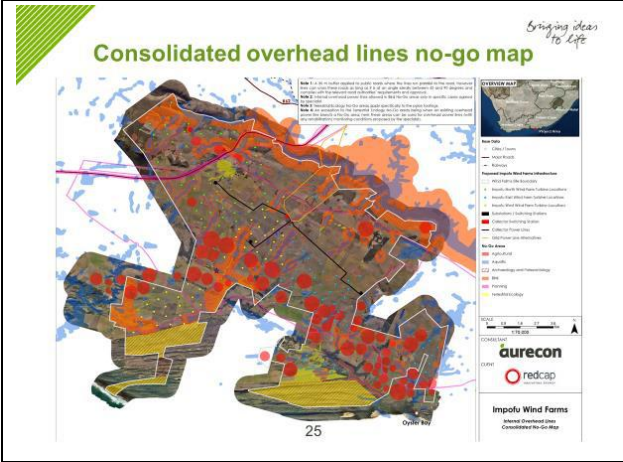
The screening process for the Impofu Wind Farms was specifically based on the identification and mapping of no-go areas of the site to avoid all environmental, socio-economic and technically highly sensitive areas, considering both impacts from turbines and other infrastructure as separate no-go layers. This allowed all suitable areas for turbine location, and associated infrastructure within the site to be identified and modelled, which would then be the basis for the wind farm design that would be taken forward for environmental assessment.

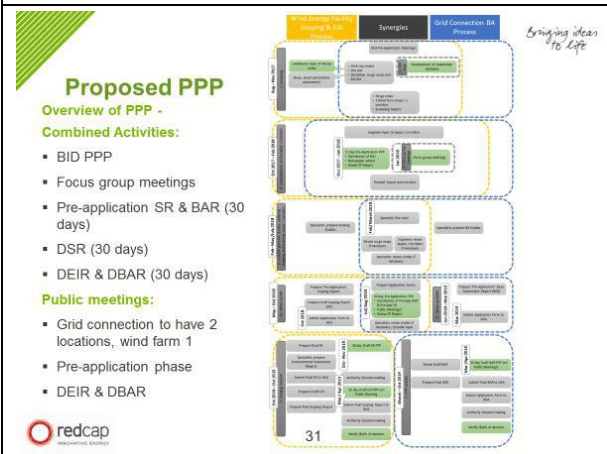
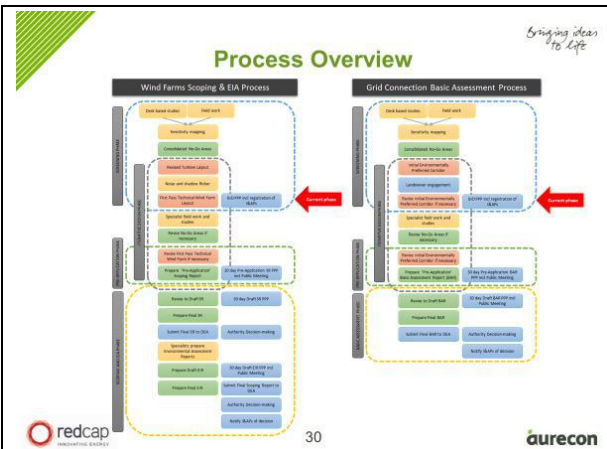
It is important to note that each time one change is made, whether it is due to a specialist discovering a highly sensitive area, or a landowner requesting that an additional area be excluded from planning, the knock-on effect of the planning process means that the entire turbine layout needs to be reconsidered as the turbines spacing also needs to be modelled based on the impact of wind that passes through one turbine on the next downwind turbine. Wind turbines can significantly reduce the electricity production of adjacent wind turbines and even damage them if placed too close to one another. It is therefore important that the landowners consider their future spatial needs and communicate the areas that they want the wind farm infrastructure to avoid at this point in the project as changes cannot be easily made later.



Lance Blaine highlighted that Red Cap has appointed a surveying team to peg out the locations of the proposed turbines and substations on the farms and that this was currently happening. The purpose of this is to ensure that the specialists can focus their detailed studies around the prioritised areas; and to allow the landowners to determine where the proposed turbines are located within their landscape. If any of the landowners develop any concerns during this process, they are asked to contact Jadon Schmidt as soon as possible, so that it can be considered now before the process advances to far down the line.

Once these layouts have been fully considered, there will be a design freeze for the environmental impact assessment (EIA) processes. Any additional changes during this time would have significant financial and timing implications.





4. EIA PROCESS AND PPP

Before any construction can begin on a wind farm the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) must issue an environmental authorisation (EA), under the National Environmental Management Act (Act 108 of 1998). To ensure that the DEA can make an informed decision, the environmental (biophysical and social) impacts of the proposed wind farm on the receiving environment must be assessed. An Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP-in this case Aurecon) must undertake an EIA or basic assessment (BA), with the support of several specialists. To ensure that the process is transparent, and the DEA can be sure that they are making the best decision in support of sustainable development, the EAP and specialists must be independent, and the EAP must make relevant report available for public review throughout the EIA process. This public review period (called the Public Participation Process or PPP) also engages stakeholders so that they are made aware of the project, and can provide local insights into the process.

The findings from the screening process (voluntary process), will contribute to the terms of reference for the specialist studies, and will guide the compilation of the scoping reports for the wind farms, and the basic assessment report (BAR) for the grid connection (legal processes). The EIA and BA processes are bound by legal timeframes which start with the submission of an application form to DEA. Once this process has started, the EAP is legally required to make the relevant reports available to the public for 30 days. However, we have found that this is not enough time for interested and affected parties (I&APs) to comment, nor for the project team to respond appropriately. For this project, an additional review period will therefore be provided on the pre-application reports, before the application forms have been submitted. The first round of reports will therefore be referred to as pre-application reports.

Following the pre-application phase comment period, the reports will be updated to draft stage and will be circulated again for a 30-day public comment period. The application for EA for the wind farms will be submitted to DEA and will now follow the legislated timeframes. PPP will include the opportunity for all stakeholders to review and comment on the reports, as well as to engage with the process in public meetings. At each stage where reports are finalised and submitted to DEA, notification will be provided to registered I&APs, and the final reports will be made available for public review.

If at any stage landowners are unsure of what happens next in the process, please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon who will guide you on the next milestone. It is important to note that this is not a fast process, and the projected timeframe suggest that if an EA is issued by the DEA, it will only be at the end of 2019. It is important that the opportunity to participate must be extended to all I&APs, including tenants and farmworkers on and adjacent to the project site. A pamphlet has been prepared in non-technical language (English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa) to ensure that the project can be understood by all. Landowners indicated that they would prefer to inform their farmworkers and tenants about the project themselves. Therefore, landowners were requested to distribute these non-technical pamphlets about the project to them. Aurecon is also willing to engage directly with any party in English, Afrikaans or isiXhosa as required.

Key dates of engagement:

- Focus Group Meetings: **February 2018**
- Pre-application Scoping Reports and BAR circulated for 30-days: **July/ August 2018**
- Application for Scoping Reports submitted to DEA and draft Scoping Reports circulated for 30-days (including public meeting): **October/ November 2018**
- Application for BAR submitted to DEA and draft BAR circulated for 30-days (including public meetings (2 locations)): **March/ April 2019**
- Circulation of draft environmental impact reports (EIRs) for 30-days (including public meeting): **March/ April 2019** (provided DEA accept SRs and approve way forward)

5. DISCUSSION

The rest of the session was used to engage with the landowners to hear their views and concerns on the proposed wind farms, and learn from what they had experienced from the previous construction processes of the wind farms in the area (Gibson Bay and Kouga).

Roads were highlighted as an issue, with heavy vehicles using the gravel roads during construction, the roads require frequent maintenance, and in many cases upgrading. There are also various mitigation measures that can be used to reduce the nuisance of **dust**. It was indicated that these issues would form part of the EIA, and measures to reduce the impact of dust would be included in the reports and would be legally binding for the construction teams.

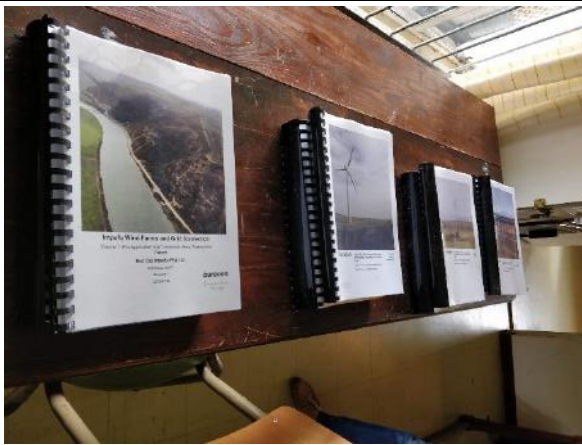
With regard to access, Ilse queried if the landowners had any concerns around **security** or access. The landowners indicated that security is always a concern on farms, especially if there is more activity in the area. They indicated that all specialists and contractors entering private properties should announce their arrival to provide proper control of who enters sites. Farmers must be informed in advance if someone will be working in the area. They also expect the specialists and contractors to engage with them in a respectful manner. Currently, the WhatsApp group for the landowners is used effectively and is a good form of communication. Some of the landowners suggested looking into biometric or electronic gate access on private roads, especially at farm boundaries.

Biosecurity, or the threat of cattle (and other animals) moving between different farm properties, was also flagged as a concern in the area. Lance shared an experience from Gibson Bay Wind Farm where the contractors had placed cattle grids on the upgraded roads, but due to the incorrect specifications, these cattle grids were too small, and the cattle were able to cross between properties. He asked the farmers to come up with the dimensions of a cattle grid design they know will work to avoid this problem on the proposed Impofu Wind Farms. In this way, the road engineers could take these dimensions and then ensure the specifications are sufficient to make the cattle grids strong enough to take the heavy construction traffic and the contractors could then be made to use this design at all road crossings of adjoining farm properties. Alternative ideas were also welcomed. To ensure that these designs would be used by the construction teams, Lance suggested that these requirements should be included as a mitigation measure in the agricultural specialist study. Maizie Vermaak agreed to get a suitable cattle grid dimension design to Red Cap in this regard.

At the time of this meeting, **surveyors** had begun to peg areas on the farms for turbines, and would continue to be on site for about a month. Landowners were asked to be aware of the location of the metal pegs especially, to avoid damage to machinery. Jadon would provide the location of the pegs (coordinates) to the landowners. Should construction go ahead, Landowners would be asked to accompany surveyors on site to advise on **existing infrastructure** and other structures, so that pipelines etc. can be mapped out prior to construction activity commencing and thus damage to these can be avoided. Jadon highlighted that it is also important to know the specifications of the existing infrastructure on site (e.g. dimensions of a pipe) so that items can be fixed or replaced quickly if needed during construction. A landowner highlighted a previous frustration with construction teams breaking infrastructure and not letting the farmer know about the damage immediately. It is understandable that things break, but the sooner the landowner is told, the sooner the problem can be fixed. It was added that a clause is included in the contractor's contract to keep them responsible for any damage as a result of negligence on site. However, it is important that **liability** must be proven if denied by the contractor, and landowners are therefore requested to keep proof of any damages, or correspondence about damages.

Ilse used the end of the session to reiterate that the planning process that lies ahead is a long one that requires good communication channels. The landowners were asked how they felt about communication currently, and they indicated that they were satisfied. Lance reiterated that it is important that the farm workers be informed of the proposed wind farms, and asked the landowners to hand out the pamphlets (available in Afrikaans, English and isiXhosa) and engage directly with them. They were also asked to try to provide the EIA team with proof of this engagement. The landowners highlighted that **communication** during the EIA process was one thing, but during the early construction and operational phases, it can be difficult to know who you should be speaking to. It was requested that a clear display of roles and responsibilities be shared with the landowners. Although not legislated, a **grievance mechanism** should be put in place for good practice.

PUBLIC MEETING NOTES



Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection Pre-Application Open House/ Public Meeting | St Francis Bay Bowling Club | 21 August 2018

Interested and affected parties (I&APs) were invited to engage with the environmental assessment practitioners (EAP) from Aurecon, and proponents from Red Cap at the St Francis Bay Bowling Club from 09h00 to 19h30 on Tuesday, 21 August 2018. The team were available throughout the day and held a focussed presentation at 10h30 and again at 18h00. With one exception, I&APs chose to attend one of the two formal presentations and engage with the project team either before or after the meeting.

Name	Organisation/ Interest	Name	Organisation/ Interest
Morning Meeting – 10h30			
John Suckling	Resident	Abel Bezuidenhout	St Francis Bay Bird Club
Diana Biggs	Kouga Municipality	Johanna Bezuidenhout	St Francis Bay Bird Club
Elise Kommer	Gibson Bay landowner	Yvonne Bosman	St Francis Bay Bird Club
Basil Barry	Resident	David Dewing	St Francis Bay Bird Club
Valda Barratt	Resident	Garth Perry	Farmer
Chris Barratt	Resident	Ron Parker	St Francis Bay Bird Club
Madelaine Barry	Resident	Trishie Parker	St Francis Bay Bird Club
Maggie Langlands	Kromme Enviro Trust	Marli van Rooy	Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm – HSEQ officer
Phillipie du Preez	Resident	Kevin MacInnes	St Francis Bay Lodge Manager
Trudi Malan	Resident	Hannes Cilliers	Affected farmer
Ntseliseng Bohlole	Massmars (Pty) Ltd	Hannalo Cilliers	Affected farmer
Mongezi Vika	Kouga Rural Business Development Chamber		
Free Time			
Trevor Arosi	Kouga Wind Farm – chief liaison officer; social economic development		
Evening Meeting – 18h00			
Hilton Thorpe	St Francis Bay Bird Club	Wentzel Coetzer	Conservation Outcomes – Greater Kromme Stewardship
Julia Thorpe	Resident	Daryl Staples	Resident
Hilda Bezuidenhout	Resident		

The meetings were facilitated by **Dr Ilse Aucamp** (independent stakeholder engagement consultant) and the presentation was given by **Mrs Kim White** and **Ms Zoë Palmer** (environmental assessment practitioner (EAP)) from Aurecon. **Mr Lance Blaine** and **Mr Jadon Schmidt** of Red Cap represented the proponent of the project and provided technical insight and project overview where required. **Ms Ravisha Ajodhapersadh** represented the funder, ENEL.

The purpose of these meetings, and engagement through the open house format, was to introduce the proposed project to all I&APs, and gain insights from the local communities. As detailed below, a pre-application process has been added to this project to encourage stakeholder engagement into the planning phases of the project, prior to the stringent timeframes associated with the legislated environmental processes. As shown in the photographs alongside, posters were placed on walls in the meeting venue to provide information for I&APs who did not stay for the presentation. A copy of each of these can be found at the end of this document.

The rest of this document provides (1) a summary of the presentation and key slides and (2) the questions and answers that were raised after the presentation as well as further clarification subsequently obtained from relevant individuals. For any clarification on what is contained in these meeting notes, please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon on 021 526 6069 or ppp@aurecongroup.com.

We would like to THANK everyone who attended for their time and contributions. We look forward to seeing you again!

1. PRESENTATION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Ilse welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the project team. The meeting was held in English; however, the team could assist in Afrikaans and isiXhosa where required. No objections were made to recording the session and taking photographs.

Kim introduced the project background, indicating that Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd are proposing to develop up to three wind farms (Impofu North, Impofu East and Impofu West) near Oyster Bay, as well as a Grid Connection towards Port Elizabeth. She introduced the various specialist studies and technical specialists that have contributed to the environmental assessments.

The project is currently in a pre-application phase, which means that an application for environmental authorisation has not yet been submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs. The legislated environmental processes require projects to follow a stringent timeframe, which could limit the opportunity for I&APs to adequately engage with the project information. The purpose of this meeting was therefore to present an overview of the proposed development and highlight the findings of the environmental process undertaken to date. This includes a Screening and Iterative Design Phase, which allowed the specialist findings of areas of sensitivity to be incorporated into the initial engineering designs and layouts, meaning that No-Go areas have been avoided by the proposed infrastructure. Kim highlighted that the purpose of these meetings was to allow additional time for I&APs to engage with the first round of reports (three Draft Scoping Reports for the Impofu Wind Farms, and one Draft Basic Assessment Report for Grid Connection) and raise local insights that could inform the specialist studies in the future processes.

Referring to an overview map of the area, Kim indicated that the proposed Impofu Wind Farms are located in the Kouga and Koukamma municipal areas, and are adjacent to the operational Kouga, Gibson Bay and Tsitsikamma Wind Farms. The Oyster Bay Wind Farm which will start construction soon, is also located adjacent to the boundary. The proposed grid connection will run eastward from the proposed Impofu Wind Farms connecting at the existing Melkhout substation near Humansdorp, and the existing Sans Souci and Chatty substations near Despatch. Zoë added that for the environmental assessment process, a corridor would be assessed for the proposed grid connection reaching approximately 2km in width, but only a 31m servitude within this corridor would be required for the 132kV overhead powerline should it reach construction.

Kim guided the audience through the typical project components that would be considered in the environmental assessment, highlighting that each specialist assesses the impact of not only the turbines, but also the access roads, underground cabling between turbines, and substation footprints (per wind farm) that would be required. (A full description of the project components is included in Chapter 4 of the Draft Scoping Report.) Kim highlighted that wind turbine technology is increasing at a rapid rate and therefore the turbines that could be used if the wind farm is built, might not exist today. Therefore, the assessment of possible impacts associated with the turbine would consider an exacerbated rotor swept area envelope (into which the final proposed turbine would have to fit) which would be important for the specialists, especially birds and bats to consider.

Zoë explained that for the grid connection, the assessment would begin at a switching station that would be located immediately adjacent to each of the proposed wind farm substations. These may appear to be within the same footprint, but they would be separated by a fence, and would be owned separately by Eskom and Impofu the Wind Farms, respectively. From here, a short section of 132kV overhead powerline would connect to a collector switching station, from where the powerline would run a single line, terminating at the Sans Souci and Chatty Substations. Every few hundred metres, a pylon would be required to support the powerline overhead. One double circuit type monopole would be used for most of the way, however in exceptional cases such as if the line would need to cross a significant distance (e.g. the Gamtoos River), a different type of structure would be needed.

What has made this project different to date, is that a detailed screening process was undertaken before the engineers had designed a detailed project layout, meaning that many of the critically sensitive areas have been avoided from the start. A multi-disciplinary team of environmental specialists, EAPs, engineers and the developers met for a week in Cape St Francis in September 2017. During this time, they undertook short site visits to groundtruth the findings of their desktop assessments undertaken in anticipation of the workshops. Two days of workshops were facilitated and ensured that all parties could understand the findings of the specialist screening assessments. This process is in line with the mitigation hierarchy explained in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) where one should preferentially Avoid, then Minimise, Remedy, and lastly Offset.

Zoë added that for the grid connection screening, the results of the workshop assisted the team in identifying the most reasonable grid corridor to assess the impacts of, by using a statistical analysis called the Multicriteria Decision Making model. This enabled the project team to go from an assessment area of approximately 21km wide down to the 2km corridor assessment that is assessed in the Draft BAR (please refer to Chapter 4 of the Draft BAR for more detail on this process).

Kim highlighted that the purpose of the scoping phase for the wind farms was to identify the environmental impacts that would be measured and assessed in the environmental impact report phase. The EAP and specialists had therefore started to look at and identify what impacts the wind farms would have on various environmental aspects such as birds, bats, the wetlands and watercourses, agriculture, etc. Zoë added that the process was slightly different for the grid because only one basic assessment report was required, so the impact assessment had already been done. No impacts were found to be high negative for the grid, and all except visual obtrusion on the landscape could be mitigated to minor negative or negligible. The positive impacts for the grid were mostly associated with the socio-economic benefits and were found to be moderate positive with and without mitigation.

Kim then gave an overview of the timeframes for the environmental processes. She highlighted that the three possible wind farms would each require a scoping and environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, and that the grid connection would require a basic assessment process. Due to the different timeframes required for the different processes, the applications for environmental authorisation would be submitted to the DEA for the wind farms in October 2018, but only in March 2019 for the grid connection. Considering the intended project schedule, it is anticipated that the final reports for the wind farms and the grid would be submitted to DEA for decision making in May 2019.

Ilse concluded the presentation highlighting the way forward. She reminded the audience that the current five-week comment period for the pre-application reports would close on 7 September 2018. Any comments made during this time would be included into the legal process that would follow. The Draft Scoping Reports for the wind farms would be made available for another 30-day public comment period in October- November 2018, after the application had been submitted to the DEA. The Draft BAR for the grid connection would then be circulated with the Draft EIA Reports for the wind farms in about March 2019. All registered I&APs would be notified of these opportunities to comment.

Questions from 10h30 meeting with responses

Name	Question/ Comment	Response
Chris Barrett	Will the presentation slides be made available?	Ilse: Yes, the presentation can be circulated with the meeting notes.
	Why do the wind farms and grid connection environmental processes not get undertaken separately? (i.e. why are the comment periods combined?)	Zoë: The DEA needs to understand the full scope of the project to make an informed decision. They will not authorise a wind farm if they do not know how it will distribute the electricity it generates. Also, there would be no reason for the grid connection without the construction of the wind farms. So, although the processes trigger different activities in the legislation, and require separate processes, we need to stagger the processes so that they overlap sufficiently to allow for DEA to make an informed decision.
Kevin MacInnes	In an ideal world, when would construction of the proposed wind farms begin? Flagged that he supports the development of wind farms as opposed to other energy sources such as nuclear energy.	Lance: If all goes according to plan the wind farms and grid will be issued with Environmental Authorisations in the last Quarter 2019. Then it will take about 12 months to get all the other outstanding permits/ permissions/ agreements and to finalise financing. Construction could then start in last Quarter of 2020 and be completed by last Quarter 2022.
Marli van Rooy	Are there existing transmission lines between the site and Port Elizabeth? Can this line run adjacent?	Zoë: Yes. For most of the distance the Impofu overhead powerline will follow an existing Eskom 132kV overhead powerline. However, in some cases where environmental sensitivities have been identified, or where landowners do not agree, the line will need to diverge. Mostly, the approach has been taken to follow the existing infrastructure to minimise the potential impact of new infrastructure.
Diana Biggs	Based on experience with the other existing wind farms in the area, the municipality needs the impact on roads and existing municipal infrastructure to be considered and planned for better than it was done previously. The roads get damaged by the heavy construction vehicles, and there is no provincial support for repairs.	Lance: We are aware of the issue with the lack of funding from province for the maintenance of the roads in the area and the impact that wind farm construction has on the roads. We believe that the way forward is to set up a local roads committee with representatives from the Municipality, Provincial Roads, local farming association and the wind farms and that this committee assess the main public roads used to access the wind farms on a quarterly basis to determine if and where the wind farm use has degraded the roads to such an extent that they need to be repaired by the wind farm. We believe that such an initiative would be very beneficial in co-ordinating maintenance of the roads as the wind farm construction does impact the road network. This also given that all the wind farms adjacent to the proposed Impofu Wind Farms did contribute to the maintenance of public roads in the area in some way or another and specifically to the main public roads leading to their sites during their construction but this was not co-ordinated. They had to do this regardless as the large abnormal load trucks required for wind farm construction could not use them to get to site unless their existing state

		<p>was improved. Kouga Wind Farm for example contributed to the maintenance of the Umzamowethu's internal and access roads and to the road from St Francis Bay to the wind farm during and after construction. Gibson Bay Wind Farm also contributed to the maintenance of the main access road from the N2 to its site during construction as well as upgrading another public farm road in the area. Furthermore, Gibson Bay Wind Farm is working with the district roads engineer to contribute annually to the maintenance of the public roads in the area over the life of the wind farm and is in the process of finalising all the requirements so it can start work on one of these roads this year.</p> <p>Long-term on-going maintenance of the public road infrastructure in the area during the operation of the wind farms such as Gibson Bay Wind Farm is going to undertake will have far reaching implications for the Kouga/ Koukamma economy and especially for the disenfranchised farm labourers and previously disadvantaged communities in the area (such as Umzamowethu) and the Impofu Wind Farms would also want to contribute to this legacy.</p> <p>The reason the continued maintenance of the local roads is so important for the upliftment of the previously disadvantaged people of this area is that they all have to rely on an almost non-existent public transport system due to the poor state of the roads to get to the main towns in the area. This implies the children struggle to get to school, people struggle to get to clinics, doctors, shops, training, job opportunities, etc. It thus affects every aspect of their lives and is one of the main factors that prevents the upliftment of these people. The improvement of the roads and their maintenance (for which the municipality and the province unfortunately has only a fraction of the budget required) is what is required to enable public transport in the area to become viable whether it is through private or government taxi initiatives or busses or wind farm sponsored taxi's/busses, etc. By improving the roads it will not only be the public transport that benefits due to the reduced wear and tear on the vehicles, it will also be all road users whether it be the milk trucks (which sometimes charge a premium to the farmers if the roads are in a bad state thus making the farmers in this area less competitive), the farmers with all their vehicles that use the roads or the mobile clinics and tourists, etc. Thus a long term contribution to the maintenance of the public roads in the area will not only help uplift the people of the area but will also contribute to improving the economy in the area.</p>
Mongezi Vika	Is the developer or proposed project part of the recently signed IPPs contracts?	Lance: The Impofu Wind Farms are not part of the recently signed IPP contracts as they are still in the developmental stage and need to get a positive Environmental Authorisation (which is what will be determined through this EIA process) and then become preferred bidders and get all the other required approvals before they will be able to sign with government so there is still a long way to go with the earliest construction anticipated around the last quarter of 2020.
	Was there a skills analysis done for the area to identify potential skill sets that could be used at construction and operational phase to maximise local labour? What interventions could be done now to ensure SMMEs are future ready when the construction phase starts?	Lance: The Municipalities database of skill sets available in the area would be used as the starting point for assessing the skills in the area, but this would only be assessed after the wind farms became a preferred bidder as the 2020 is the earliest this would be and skills available will have changed by then. If these wind farms are approved then as is normal with large infrastructure projects in South Africa, a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be appointed and they will liaise with the municipality and the communities to ensure that as many suitable local people can be hired for the projects. Detailed, up-to-date and well vetted municipal databases are an essential tool in this process.

		SMMEs should firstly ensure all their basics are in place: ensuring all their commercial secretarial information is up to date, that they have tax clearance certificates, BBEEE certification, insurance, accounting systems, registrations with relevant trade bodies, etc. There are initiatives run by NGOs, the municipality, Province and the existing wind farms in the area to help SMMEs them in this regard. Then they should ensure they are registered on the Municipalities/ Districts relevant SMME databases and that their staff undergoes any relevant extra training that may be available through NGO's, Wind Farm or government initiatives in the area.
Marli van Rooy	Will the construction of all three wind farms happen simultaneously?	Lance: Ideally all three wind farms would be constructed simultaneously, and this would be similar to when the Kouga and Jeffreys Bay wind farms were constructed simultaneously but there would be far less duplication and more co-ordination just like in this EIA process as they are all linked.
	How many turbines are proposed for the consolidated Impofu site?	Kim: No more than 120 turbines will be constructed across the consolidated site, however the EIA process is currently investigating approximately 129 turbine locations. This is because it is very likely that potential turbines locations will need to be dropped for any number reasons through the planning process.
	Do you know what turbines would be used yet?	Lance: Currently unknown given the turbine technology is continually improving and at best case construction would only start at the end of 2020. The turbines would be similar to the ones already installed on the operational wind farms in the area and would fall within the rotor swept area envelope assessed in the EIA process as highlighted by Kim in the presentation. The turbine would have a maximum rotor radius of 75m and a hub height of between 90-120m, and the exacerbated rotor swept area envelope assessed by the specialists, ensures that a worst case scenario has been assessed.
	Will the local labourers live on site? Or will they be transported to site daily?	Lance: They will not live on site and will be transported to site daily.
Ntseliseng Bohlolo	How would the local communities benefit from the development? Is there a social responsibility document developed and will it be presented to government and affected parties?	Lance: The REI4P to date had very strict requirements for a percentage of revenue to be invested by the wind farms in the communities within 50km of the wind farms and this is checked through quarterly audits by the Department of Energy to ensure this is achieved. For example, the Kouga Wind Farm has spent over R12 million so far within the local communities from 2015 to 2018 and it will be spending around R800 million in the communities around it in its 20-year life span which will have a significant positive impact on these local communities. Examples of initiatives funded by the wind farms in the area are off-road vehicles for the St Francis Hospice, a rebuild of a fire-devastated crèche in Humansdorp, a computer laboratory with 25 solar-powered computers for a local primary school, and a R4 million library requested by a local community (which also created jobs for 18 locals during construction). Furthermore, the wind farms have funded emerging farmers such as the Kruisfontein Emerging Cattle Farmers Co-operative and the Sarah Baartman Honey Bee Trust (SBHBT), helped in the funding of mobile clinics and BBEEE business-skills training enterprises, funded the training of Early Childhood Development (ECD) Practitioner in the area, etc. They also rolled out a series of workshops for woman in the communities on finances, health and nutrition, exercise, personal development and parenting as well as other interventions in the local communities along with scholarship/ internship programmes.

Hannes Cilliers	Are there any regulations that govern how the benefits are filtered down to the deserving beneficiaries? There are people outside of the 50km radius that are benefiting, but there are some people within the area who are yet to see positive benefits. How are the initiatives chosen?	<p>Building on what is highlighted in the cell above, Lance highlighted that the wind farms are required to pay off their investment to the banks first, so only a small portion of the local economic development spend has happened to date for the operating wind farms. After about seven years, the local spending should be increased dramatically.</p> <p>The wind farms engage with all sectors of the broader community from the District and local municipality to NGOs, community groups etc to look for worthwhile initiatives to assess and then to fund. They also communicate about where the money has gone in media and on social media networks (see Kouga Wind Farm website as example) and have application forms/ processes for anyone who believes they have a worthwhile enterprise development/ socio-economic development project that needs funding and which will benefit the local community/s.</p> <p>Diana also highlighted that it's important for members of the public to engage with these processes and highlighted that the local economic development spending needs to match up strategically with the municipal plans for it to be effective. She highlighted that she had spoken to Jadon regarding the planning process, and that the operation wind farms had been engaging with the Kouga Municipality.</p>
Yvonne Bosman	Is there a map available that shows the existing wind farms and turbines in proximity to the proposed Impofu Wind Farms?	Zoë: A layout map was found that shows the existing operational wind farms and the proposed Impofu consolidated area. The existing operational wind farms adjacent to the proposed Impofu Wind Farms include the Gibson Bay Wind Farm, the Kouga Wind Farm and the Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm with Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm further to the East.
Maggie Langlands	You haven't shown the Oyster Bay Wind Farm on the map which will have another 47 turbines. The combined area already has more than 200 turbines and I would like to stress that the specialists must assess the cumulative impacts that the additional wind farms will have on the environment.	<p>Zoë clarified that the Oyster Bay Wind Farm had not been included on the map on the screen as that map only showed the operational wind farms that form part of the baseline being used in the assessment.</p> <p>The cumulative impacts will be assessed in detail in each of the specialist reports and the EIR and a set of scenarios that will be assessed have been described in the Pre-Application Scoping Reports and this will take account of the Oyster Bay Wind Farm as well as the potential Banna ba Pifhu and Ubuntu Wind Farms.</p>
Yvonne Bosman	Has the bird specialist identified the migratory flight paths? (i.e. the flight paths between sites, especially with birds flying in an out of the country)	<p>Kim: The bird specialist has identified flight paths during the 12-month pre-construction monitoring, however we will need to confirm whether this includes the migratory species such as White Storks that were mentioned.</p> <p>Lance asked if the information was available to share with the bird specialist and Maggie indicated that it is readily available in widely published academic papers on migratory routes of bird species. Aurecon would follow up with the bird specialist to see if and how it had been included in the report.</p> <p>Maggie highlighted that there may be commuting passages alongside the wind farms that could be impacted.</p>
Trudi Malan	Please provide a list of the cumulative impacts that will be assessed.	Kim: Each specialist has looked at cumulative impacts associated with their specialist knowledge. A list of these impacts can be found in Table 8.2 of the pre-application Scoping Reports, or in more detail in the specialist reports.

Questions from 18h00 meeting with responses

<p>Hilton Thorpe</p>	<p>Where are the substations and switching stations located within the wind farms?</p>	<p>Kim: Each of the onsite substations will be located on one of the farm properties within the specific wind farm site boundary. The three switching stations will be located immediately adjacent to the onsite substation, and the collector switching station will be located on a separate farm portion. All of these sites have already been selected based on technical suitability, landowner guidance and have been placed in degraded sites supported by the specialists.</p>
	<p>Can you tap into the existing transmission lines?</p>	<p>Jadon/ Lance: If this were possible in any way we would definitely do this as it would mean one of our major processes and costs (that of permitting and building our own 132kV lines from the wind farms back to PE) would not be required. Unfortunately, with the Oyster Bay Wind Farm coming online soon, there will be no more capacity in the existing Eskom network. Eskom had planned to undertake a major upgrade to their network in the past, but funds are not available to do this. This process therefore allows the developer to access private funding to build the proposed powerline, after which ownership will be transferred to Eskom.</p>
<p>Julia Thorpe</p>	<p>Can the powerlines go underground? Or do they always have to be overhead?</p>	<p>Kim: For the wind farms, the medium voltage cables that will connect the turbines will mostly be buried with a few exceptions where the lines cross an unsuitable environment like a wetland. These distances are short and mostly occur where there is another linear disturbance like a road.</p> <p>Lance: The main powerlines that will connect the wind farm to the grid will be high voltage powerlines that will be overhead like they are all across the country. Eskom does not have any buried 132kV powerlines in the Eastern Cape as it is not part of their grid standards. This is partly because these lines need to be accessible for maintenance, and also because the process is incredibly expensive, requiring specifically trained staff to work on buried cables. If, for example, you have an electrical short on the line, it is hard to locate the specific point for intervention and would therefore possibly dig up more of the cable than needed which is expensive, environmentally problematic, has a big impact on landowners, and is time consuming (resulting in outages to the users of the electricity supplied by the line).</p>
<p>Julia Thorpe</p>	<p>Is there an opportunity to develop wind farms on the Eskom land that stands open now that the Thuyspunt Nuclear site is not going ahead?</p>	<p>Lance: Those properties are located close to the coastline and are highlighted as sensitive, especially from an archaeological perspective. The area chosen for the Impofu Wind Farms has been located on a site that is identified as the least sensitive in terms of terrestrial biodiversity as identified through research done by EcoSol for the Greater Kromme Stewardship. The main reason for this sensitivity rating is because the area has been largely transformed by agriculture, and the smaller pockets of sensitivity have been avoided in the layout of this wind farm.</p>
<p>Hilton Thorpe</p>	<p>How many lines will be required for the grid connection? The Thuyspunt EIA looked at five.</p>	<p>Zoë: Only one overhead powerline will be required for the proposed Impofu Grid Connection, which will be located within the assessed corridor. It will be far smaller than what was proposed for Thuyspunt. Their assessment considered five large 400kV lattice lines which would need to run together. This assessment would require one powerline using monopole structures to hold it up and would look similar to the existing Eskom monopole powerlines that can be seen from the N2.</p>

		Lance: The findings assessments for the proposed corridors for the Thuyspunt powerlines have informed the preliminary findings of the Impofu Grid Connection, however the scale of impacts is vastly different.
	What is the impact on birds that the existing wind farms are having? Is this considered in the impact assessments for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms?	<p>Lance: The bird and bat specialists have looked at the operational monitoring results for the existing wind farms. The specialists have included the data that they have assessed in their reports, but given it is not their data and belongs to the wind farms they have not indicated from which wind farm the results come from.</p> <p>Hilton asked if the specialists were concerned about the results from the operational wind farm results?</p> <p>Lance: The bird and bat specialists have indicated the species that will be impacted, however they do not see the proposed Impofu Wind Farms as a fatal flaw in the area as critical areas of sensitivity have been avoided in the planned layout. The bird study has already undertaken the 12 month pre-construction monitoring, and so far the specialist believes the wind farms impacts will not be so significant as to warrant stopping the development. The bat study is currently undergoing the pre-construction monitoring, and the findings are similar thus far.</p>
	What mitigation exists to deter birds and bats from the wind turbines? Surely there is something being done somewhere around the world?	<p>Lance: The problem with deterring birds and bats from the full area of the wind farm is that the area becomes a 'dead zone' which means that the benefits of the birds and bats within the localised habitats can't be realised. For example, bats have a big role to play in agriculture as pollinators and if they are excluded from the full area, then the service they provide would not be realised and the negative impact of a wind farm on the land could possibly be greater.</p> <p>The examples from around the world include research that is on-going into using noise deterrents for bats at a frequency that won't be heard by humans. For birds, (and bats that fly visually) there is research into making the turbines more visible, however this increases the visual impact on humans too.</p>
Daryl Staples	How will the proposed Impofu Wind Farms contribute to the cumulative visual impact on the landscape and sense of place?	<p>Kim: The visual specialists have concluded that the cumulative impact would not be markedly more significant than the impact by each proposed wind farm or than the current visual impact of the existing wind farms in the area. This is particularly due to the precedent that has been set by the existing wind farms which would surround the proposed Impofu Wind Farms (i.e. Impofu would be filling in between the existing and not creating a new stand alone zone), so the baseline from which the impacts are assessed is one that is rural but with turbines already being part of its defining character.</p> <p>Lance: If you look at the map that shows the existing operational wind farms (and Oyster Bay Wind Farm) in proximity to the proposed Impofu consolidated site boundary, you will see that the wind farms form the sides of a "cup". The proposed Impofu Wind Farm will simply fill in that cup, so although the impact may be slightly more, the turbines won't be spreading further. You won't see the turbines from St Francis, as they will be behind the Kouga and Oyster Bay Wind Farms.</p>
	What would it take to cap the wind farm development in the area? Although I support wind energy, I'm sure that people would be concerned that the sense of place is changing.	Lance: The wind in the area is some of the best in the country however the actual area where this good wind occurs is limited to the coastal plain area from about the Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm to the Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm. The last large enough section of land viable for wind farm development that is substantially on disturbed land is the land that is being proposed for the Impofu Wind Farms. Thus, apart from the potential small 30-40MW Banna Ba Pifhu wind farm (which has its Environmental

		<p>Authorisation but bid once and was not successful) it is unlikely that there could be any more viable wind farms in the area. Ubuntu Wind Farm to the East of Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm which did get an Environmental Authorisation does not have good wind (it is outside the small good wind area) and its Environmental Authorisation is expiring mid next year. It also has a serious environmental limitation in the form of a unique Black Harrier roost in the middle of the wind farm. So even if it believed it could be viable with its poorer wind resource it would need to get its Environmental Authorisation extended next year and this would come with about a 3km buffer around the roost which would kill any prospect of developing this wind farm.</p>
Hilton Thorpe	<p>How can you remain independent as environmental consultants when the developer is paying for the project to be undertaken? How can we avoid conflict of interest?</p> <p>What if a developer had to apply to DEA for an EAP and that avoided the developer selecting an EAP and/ or specialists whom they felt that they could manipulate?</p>	<p>Ilse: There are a few things that limit this from happening. The environmental industry is quite small in South Africa, so by making decisions against independence you risk a big blow to your reputation.</p> <p>Lance: In addition, it's not just the EAPs who are appointed as consultants. Each of the specialists are their own company and give their own opinions and findings.</p> <p>Zoë: I also think that this is a big motivation behind undertaking stakeholder engagement, and why the DEA requires public participation on every project. It's so the reports and process can be open and transparent to the public, and unjust behaviour can be reported.</p> <p>Kim: The EAPs and specialists all sign declarations and are often registered with professional bodies that can take action if an individual is reported for unjust behaviour.</p> <p>Hilda Bezuidenhout (I&AP): added that a new registration body for EAPs called EAPASA is soon to be compulsory which will hopefully address the issue of independence even more.</p>
Wentzel Coetzer	<p>In 2014 a study was undertaken by EcoSol to map out the biodiversity in the area to prioritise conservation efforts and the proposed Impofu Wind Farms are located within the area that was assessed. The area extends from Gamtoos River to Eerste Rivier and specific priority areas were identified. My observation is that the turbines are located in transformed areas, and do not occur within the areas earmarked for biodiversity conservation – specifically the dune systems which have been excluded from the turbines. There might be some wetland areas within the footprint, but you highlighted that the wetlands would be buffered and avoided. So, I'm not a bird or bat specialist, but from a terrestrial biodiversity perspective I have no concern for the proposed wind farm.</p>	<p>Darryl: It's great to see Wentzel here from the Greater Kromme Stewardship because it's one of the greatest positives from the income generated by the operational wind farms. If I'm not mistaken, Red Cap helped initiate that?</p> <p>Lance: It was initiated by RES and the Kromme Trust, but Red Cap came in early and mobilised the support of the other developers in the area. If these wind farms did go ahead, they could add to conservation for the next 20 years in the area.</p> <p>Darryl: It's great to see the collaboration that this sort of development could bring.</p>
Hilton Thorpe	<p>Is there a major bird corridor that might be obstructed by the additional wind farms?</p>	<p>Lance: The benefit of the Impofu Wind Farms 'filling the cup' between the existing wind farms as mentioned earlier, means that if there were bird passages running along the coast line, there would be significant mortalities recorded at the operational wind farms in the area. So, we are uniquely placed in having a lot of data to base the assessments on.</p>

Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection Pre-Application Open House/ Public Meeting | Thornhill Hotel | 22 August 2018

Interested and affected parties (I&APs) were invited to engage with the environmental assessment practitioners (EAP) from Aurecon, and proponents from Red Cap at the Thornhill Hotel from 09h00 to 19h30 on Wednesday, 22 August 2018. The team were available throughout the day and held a focussed presentation at 10h30 and again at 18h00. With two exceptions, I&APs chose to attend one of the two formal presentations and engage with the project team either before or after the meeting.

Name	Organisation/ Interest	Name	Organisation/ Interest
Morning Meeting – 10h30			
Theunis Van Egk	Bralwaterplats	Lize Kallmeyer	Crossways Farm Village
Marlys Brignaut	Florence 7/444	Wentzel Coetzer	Conservation Outcomes – Greater Kromme Stewardship
Alan Sturgess	Resident	Babalwa Kani	Gibson Bay Wind Farm: Stakeholder Relations Manager
Paul Du Plessis	Resident	Mervin Aweries	COGTA
Frank Lotter	Vlakteplaas Jeffreys Bay	Deborah Steed	Resident
Chris Horail	Panorama	Janice Liddell	Resident
Japie Williams	Bergrivier		
Free Time			
Didier Duc	Adjacent Landowner	Johan Rademeyer	Affected Landowner
Evening Meeting – 18h00			
Angie Fotheringham	Jamsland	Pierre van Niekerk	Strandfontein
Eugene Human	Resident	Jono Mchugh	Two Rivers Agricultural Association
Joan Fotheringham	Jamsland	Coreg Puttergice	Farmer
Hardo Bispiwg	Barbarossa Farm	Nicky Greener	Farmer
Percy Hickman	African Dawn Bird and Wildlife Sanctuary		

The meetings were facilitated by **Dr Ilse Aucamp** (independent stakeholder engagement consultant) and the presentation was given by **Ms Zoë Palmer** (environmental assessment practitioner (EAP)) from Aurecon. **Mr Lance Blaine, Mr Jadon Schmidt** and **Mr Simon Daniel** of Red Cap represented the proponent of the project and provided technical insight and project overview where required. **Ms Ravisha Ajodhapersadh** represented the funder, ENEL.

The purpose of these meetings, and engagement through the open house format, was to introduce the proposed project to all I&APs, and gain insights from the local communities. As detailed below, a pre-application process has been added to this project to encourage stakeholder engagement into the planning phases of the project, prior to the stringent timeframes associated with the legislated environmental processes. As shown in the photographs alongside, posters were placed on walls in the meeting venue to provide information for I&APs who did not stay for the presentation. A copy of each of these can be found at the end of this document.

The rest of this document provides (1) a summary of the presentation and (2) the questions and answers that were raised after the presentation as well as further clarification subsequently obtained from relevant individuals. For any clarification on what is contained in these meeting notes, please contact Ms Zoë Palmer of Aurecon on 021 526 6069 or ppp@aurecongroup.com.

We would like to THANK everyone who attended for their time and contributions. We look forward to seeing you again!

1. PRESENTATION AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

Ilse welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the project team. The meeting was held in English; however, the team could assist in Afrikaans and isiXhosa where required. No objections were made to recording the session and taking photographs. Due to the location of the meeting venue, the main focus of the session was on the grid connection component of the project, however the wind farm components were highlighted to provide context for the overall project.

Zoë introduced the project background, indicating that Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd are proposing to develop up to three wind farms (Impofu North, Impofu East and Impofu West) near Oyster Bay, as well as a Grid Connection towards Port Elizabeth. She introduced the various specialist studies and technical specialists that have contributed to the environmental assessments. She highlighted that Aurecon represented the Environmental Consultants responsible for the assessment for both the Grid and Wind Farm developments. The project team is made up of a bigger scientific project team, which contributes to the overall project. Zoë highlighted that an important aspect of the environmental process is the stakeholder engagement process, which provides the project team with relevant local knowledge.

The project is currently in a pre-application phase, which means that an application for environmental authorisation has not yet been submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs. The legislated environmental processes require projects to follow a stringent timeframe, which could limit the opportunity for I&APs to adequately engage with the project information. The purpose of this meeting was therefore to present an overview of the proposed development and highlight the findings of the environmental process undertaken to date. This includes a Screening and Iterative Design Phase, which allowed the specialist findings of areas of sensitivity to be incorporated into the initial engineering designs and layouts. Zoë indicated that the reason why the project is subject to an environmental process is because, in terms of the environmental law (National Environmental Management Act) projects like this one require an assessment and evaluation to assess environmental and social impacts as a consequence of the project before it can be authorised by the Department of Environmental Affairs. Zoë highlighted that the purpose of these meetings was to allow additional time for I&APs to engage with the first round of reports (three Draft Scoping Reports for the Impofu Wind Farms, and one Draft Basic Assessment Report for Grid Connection) and raise local insights that could inform the specialist studies in the future processes.

Referring to an overview map of the area to give context, Zoë indicated that the proposed Impofu Wind Farms are located near Oyster Bay and are adjacent to the operational Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm, Gibson Bay and Kouga Wind Farms. The Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm is also located within the grid corridor. The proponent is proposing up to three wind farms (Impofu North, Impofu East and Impofu West), each of which is currently undergoing a separate environmental authorisation process. The proposed wind farms fall within the Kouga Municipality with the Northern section of the Impofu North Wind Farm within the Koukamma Municipality. The Impofu grid connection is proposed to connect the wind farms and stabilise the Eskom and Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality electricity networks, as the current infrastructure is reaching its capacity. Zoë added that for the environmental assessment process, a corridor would be assessed for the proposed grid connection reaching approximately 2km in width, but only a 31m servitude within this corridor would be required for the 132kV overhead powerline should it reach construction.

Zoë guided the audience through the typical project components that would be considered in the environmental assessment, highlighting that each specialist assesses the impact of not only the turbines, but also the access roads, underground cabling between turbines, and substation footprints (per wind farm) that would be required (a full description of the project components is included in Chapter 4 of the Draft Scoping Report). She highlighted that wind turbine technology is increasing at a rapid rate and therefore the turbines that could be used if the wind farm is built, might not exist today. Therefore, the assessment of possible impacts associated with the turbine would consider an exacerbated rotor swept area envelope (into which the final proposed turbine would have to fit) which would be important for the specialists, especially birds and bats to consider.

Zoë explained that for the grid connection, the assessment would begin at a switching station that would be located immediately adjacent to each of the proposed wind farm substations. These may appear to be within the same footprint, but they would be separated by a fence, and would be owned separately by Eskom and the Impofu Wind Farms, respectively. From here, a short section of 132kV overhead powerline would connect to a collector switching station, from where the powerline would run a single line, terminating at the Sans Souci and Chatty Substations. Every few hundred metres, a pylon would be required to support the powerline overhead. One double circuit type monopole would be used for most of the way, however in exceptional cases such as if the line would need to cross a significant distance (e.g. the Gamtoos River), a different type of structure would be needed.

Zoë indicated that prior to the pre-application phase, the developer, engineers and environmental consultants (EAP) undertook a detailed screening process to assist in identifying all sensitive areas identified by the specialists before the engineers had designed a detailed project layout, meaning that many of the critically sensitive areas and No-Go areas have been avoided by the proposed infrastructure as far as possible from the start. A multi-disciplinary team of environmental specialists, EAPs, engineers and the developers met for a week in Cape St Francis in September 2017. During this time, they undertook short site visits to groundtruth the findings of their desktop assessments undertaken in anticipation of the workshops. Two days of workshops were facilitated and ensured that all parties could understand the findings of the specialist screening assessments. This process is in line with the mitigation hierarchy explained in the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) where one should preferentially Avoid, then Minimise, Remedy, and lastly Offset.

Zoë added that for the grid connection screening, the results of the workshop assisted the team in identifying the most reasonable grid corridor to assess the impacts of, by using a statistical analysis called the Multicriteria Decision Making model. This enabled the project team to go from an assessment area of approximately 21km wide down to the 2km corridor assessment that is assessed in the Draft BAR (please refer to Chapter 4 of the Draft BAR for more detail on this process).

Zoë then gave an overview of the timeframes for the environmental processes. She highlighted that the three possible wind farms would each require a scoping and environmental impact assessment (EIA) process, and that the grid connection would require a basic assessment process. Zoë added that the Pre-Application phase was an extra stakeholder engagement process done outside of the legislated timeframes to give all I&APs time to review and provide input into the reports. Due to the varying timeframes required for the different processes, the applications for environmental authorisation would be submitted to the DEA for the wind farms in October 2018, but only in March 2019 for the grid connection. Considering the intended project schedule, it is anticipated that the final reports for the wind farms and the grid would be submitted to DEA for decision making in May 2019.

Zoë highlighted that the purpose of the scoping phase for the wind farms was to identify the environmental impacts that would be measured and assessed in the environmental impact report phase. The EAP and specialists had therefore started to look at and identify what impacts the wind farms would have on various environmental aspects such as birds, bats, the wetlands and watercourses, and even agriculture etc. She added that the process was slightly different for the grid because only one basic assessment report was required, so the impact assessment had already been done. No impacts were found to be high negative for the grid, and all except visual obstruction on the landscape could be mitigated to minor negative or negligible. The positive impacts for the grid were mostly associated with the socio-economic benefits and were found to be moderate positive with and without mitigation.

Ilse concluded the presentation highlighting the way forward. She reminded the audience that the current five-week comment period for the pre-application reports would close on 7 September 2018. Any comments made during this time would be included into the legal process that would follow. The Draft Scoping Reports for the wind farms would be made available for another 30-day public comment period in October- November 2018, after the application had been submitted to the DEA. The Draft BAR for the grid connection would then be circulated with the Draft EIA Reports for the wind farms in about March 2019. All registered I&APs would be notified of these opportunities to comment. Ilse also indicated that the project team will be at the venue for the full day and will be available for follow up discussions and should anyone want to have a look at the maps in more detail they are welcomed to.

Questions from 10h30 meeting with responses

Name	Question/ Comment	Response
Deborah Steed	What difference in electromagnetic field is going to be present if a new line is being put through compared to a line that is there? Is it going to be a greater power source that is going to be fed through?	Lance: The two existing lines in the corridor are both 132kV lines, which is the same as what is proposed here. So, the proposed new line will be the same voltage as the existing two lines, but far lower than what was previously proposed by Eskom in the area for the Thuyspunt connection which was a 400kV which were much bigger.
	Indicated that she was a Bee Farmer. Will the impact to Birds, Bees, Bats be exactly the same?	Ilse: The question has been recorded and we'll look into it in a bit more detail. We would also like to identify if your property would be affected by the proposed powerline so that this can be recorded specifically in the report. <i>Follow-up response:</i> In 2006 a report ¹ was written for Eskom which looked into the technical and biological aspects of the electric and magnetic fields from overhead powerlines; specifically considering the effects it may have on humans, animals and plants. With regard to bees, the document states (on page 24): <i>“Although not generally reported by beekeepers, studies have shown power line electric fields can affect honey bee colonies. The effects are most likely caused by micro-shocks experienced by the bees whilst inside the hive. Magnetic fields appear to have no significant effect on bees. No effects were reported for bees flying in an electric field of 11kV/m. In</i>

¹ Pretorius, PH. 2006. *Electric and magnetic fields from overhead power lines – A summary of technical and biological aspects*, Report prepared for Eskom by Empetus on 18 August 2006.

		<p><i>preventing the mentioned effect, it is recommended that bee hives be placed outside the servitude. Alternatively, should Bee hives need to be placed inside the servitude, techniques to shield the bees from the power line electric field should be applied. For example, earthing the metal hive lid or introducing an earthed, wire screen over the hives”.</i></p> <p>It was further discovered in the engagement with Ms Steed that her property was not located beneath the proposed powerline and therefore there would certainly be no impact on her bees. The question was also passed onto the terrestrial ecological specialist to consider in his assessment.</p>
	What is the safe distance from the proposed towers to a residential property?	<p>Lance: Eskom requires a 31m servitude with 15.5m on either side of the centre line. No buildings are allowed within this 31m servitude, unless there are exceptional cases permitted by Eskom (usually in urban areas). We are also engaging with landowners to determine the alignment, so if you are an affected landowner you can say how far you want the line to be from your house etc.</p> <p>Ilse: The 2km corridor assessment is done to allow for the uncertainties regarding landowner consent who might have concerns.</p>
Japie Williams	Do you know about a similar study that was done a few years ago, where we had to attend public meetings, for a transmission line that was envisaged from the nuclear station, which is a bit further on from the wind farms. They did a similar type of study, the line was proposed to go through the Thornhill area, it was then decided that it was going to be complicated with the very many small holdings in the area, and so they chose to go north all the way up to the plantations.	<p>Ilse: That is the process for the Thuyspunt 400kV lines that Lance mentioned earlier that never received Environmental Authorisation and is now off the table.</p> <p>Lance: As part of the initial screening we did for our grid connection we reviewed the Sivest studies done for the proposed Thuyspunt power lines and we engaged extensively with Sivest. From this it was clear that their proposed grid corridor running far inland over virgin mountainous land and creating a brand new corridor for linear infrastructure was far from ideal. The big difference between the proposed Thuyspunt grid connection and ours is that Thuyspunt was for five 400kV lines and ours is only for one 132kV line. Each 400kV line needed a 55m servitude and five of them would thus need over 250m of servitude. Also, the pylons are far bigger and are all lattice structures, so they have far bigger impacts than our proposed 132kV line. There is no way Eskom could have built their 400kV lines to follow closely along the existing 132kV lines the way we are proposing as they would never have managed to get the large servitudes they require along this route.</p>
Lize Kalmeyer	What’s the proposed distance for the proposed Grid line to the current existing lines?	Lance: When two 132kV lines run next to each other they should normally be about 31m apart (two 31m servitudes running next to each other) if there are no other constraints requiring them to be further apart (like a building in the way etc). Eskom may at times allow an overlap of these two 31m servitudes but never by more than 10m which would make the power lines then be 21m apart.
	What’s the exact process after the grid route has been identified, what form of landowner consultation is followed for the affected landowners?	<p>Lance: There are two processes running in parallel here, and the affected landowner consultation is done outside of the EIA process by Red Cap. The potentially affected landowners that cover the corridor need to be notified of the environmental process, and therefore the landowners will be identified and notified. However, only those landowners that Red Cap engages with directly may be affected by the powerline on their property.</p> <p>Simon: It is important to note that no one is forced to have a powerline running through his/her property, it is the individual landowner decision.</p>

	<p>Crossways HOA has potentially over 700 properties associated to it that they have made commitments to. So just with security risk, I need to pass this onto them.</p> <p>Look, if we get better electricity off from this, then yay!</p>	<p>Lance: Offered to engage directly with Lize to demonstrate where the line was proposing to go and see how far it was from Crossways HOA.</p>
	<p>General comment on the required infrastructure upgrades and maintenance within the areas, not an Eskom problem more a municipal problem, whereby a few drops of rain causes electricity outages for up to three days. Everyone in Thornhill sits without electricity for 1- 3 days.</p>	<p>Lance: The grid has been upgraded recently, but the line is running close to capacity. The grid that will be built for this project would provide an opportunity for the Eskom grid to be more stable.</p>
Deborah Steed	<p>The Oyster Bay area is the hotspot for wind farms. With the Thornhill area located in the middle of the corridor towards PE, is the proposed project just purely for the three winds or will the infrastructure potentially grow should further wind farms be built?</p>	<p>Lance: The Kouga/ Koukamma area has one of the best wind resources in the country but this good wind is only found in a very limited area and this is limited even more by constraints such as the mountains to the north, the sections of the coastal belt that are still pristine, the urban areas, eagle nests and harrier roosts and all the centre pivots etc. This limited wind resource area is one of the main reasons this area was never declared a Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ) by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as the CSIR who did the study for the DEA concluded that as the wind resource covered such a small area it was not warranted to try and declare it a REDZ as the development potential was limited. The remaining area with good wind resource stretches from about the Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm to the Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm and the only large piece of consolidated land left in this area for viable potential wind farms is the 15 000 ha Impofu site. Any new or future development would be required to pay for a grid connection back to PE (the Impofu grid connection would not be able to cater for them) and the only way to do this and be viable would be for there to be three wind farms. There is however not sufficient space in the good wind areas remaining to develop three further wind farms. Thus, apart from the potential small Bann ba Pifhu wind farm (which has already been unsuccessful in one bidding round) it is thus highly unlikely any other competitive wind farms could be developed in this area.</p>
Questions from 18h00 meeting with responses		
Angie Fotheringham	<p>Indicated that she was happy with Aurecon's appointment as the EAP, confident that the process will be a transparent and open process and all potential impacts will be identified and proper mitigations will be proposed.</p> <p>As pointed out the number of private land parcels impacted or potentially impacted require rigorous landowner consultation and should consider issues such as the potential expansion of the servitude, conservation issues and protection of the green valley. We have welcomed the consultation so far and if this continues all the issues will be properly mitigated. From our side, we offer support from the landowners' side to promote the effectiveness of the EIA process.</p>	<p>Zoë: Thank you! As part of the process, Aurecon is trying to notify all landowners which a challenging process as there could be a lot of affected landowners, adjacent landowners and farm portions. It would be beneficial to forward any details of people who should be included in the consultation.</p> <p>Ilse: Important for ongoing stakeholder engagement to ensure that all the issues are managed. Should there be issues which the affected landowners would like to discuss outside the public meeting forum, the Red Cap and Aurecon team remains available.</p> <p>Lance: We've had some feedback that people seem to think that the full 2km corridor will be developed, however it is important to note that while the full corridor is assessed, only a 31m servitude will be required for the overhead powerline. It would also be helpful to clarify that with other landowners who might be unsure.</p>

Jono McHugh	Where are the lines of the existing wind farms?	Lance: The neighbouring wind farms, Gibson Bay, Kouga and Tsitsikamma all connect to the Melkhout substation. However, with the Oyster Bay wind farm coming online soon, the existing grid connection will have reached capacity. This is why the Impofu Wind Farms have to develop their own grid connection all the way back to Port Elizabeth.
	Is there a safe distance that should be maintained between the existing lines and proposed new lines?	Lance: Each 132kV line has a 31m servitude from Eskom line with 15.5 metres on either side of the line. Sometimes Eskom allows you to get 21m apart. It is planned that the proposed Impofu Grid Connection is likely to run adjacent to the existing Eskom 132 kV overhead powerline where possible.
Angie Fotheringham	In terms of the requirements on the title deed, some landowners already have demarcated servitudes, what is the cost for the servitude consent land use change as the servitude will be extended by an additional 31m, will that be the responsibility of the developer?	Lance: If a landowner agrees to allow the powerline servitude over their land then when it comes time to formalise the servitude they will be paid for these rights and these rights will need to be registered against the title deed of the property. The developer will be responsible to manage this process and to pay for all the related costs and would only require the landowner to sign the required documentation that the owner of the land has to sign.
	General comment on the conditions of the servitude rights in terms of the thresholds, distance and restricted activities within the servitude. These will obviously need to be agreed upon between the landowner and the developer.	
Jono McHugh	<p>Is there a reason why the MTO forestry area hasn't been considered for the alignment because it's a bigger tract of land and would cut out a lot of small private farmers?</p> <p>It had been considered for the Thuyspunt northern corridor and our farm is the only farm in that area.</p>	<p>Lance: The area was considered, but the environmentalists included in the preliminary screening assessments were more concerned with going inland as you would need to cross more sensitive undisturbed mountainous areas. The current alignment is favourable as it can follow the existing Eskom alignment for most of the way, limiting the footprint of disturbance.</p> <p>Simon: Also, the northern corridor for the Thuyspunt powerline EIA went through that area, and in the early stages of our planning that EIA was still active. Red Cap were not allowed to go near their intended route so the area was avoided.</p>

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INDUSTRIAL ENERGY

Three Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Associated Grid Connection

Application for Environmental Authorisation
Pre-Application Public Participation
21-23 August 2018

aurecon

Bringing ideas to life

Welcome and introductions

- Developer:
 - Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd
- Proponents:
 - Red Cap Impofu (Pty) Ltd
 - Red Cap Impofu East (Pty) Ltd
 - Red Cap Impofu West (Pty) Ltd
- Environmental Consultants:
 - Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd
- Stakeholder Facilitator:
 - Equispectives Research & Consulting Services

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Project team

Specialist field	Company	Consultant
Agriculture	Independent consultants	Johns Leno
Aviation mobility	Schermers, Cobley & Pienaar	Dr Brian Cobley
Archaeology	Independent consultants	Dr Peter Wilson
Aviation (EOT)	Van Rooyen Consulting	Chris van Rooyen
Aviation (Wind Farm)	Wildfires ecological services	Jon Greeff
Soil	Aviation consultants	Marcel Marais
Water and climate policy	IEC	Riad Rouss Lien Van Ermenegem Dr John Arnold
Palaeontology	Nature Viva	
Socio-economic	Urban Open Development Economics	Matthew Nkomo and Phisoa Parana
Territorial strategy	Urban Development Solutions (Pty) Ltd	Simon Nkomo
Visual	Independent consultants	Quinton Louw Doreen Chabotse
Public Participation Facilitator	Equispectives Research and Consulting Services	Dr Ben Aucamp
Grid	Thales	John Nel
Wind farm - roads	Escon	Eric Hammond
Wind farm - turbine layout	All coast	Gerard Olters
Wind farm - cable layout	Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd	Monique de Raan

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Bringing ideas to life

Purpose of the meeting

Why?

- Current phase of the project = Pre-Application Scoping and BA Phase
- Purpose:
 - Present an overview of the project and outcome of the detailed Screening and Iterative Design Process
 - Explain the approach for BA and EIA processes
 - Provide the details of the preliminary assessment of potential impacts for the grid corridor
 - Allow the I&APs an opportunity to comment on the proposed project, raise any issues, attain local knowledge

ALL before the legal timeframes start

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Bringing ideas to life

Overview map

Where?

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Impofu Grid Connection
Overview Map

Bringing ideas to life

Project components

What?

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Project components

What?

Maximum of 100 turbines for the Impofu wind farms

Rotor diameter of up to 150m

Hub height of up to 120m

Turbine foundations approximately 20m to 25m in diameter

Hardstand areas for cranes approximately 1,800m²

Underground cabling

Building or areas for control, operation, workshop and storage

On-site substation with footprint of approximately 11,250m²

Gravel access road

Temporary construction yard

Temporary batching plant and stockpile area

Impofu wind farms grid connection high voltage overhead powerline

Impofu collector switching station with footprint of approximately 11,250m²

High voltage overhead powerline

Switching station with footprint of approximately 11,250m²

Wind farms

Grid connection

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Wind farm infrastructure

Wind turbine components

On-site substation

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Wind turbines

Exacerbated rotor swept area envelope:

1. Rotor diameter: maximum of 150 m (75 m blade / radius)
2. Hub height: range from 90 m to 120 m
3. Tip height: maximum based on 120 m hub + 75 m blade = 195 m
4. Tip height: minimum of 30 m (and not lower)

Resulting in an envelope between 30 m up to 195 m; being 150 m wide, with a hub height within this between 90-120 m high.

Maximum height = 195 m

150 m diameter / 75 m radius

120 m diameter / 75 m radius

150 m diameter / 75 m radius

60 m radius

Min tip height = 30 m

Max hub height = 120 m

Lowest hub height with 75 m blades = 90 m

Min hub height = 90 m

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Grid connection infrastructure

Possible pylon options

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Grid connection infrastructure

Eskom switching station

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Screening process

Which one?

Environmental & social considered early on in lifecycle

Method: Interactive inter-disciplinary team approach

Screening

Principle of impact avoidance (mitigation hierarchy)

Reduce project risks

Mitigation hierarchy

Offset

Remedy


Minimise

Avoid


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Wind farms screening

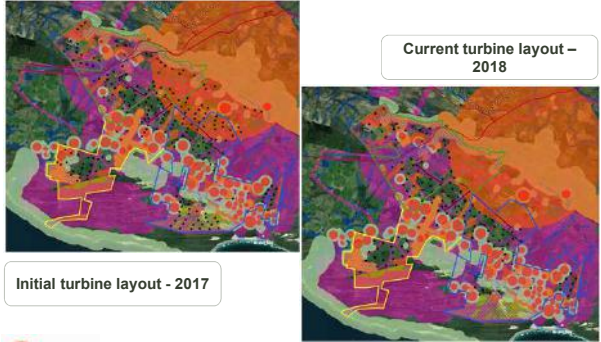

1. Specialist desk-based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go, highly sensitive, moderately sensitive and low sensitivity
3. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and No-Go areas
4. Preparation of a screening report
5. Site visits by several specialists to ground-truth certain areas



Current optimised wind farm layouts




Iterations





Grid screening

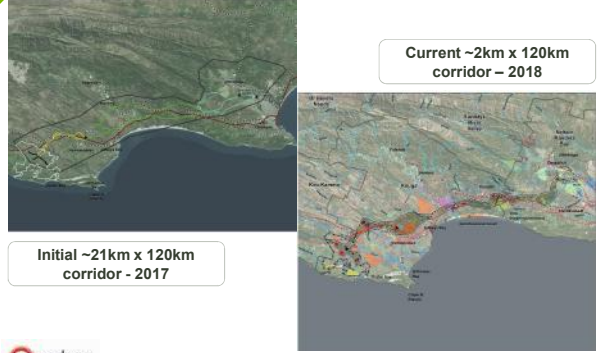
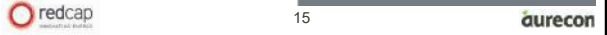
1. Specialist desk based study
2. Specialist identification of No-Go areas and sensitivity of developable areas
3. Site visit and helicopter flight along the initial ~5km x 120km grid route
4. Screening workshop to interrogate sensitivities and No-Go areas
5. MCDM workshop
 - Potential alignments were collaboratively identified
 - Pairwise comparison of alternatives against a set of project specific criteria
6. Preparation of a screening report



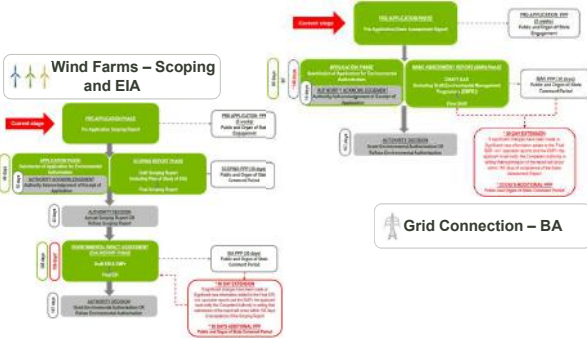

Preferred grid corridor of ~2km x 120km



Iterations


Environmental processes

Environmental processes

Timeframes:

- Screening and Iterative Design Phase
 - August 2017 – March 2018
- Pre-Application Scoping and BA Phase** (Current stage)
 - August – September 2018
- Submit Application Forms
 - Wind farms - October 2018
 - Grid connection - March 2019
- Wind farms NEMA process
 - Official Scoping: October – November 2018
 - EIA: March – September 2019
- Grid connection NEMA process
 - March – September 2019



Pre-application scoping assessment *Bringing ideas To Life*

Wind farm supplying Renewable Energy

How could it affect rivers and streams?

How could it affect birds?

How could it affect plants and animals?

How could it affect heritage and views?

How could it affect trees?

How could it affect farming?

What could it look like and how could it affect the community?

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17

Pre-application basic assessment *Bringing ideas To Life*

- Terrestrial Ecology
- Avifauna
- Aquatic Ecology
- Socio-Economic
- Agriculture
- Palaeontology
- Archaeology
- Visual

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17

What's next? *Bringing ideas To Life*

- Pre-Application comment period until 7 September 2018
- Submit application to DEA and circulate Draft Scoping Reports for wind farms to public - October -November 2018
- Submit application to DEA and circulate Draft BAR for grid connection & Draft EIR for wind farms to public - ~March 2019

redcap **aurecon**

Thank you! *Bringing ideas To Life*

Zoë Palmer
Zoe.palmer@aurecongroup.com or
ppp@aurecongroup.com
 (021) 526 6069

Ilse Aucamp
ilsea@lantic.net
 082 828 0668

redcap **aurecon**

DEA PRE-APPLICATION MEETING

Meeting Notes

Project number	500571	Meeting date	11 September 2018
Project name	Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection	Recorded by	MB
Meeting/subject	DEA Pre-application Meeting no 2	Total pages	3

Present	Apology	Copy	Name	Organisation	Contact details
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Muhammad Essop	Department of Environmental Affairs	MEssop@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thabile Sangweni	Department of Environmental Affairs	TSangweni@environment.gov.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lance Blaine	Red Cap Energy	lance@red-cap.co.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jadon Schmidt	Red Cap Energy	jadon@red-cap.co.za
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mieke Barry	Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Mieke.barry@aurecongroup.com

Item	Points of discussion
1	Welcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ME welcomed everyone to the meeting and requested that the EAP (MB) take the meeting notes. Introductions were made around the table.
2	Recap of the proposed project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB provided a recap of the project for the Wind Farms and Grid connection.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB mentioned that although a lot of work has been undertaken to date, it is anticipated that the boundaries of the wind farms may still change between the scoping and EIR phases due to new information coming to light which ME confirmed was acceptable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB stated that for the grid connection corridor they are trying to follow the existing power lines as far as practicable. LB mentioned that although the team had presented a 3km corridor at the previous pre-application meeting, it was decided to submit an application for a 2km corridor with sections (where there are potential landowner and environmental issues) that are slightly wider or narrower to ensure robust specialist assessments. ME confirmed that DEA supported this approach.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB described the various project components for the entire project. LB then went on to describe the exacerbated rotor swept area envelope, which the specialists would be considering in their assessments. The rotor swept area envelope allows for a range of turbine technologies which is unknown at this stage, therefore this approach considers the worst-case scenario for specialists to assess. ME noted DEA was happy with this approach.
3	Recap of the proposed approach undertaken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MB provided a recap of the approach for the project. She went on to state that the screening phase is complete, and that the pre-application scoping/BAR PPP comment period has ended and that the draft scoping reports and applications for the WFs are currently being finalised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB mentioned that the aim was to submit the Grid Corridor BAR application at a similar time to the WFs draft EIR so that DEA can consider the grid connection and the wind farms applications together. However, he noted that due to the complexity of both processes and the unknowns involved there is a chance that either the BAR or the EIR could be delayed so that there is not an overlap. LB mentioned

	<p>that at the previous meeting it was agreed that should the BAR be submitted later, a condition could be included in the EA for the wind farms, that the construction of the wind farms could only start if the Grid Connection BAR gets a positive EA. ME confirmed that this was still the case.</p>
4	Outcomes of the Screening Process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB provided a description of the screening process undertaken for the Wind Farms and the Grid Connection Corridor. The aim of the screening process was to follow the NEMA mitigation hierarchy of avoidance first.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB went on to present the results of the screening processes for the WFs and Grid Connection. She mentioned that the screening process would be described in the Scoping and BAR reports, instead of including alternatives chapters, and that the impact assessment would only be undertaken on the preferred layout/ alignment. ME agreed that this approach is still acceptable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ME asked out of interest if Aurecon had used DEA's screening tool. MB mentioned that they had used Impofu as an example for their team when using the screening tool, and that all the specialist studies recommended by the tool has been undertaken for this project.
5	Public Participation Process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB went through the PPP for the project. The PPP processes for the WF applications and the Grid connection are all undertaken in parallel with shared public meetings. The project team felt that this was important to ensure that I&APs got a sense of the entire project. ME confirmed their support for this approach.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB went on to describe the PPP that has been undertaken thus far. Notifications were first sent out at the end of last year. It was decided to include the December period into this notification period, as the St Francis area is a tourist area, and the team thus wanted to capture vacationing I&APs as well. There was therefore an extended notification period. Those I&APs that registered where provided with a BID. Focus group meetings were held at the beginning of the year. The pre-application PPP for the Scoping Reports and BAR, commenced at the beginning of August and three combined public open days/ meetings were held during this period.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB stated that three focus group meetings where held with authorities, key stakeholders, and landowners/adjacent landowners from 6-8 February 2018. Key outcomes of the focus group meetings were presented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three pre-application public open days/meetings where held between 21 August – 23 August 2018 in St Francis Bay, Thornhill and Despatch. The format of the meetings included an open day from 9:00am – 7:30pm, with formal presentations at 10:30am and 6:00pm. MB provided the main outcomes/concerns of these meetings. • LB queried if DEA agreed that there was not a need for a public meeting during the official scoping stage and ME confirmed that this was acceptable.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ME queried whether it was anticipated that any of the PPP comment periods going forward would be over the December period. If so, approval would be required from DEA? • MB stated that none of the PPP comment periods going forward will be over December.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ME queried whether SENTECH has been included on the Stakeholder database. • MB has confirmed that they are and that they have already provided comment, which has been forwarded to the client.
6	Cumulative Impact Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MB presented the assessment approach to be undertaken for the project:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish environmental baseline including existing WFs ○ Assessment of impacts of one Impofu WF on the existing baseline ○ The cumulative assessment would consist of two scenarios. Scenario 1 assessment of the impacts from the Impofu WF in combination with the other two Impofu WFs and Scenario 2 all three Impofu WFs and associated infrastructure, in addition to similar developments with an EA and/or bidder status within 30km from the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ME happy with the approach.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LB noted that the Ubuntu WF EA is due to expire mid next year. Since the EA was issued it was also discovered that there is a unique Black Harrier roost on the site. LB is, therefore, of the opinion that the EA will not be renewed or if it is there will be a buffer around the roost that would make the project unviable. LB asked ME based on these aspects should Ubuntu WF still be considered in the cumulative assessment. ME stated yes, if the EA is still valid it must be considered in the cumulative assessment.
7	Further Queries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ME confirmed that TS would be the case officer for all three wind farm applications as well as the grid connection application for the project and they would fall under his management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ME queried whether any weather services are close to the proposed sites. JS mentioned that there weren't any to his knowledge.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● JS stated that Red Cap is engaging directly with Telkom.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ME queried whether the proposed project would be "stealing" wind from the adjacent existing wind farms. ● LB stated that this is unlikely to be problematic as the layout has already taken this into consideration by including a 1 km buffer around the turbine locations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ME stated that when the EAP declaration is completed that it should be in the name of the individual EAP and not the company. He also mentioned that there was an updated EAP declaration form on the DEA website. ● MB confirmed that this will be done.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ME highlighted that the two pre-application meetings are under different reference numbers, and he recommended that both reference numbers be included in the cover letter of the application forms. He also mentioned that in the cover letter we need to mention that pre-application meetings were held with himself and TS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● JS asked what the process is with regards to an amendment of the EMPr after an EA has been issued? ME stated that the EMPr would need to go through a 30-day public comment period prior to submission of the amended EMPr to DEA. ● MB asked if there was a requirement to go out and advertise the amendment of the EMPr, or if it would be ok just to inform the registered I&APs? ME confirmed that there was no requirement to advertise the amendment of the EMPr and that we just need to notify registered I&APs.
8	Way Forward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MB stated that it was the intention to submit the applications for the three Wind Farms in October 2018, with the DSRs circulated for public comment from October – November 2018. ● The application for the grid connection is anticipated to be submitted to DEA in March 2019, along with the draft EIRs for the WFs.

Reference: S11/53-N2/10-24
(#3985227)
Date: 15 January 2018
Enquiries: Chumisa Njingana and
Nenekazi Songxaba
Email: songxabam@nra.co.za
Your reference:
Fax Number: +27 (0) 41 482 0201
Contact Number: +27 (0) 41 398 3200
Direct Line: +27 (0) 41 398 3251/14
Website: www.nra.co.za

Red-cap
Unit B2
Mainstream Centre
Hout Bay
Cape Town
7806

Attention: Mr. Jaden Schmidt

E-mail: jaden@red-cap.co.za

PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARM NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE

Your letter dated 22 January 2018, in this matter refers.

The South African National Roads Agency (SOC) Limited (SANRAL) have the following comments:

- The wind turbines must be erected at least 200 metres from the Nation Road Reserve boundary, if this requirement cannot be met, then a good motivation has to be submitted to SANRAL as to why the wind turbines should be erected closer.
- All other buildings / structures should be erected at least 60 metres from the National Road Reserve boundary and / or 500 metres from any intersection.
- If access is required from the National Road, an approval from SANRAL is required, otherwise access can be obtained from the nearest numbered route.
- SANRAL grants Red-Cap to undertake the pre & post application Environmental Impact Assessment processes
- A formal application together with the plans of the proposed wind farm must be submitted to SANRAL.

Yours faithfully



M.S. Peterson
Regional Manager: Southern Region

Board of Directors: B. Mosee (Chairperson), Mr. S. Macozona (CEO), C. Hibbas, Z. Kgonyago, Dr. A. Lawless, D. Mashile-Nkosi, M. Matete, Ms. A. Hlabstad
Company Secretary: Mr. A.A. Mathele

Andrea Wessels

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 12:27 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup; 'paul.weaving@sfr.fr'
Cc: 'lisea@lantic.net'
Subject: RE: Reply to recent mail

Hi Paul,

I am responding to your email regarding alternative turbines on behalf of Zoe as promised.

The developer is aware that there are a number of alternative wind turbine designs being experimented with, such as the vortex turbines, vertical axis turbines and even a tethered "energy kite". They are very excited by these ongoing innovations that will hopefully continue to keep wind power at the forefront of energy generation.

Wind farm developers are always wanting to find a turbine that is more cost effective, has the highest energy conversion factor, has reduced environmental impacts and has a proven track record in the industry. Unfortunately, at this point in time none of the other turbine technologies mentioned above are commercially viable and also don't have an established track record in the commercial wind generation market. For example, see <http://www.vortexbladeless.com/technology.php>. The website indicates that there are 2 vortex turbines, one is a 100W model and the other is a 4kW version. Both of these are noted as being "under development". Given they are still under development, and thus do not yet have a proven commercial track record and they are also at this stage too small in generation capacity for commercial use (commercial land based wind turbines these days are from about 2MW to 5MW), they are not yet suitable for commercial wind farm development. In addition, the South African Governments Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RE4P) rules, as set by the South African Department of Energy, specifically require a type certification of the specific wind turbine one proposes to use, which to date has only been given to the horizontal axis wind turbines currently in large scale commercial production.

Please be assured that our Scoping and EIA Reports for the Impofu Project will consider various alternatives.

Lastly, we would appreciate it if you could forward any information/ studies regarding the potential impact of the turbine design and blade type on plant species to us, so that the ecological specialist can consider this potential impact in the EIA process.

Kind regards

Kim White Cand.Sci.Nat. BSc (Hons) Environmental and Geographical Science
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Kim.White@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Friday, March 16, 2018 12:13 PM
To: paul.weaving@sfr.fr
Cc: Kim White <Kim.White@aurecongroup.com>; lisea@lantic.net
Subject: RE: Reply to recent mail

Hi Paul,

Thanks for your clarification and follow up. I'll ask Red Cap to provide some more detail on the alternative turbines for you, and will ask one of my colleagues to respond in my absence (I will be out of office until 3 April 2018).

I didn't include your comment in the notes for the focus group meeting, as the purpose of the notes is to reflect what happened in the meeting on the day. I have however recorded your comments and my responses to be included in the Public Participation Report that we will compile as an annexure to the scoping reports for the wind farms (and basic assessment report for the grid connection, where appropriate). As mentioned in the FGM meeting notes, we will circulate our reports before an application for environmental authorisation has been submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) as a "pre-application report". In this report we will present the comments we received on the proposed development before the reports were circulated. These comments will then be carried through the EIA project phases, to ensure that they are submitted to the DEA with the final reports for their decision making process.

I hope that helps justify my reason for not circulating your comment at this time. Let me know if you have any concerns with this.

Kind regards

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Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: paul.weaving@sfr.fr [<mailto:paul.weaving@sfr.fr>]

Sent: Thursday, March 15, 2018 9:56 AM

To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>

Subject: Reply to recent mail

Hi Zoe,

Thanks for your recent correspondence.

You requested what commission or group I belonged to. I am in the process of creating an environmental group for Santareme. Hopefully it'll take off successfully in early May.

My ambition is to stand for election as a local councillor in the future. It is for this reason that I am attempting to take an active role in associated issues. Regarding the comments that I made on the intended wind farm outside Oyster Bay, could you please enlighten me why the more economical vortex wind generators are regarded as being less commercially viable.

An enormous amount of research has been done around the world on blade type wind generators & their effect on wildlife - it's for this reason that European farms are changing to the new vortex model. South Africa, and especially Oyster Bay is an area with very little air pollution. Such localities are known for an abundance in bird life as a result. I have spoken to other environmentalists who are of the opinion that sufficient research has been performed in South Africa to draw valid conclusions regarding blade type wind farms that have been already installed. It has even been recorded that a certain degree of stunting of plant growth occurs for notable distances behind the direction of wind flow.

I noted that no record of my comments submitted before the deadline were noted anywhere & would appreciate it if you could very kindly inform me the reason for such a decision.

I thank you in advance for your attention to the matter.

Best,

Paul Weaving

Andrea Wessels

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Thursday, March 8, 2018 4:46 PM

Sent: 'paul.weaving@sfr.fr'

To: 'Ilse Aucamp'

Subject: RE: Comments regarding the proposed Impofu Wind farms near Oyster Bay

Attachments: 20171219_Impofu WF & GC_BID-min.pdf

Hi Paul,

Thank you for your email and your interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms. Please find attached a background information document for the project which will provide you with a bit more detail on the process going forward.

During the early engagement we've had so far with stakeholders in the area, we have picked up on the queries around alternative turbine types (e.g. vortex turbines vs bladed). We will therefore speak to the turbine type alternatives in the Scoping Reports, to ensure that these suggestions are discussed in our assessment. Please note, however, that many of these alternative turbines are not yet commercially viable in South Africa.

I have also made note of your concern around the impact of transporting the materials to site during construction, as well as the visual impact and impact on birds. Specialists have been appointed to specifically investigate the potential impacts on these portions of the environment, and we will share their findings in our reports when they are available.

Can I assume that you would like to be registered to the project database to be included in future correspondence? If yes, I would appreciate it if you could provide me with your additional contact details, as listed below:

- Organisation and position
- Telephone number
- Cellphone number
- Postal address

Kind regards

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Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: paul.weaving@sfr.fr [<mailto:paul.weaving@sfr.fr>]

Sent: Wednesday, March 7, 2018 3:38 PM

To: Zoë Palmer <Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>

Subject: Comments regarding the proposed Impofu Wind farms near Oyster Bay

Hi Zoe,

As a resident of Saint Francis Bay I wish to add to the comments made regarding the above by Nigel Aitken & Brian Codling before the closure of such this evening.

Evidently the project is planned to go ahead & reiterate the need for the provision of a satisfactory road system suitable to transport such a considerable load in advance of the shipping of the apparatus to the proposed site.

Wind farms raise many environmental issues- namely they are regarded as an eyesore & are

responsible for the destruction of a considerable amount of bird life.

However, it is proposed in Europe that from 2018 the bladed windmills will be slowly replaced or added to by vortex windmills. They are much cheaper to produce, install, maintain, cause less destruction to wildlife, have ground attached generators more accessible to fire department should the generators catch fire, being of a vertical nature many more may be erected in a smaller surface area, producing at the same time almost an identical quantity of electricity. I therefore request that my suggestion is well noted for the advantage of all our residents and wildlife.

I thank you in advance for your acknowledgement of the above..

Best regards,

Paul Weaving

Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Friday, March 16, 2018 1:55 PM
To: toplinefootwear@telkomsa.net; PPP Aurecongroup
Cc: ilsea@lantic.net
Subject: FW: 500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Landdowners

Hi Johann,

Thank you for your email and confirmation regarding the FGM meeting notes.

Yes, unfortunately the hurdles around the signing of the PPAs seem to be ongoing. However, there is still a possibility that this wind farm may be able to sell its power privately to the municipalities in the area, based on the outcome of the court case that is currently happening at the Cape Town High Court. However as the EIA process takes some time to get through, this may all change by the time the project reaches construction in 2021 (if it does reach construction, this will be the earliest date).

Kind regards

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DISCLAIMER

From: Topline Footwear [<mailto:toplinefootwear@telkomsa.net>]

Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:45 PM

To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>

Subject: Re: 500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Landdowners

Dear Zoe,

My apologies for missing the meeting.

Your meeting minutes document shows that you know what you are doing from a technical and legislation point of view and that is in order with me.

However the question is, with all that good work, will you still be disqualified by reasons nothing to do with JPP other than politicking. This is anyhow never endingsee the latest NUMSA court case with window 3.5 .4 etc on 27 providers!

I am sure there are a lot of despondent providers in the system right now and your optimism for progress is perhaps premature!

Good luck

Johann Benade

Head Office : 042 295 2218

Fax : 042 291 0769

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P O Box 919, Humansdorp 6300

E-mail: toplinefootwear@telkomsa.net

----- Original Message -----

From: PPP Aurecongroup

To: undisclosed-recipients:

Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018, 11:55 AM
Subject: Fw: 500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Landowners

Good morning,

This serves to inform you that we have not received any comments on the FGM notes that were circulated on 27 February 2018 (as per the email below). We therefore assume the notes to be accepted by all attendees. Please find attached the final meeting notes for your records.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
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Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2018 4:59 PM
Subject: 500571 | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection FGM notes | Landowners

Good afternoon,

Please find attached the meeting notes from the focus group meeting held in St Francis on 8 February 2018 for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

Thank you to those of you who were available to attend and contribute to the session. We would appreciate it if you could provide any comments on the document by COB Wednesday 7 March 2018. Should we not get a response by then we will assume the notes to be accepted and will circulate the final version on Friday 9 March 2018.

I hope these notes also help those of you whom were not able to attend.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further queries, or require additional information.

Kind regards

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Aurecon Centre, 1 Century City Drive, Waterford Precinct, Century City South Africa 7441
PO Box 494, Cape Town 8000

aurecongroup.com



CLICK TO READ MORE

DISCLAIMER

Andrea Wessels

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2018 4:08 PM
To: 'Miamli Raia'
Subject: RE: Inquiry about the Redcap Innovation Energy project

Dear Miamli,

Please accept my apologies in such a delayed response to your email. We appreciate your interest in the project, and I have added your contact information to our database so you can be informed of the next few phases of the project. If anything is unclear in the emails you receive, please feel free to contact me and I will be happy to explain further where I can.

The development of Wind Farms across South Africa, and specifically on the farms near Humansdorp, have been funded by private investors from around the world. As part of the requirements of our national Department of Energy to build these wind farms, the developers need to commit to supporting local economic development and enterprise development (in other words the development of small businesses). During the construction period, the developers are asked to prioritise job opportunities to local communities, where possible, and are required to pay towards a community trust. In the operational phase (when the wind farm is generating electricity) some of the money that is earned from selling the electricity is also contributed towards this community fund.

The money in this community fund is allocated to a variety of projects closely related to education and literacy, skills development and training, healthcare, recreation and initiatives that help small businesses.

The existing wind farms in the area have already invested in projects such as the building of a new library and information technology (computer) centre at Sea Vista in St Francis Bay and a solar powered computer lab at Umzamowethu. Local schools and creches as well as a clinic waiting and consulting room in Umzamowethu have also been built. Other small contributions include supplying antenatal (birth) clinic equipment, improved HIV and AIDs support services and vulnerable children programmes, drivers licence programmes, soup kitchens, youth upliftment through sports and education support programmes and even scholarship programmes. Sports facilities in the area have also been upgraded, and there is ongoing funding allocated to the maintenance of the poorly maintained local gravel roads. This means that the area is easier and safer to travel around, making it more accessible. During the recent fires, and previous floods, money was also allocated to helping communities rebuild their damaged structures.

As you can see, most of the initiatives are aimed at improving local community infrastructure and service delivery, rather than directly benefiting individuals.

Please let me know if I can help with or explain anything further.

Kind regards

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Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Miamli Raia [<mailto:miamli.raia@yahoo.com>]
Sent: Thursday, July 5, 2018 5:24 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: Inquiry about the Redcap Innovation Energy project

To whom it may concern

My name is Miamili Rala, i reside and work at Sandwater Boerdery Farm in Humansdorp close to Gibson bay. We received pamphlets about the Redcap project and we were told to sign to acknowledge that we got them. We as residence and workers at the farm would like know how will this PROJECT BENEFIT US that is our main concern? Because we have seen these all over but we don't know if the communities benefit at all.

I will appreciate your response as soon as you can.

Regards
Miamili Rala
0793566015

Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Wednesday, August 1, 2018 4:37 PM
To: Serame Motlhake
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup; Lance Blaine; Jaden Schmidt
Subject: RE: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

Dear Serame,

Thank you for your email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

We have forwarded your email to the proponent who is aware of your request to undertake a preliminary study and will be in contact with you directly to supply the requested information.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.,
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Serame Motlhake [mailto:MotlhakeS@sentech.co.za]
Sent: Wednesday, August 1, 2018 9:34 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid
Importance: High

To whom it may concern

In order for SENTECH to make comments/objections, a study is always undertaken to determine if any our networks will be affected.

The following process is followed: Info highlighted in red

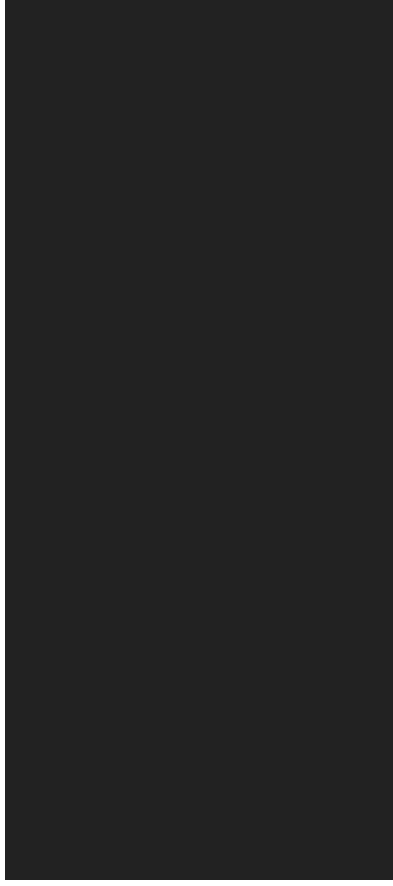
1. A preliminary study to be conducted and a quotation for a detailed study. **A .kml with wind turbine positions is required for this purpose:**
2. We will conduct the preliminary study of the wind farm location to determine how many terrestrial transmitter stations might be effected. Based on the findings we will forward the man-hours required for the study to our Marketing and Sales Division who will then issue a quotation;
3. Once the amount is settled an interference investigation study will be conducted. The results and findings will be compiled in an interference assessment report. If the findings indicate that the interference area and number of people affected is acceptable a conditional letter of approval will be provided.
4. The following information is required for the detailed study:
 - **Latest .KML WTG layout of the wind farm; - NOT PROVIDED IN THE REPORTS**
 - Number of wind turbines (please provide the total number of wind turbines) – **Provided in reports**
 - Height of wind turbine up to the hub; - **Provided in reports**
 - Length of wind turbine blade; - **Provided in reports**
 - Maximum blade width; - **Provided in reports**
 - Diameter of tower at base; - **Provided in reports**
 - Diameter of tower below hub; **Provided in reports**

5. Demarcated map indicating wind turbine positions and wind farm boundary areas.

Kind regards,

Serame

From: Aurecon PPP [mailto:ppp=aurecongroup.com@mail117.at1231.mcsv.net] **On Behalf Of** Aurecon PPP
Sent: 31 July 2018 06:13 PM
To: Serame Motlhake <MothakeS@sentech.co.za>
Subject: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid



Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Thursday, August 2, 2018 2:43 PM
To: Dayalan Govender
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: RE: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

Dear Dayalan,

Thank you for your email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection.

We will ensure that all applicable listed activities are applied for in the application for environmental authorisation.

Kind regards

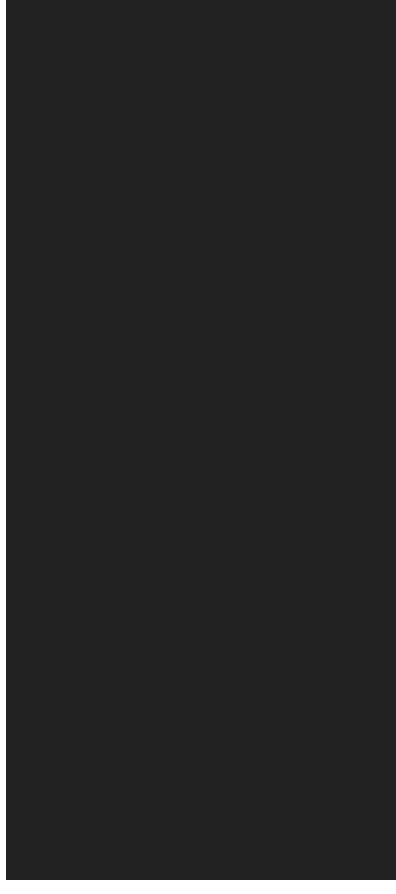
Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Mat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 7 90929717
Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Dayalan Govender [mailto:Dayalan.Govender@dede.gov.za]
Sent: Wednesday, August 1, 2018 10:53 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

Please ensure that all listed activities are applied for.

From: Aurecon PPP [mailto:ppp=aurecongroup.com@mail117.at1231.mcsv.net] **On Behalf Of** Aurecon PPP
Sent: Tuesday, 31 July 2018 18:13
To: Dayalan Govender <Dayalan.Govender@dede.gov.za>
Subject: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid



PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE

About the Project

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind farms with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape as well as a powerline grid connection back to Port Elizabeth to connect the wind farms to the national electricity grid.

The proposed Impofu North Wind Farm, Impofu East Wind Farm and Impofu West Wind

Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Monday, August 6, 2018 11:45 AM
To: John Geering; PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: RE: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

Hi John,

Thank you for your email. The Eskom requirements have been considered in the current layout of the wind turbines, and will be considered in the layout of the grid connection within the corridor. I will also pass the requirements onto the Proponent to ensure that it is considered in the detail design phase.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat. BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
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Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: John Geering [mailto:GeeringJH@eskom.co.za]
Sent: Friday, August 3, 2018 12:39 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

I have received the e-mail. Please find attached the Eskom requirements for RE developments at or near Eskom infrastructure.

Kind regards

John Geering (Pr Sci Nat)
Senior Consultant Environmental Management
Land Development and Management
Group Capital
Megawatt Park, D1Y42, Maxwell Drive, Sunninghill, Sandton.
P O Box 1091, Johannesburg, 2000.
Tel: 011 516 7233
Cell: 083 632 7663
Fax: 086 661 4064
E-mail: john.geeringh@eskom.co.za



From: Aurecon PPP [mailto:ppp@aurecongroup.com@mail117.at1231.mcsv.net] **On Behalf Of** Aurecon PPP
Sent: 31 July 2018 06:13 PM
To: John Geering
Subject: 500571 | Opportunity to Comment | Impofu Wind Farms and Grid

PROPOSED IMPOFU WIND FARMS NEAR OYSTER BAY AND GRID CONNECTION TO PORT ELIZABETH, EASTERN CAPE

About the Project

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd (Red Cap) proposes to develop up to three wind farms with associated infrastructure near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape as well as a powerline grid connection back to Port Elizabeth to connect the wind farms to the national electricity grid.

The proposed Impofu North Wind Farm, Impofu East Wind Farm and Impofu West Wind Farm are located on several farms within a consolidated area of approximately 15,500 ha. The farms are located within the Kouga and Koukamma Local Municipalities within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality. Due to the size of the project, three separate environmental impact assessments will be undertaken by Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd and will be submitted to the National Department of Environmental Affairs for environmental authorisation. Currently, a Pre-application Scoping Report has been drafted for each wind farm application and is now available for public comment.

A separate basic assessment has been undertaken for the proposed Impofu Grid

Zoë Palmer

From: Zoë Palmer
Sent: Monday, August 6, 2018 11:48 AM
To: John Geeringh
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: RE: 500571 | Pre-App PPP for Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection
Attachments: HemsleyFarmPortions_14Sep17.kmz; ImpofuProjectBoundary28Feb18.kmz; 2km grid corridor adjusted 27 feb.kmz

Hi John,

Please find attached the property kmz, as well as the wind farms project boundary and the proposed powerline corridor as requested.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc. (Hons) Env. Sci.,
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: John Geeringh [mailto:GeerinhJ@eskom.co.za]
Sent: Friday, August 3, 2018 12:45 PM
To: Zoë Palmer <Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: 500571 | Pre-App PPP for Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection

Please send me KMZ files of the affected properties as well as the proposed power line corridor.

John



From: Zoë Palmer [mailto:Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com]

Sent: 03 August 2018 11:24 AM
To: John Geeringh
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: 500571 | Pre-App PPP for Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection

Hi John,

On 31 July 2018, an email was sent from Aurecon notifying you of the commencement of a five week comment period on the Pre-Application Scoping Reports and Basic Assessment Reports for the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection near Oyster Bay in the Eastern Cape.

We sent the email via MailChimp for the first time, so I just wanted to follow up to see if you had received the email and had any trouble accessing the reports. If not, you can access the email directly with this [link](#). (Please do let me know if you did not receive the notification email?)

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc. (Hons) Env. Sci.,
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DISCLAIMER

NB: This Email and its contents are subject to the Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd EMAIL LEGAL NOTICE which can be viewed at http://www.eskom.co.za/Pages/Email_Legal_Spam_Disclaimer.aspx

Zoë Palmer

From: SerahMu <SerahMu@daff.gov.za>
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2018 8:41 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: RE: COMMERCIAL-RE: COMMERCIAL:500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and GridConnection | PublicMeetings and PPP

Good Day

The below message is note and the Department will provide formal comments after receive the scoping report.

Regards
Serah

From: PPP Aurecongroup [mailto:ppp@arecongroup.com]
Sent: 15 August 2018 05:22 PM
To: SerahMu; PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: COMMERCIAL-RE: COMMERCIAL:500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and GridConnection | PublicMeetings and PPP

Hi Serah,

Thank you for your email. I'd like to highlight that these reports are being circulated for a pre-application comment period, and therefore do not fall within the legislated timeframes. We will provide the Department with a hardcopy report of the legislated scoping reports for the proposed wind farms later this year, and the legislated basic assessment report for the grid connection early next year for comment.

Please let me know if you foresee an issue with this, and would like to provide comment on the pre-application reports and need a hardcopy of each report.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
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Zoë.Palmer@arecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: SerahMu [mailto:SerahMu@daff.gov.za]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 9:20 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@arecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: COMMERCIAL:500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | PublicMeetings and PPP

Good day

The email below is noted, however the Department would require a formal hard copy application in order to provide comments on the proposed wind energy.

Regards
Serah

From: PPP Aurecongroup [mailto:ppp@arecongroup.com]
Sent: 14 August 2018 05:03 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: COMMERCIAL:500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | PublicMeetings and PPP

Good afternoon,

On 31 July 2018, an email was sent to you notifying you of the start of a five week comment period (1 August to 7 September 2018) on pre-application reports associated with the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. The email was sent via MailChimp and can be accessed online [here](#). Please let me know if you did not receive the original email, as we will be using MailChimp going forward for the legislated public participation process (PPP) associated with the required applications for environmental authorisation.

The purpose of this email is to remind you of the upcoming public meeting/ open days scheduled for Tuesday-Thursday next week in the area as detailed below:

- 21 August 2018: St Francis Bowling Club (St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay)
- 22 August 2018: Thornhill Hotel (1 Main Road, Thornhill)
- 23 August 2018: Inthobos Lapa (Farm Florida, 321 Eland Street, Despatch)

For each meeting venue, the project team will be available from 09h00 to 19h30, with a formal presentation scheduled for 10h30 and 18h00 each day.

Should you have any queries, comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me on any of the details below. Thank you to those of you that have already engaged with the project team - we appreciate your input and look forward to meeting some of you next week.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Zoë.Palmer@arecongroup.com
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PO Box 494, Cape Town 8000 South Africa
aurecongroup.com

**DISCLAIMER**

Zoë Palmer

From: Zoë Palmer
Sent: Tuesday, September 4, 2018 1:33 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup; Frank Silberbauer; Eddie Oosthuizen; Dayalan Govender
Cc: Jadon Schmidt; Lance Blaine
Subject: RE: 500571 Proposed Impofu Wind Farms

Apologies, an error that might cause confusion was identified in the email I just sent. Please see correction in blue below.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.,
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Tuesday, September 4, 2018 1:20 PM
To: 'Frank Silberbauer' <franksilberbauer@gmail.com>; Eddie Oosthuizen <eddieo@kouga.gov.za>; Dayalan Govender <Dayalan.Govender@dedea.gov.za>
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>; Jadon Schmidt <jadon@red-cap.co.za>; Lance Blaine <lance@red-cap.co.za>
Subject: RE: 500571 Proposed Impofu Wind Farms

Hi Frank,

Thank you for your email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms. I have discussed your email with the proponent, Red Cap Energy, and have the following response:

At the start of construction of the Gibson Bay Wind Farm, the civil contractor (Power Construction) was already starting work when Red Cap was made aware of the dune sand issue and thus approached [your works team](#) to use the Oyster Bay dune sand. Power subsequently tested the sand for suitability for use in the foundation concrete mix and found it to comply with necessary quality standards, as you correctly highlighted below. Despite support from the Kouga Municipality & DEDEAT at the time, DMR confirmed that a mining permit was required to move the sand for construction use from Oyster Bay to the batching plant near site and Power could not take the time risk of going through that approval process (which is also not guaranteed to be approved).

Should the Impofu project proceed to construction, the contractors are likely to be interested in using the Oyster Bay sand given its proximity to the site on condition that it still be available free of charge and meet the required quality criteria at that point in time. If the sand was found to be suitable and have no cost attached to it, they would still have to pay for and obtain the necessary approvals as may be required by DMR (and other relevant authorities) ahead of time and at their risk before they could use it.

If construction is to go ahead, Red Cap will inform the possible contractors of this potential source of sand and advise them to engage with the Kouga LM & DEDEAT to determine whether the option still exists to use the Oyster Bay sand for inclusion in their proposals.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.,
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Frank Silberbauer [<mailto:franksilberbauer@gmail.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 10:30 AM
To: Zoë Palmer <Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>; Eddie Oosthuizen <eddieo@kouga.gov.za>; Dayalan Govender <Dayalan.Govender@dedea.gov.za>
Subject: 500571 Proposed Impofu Wind Farms

Hi

I am at present acting as ECO on various contracts for the Kouga Local Municipality. One such project is the removal and stabilization of dune slugs at Oyster Bay. When the previous wind farm at Gibson Bay was being built Redcap tested the sand from our works at Oyster Bay and found that it would be most suitable as bedding material for trenches etc. The Kouga Municipality was happy to give the sand away. DEDEAT were also positive on the issue except we seemed to hit a problem relating to permits from the DME. As the Gibson bay project was well advanced at that time, it was deemed to late to get the necessary permissions and the idea was shelved.

If at all you could entertain the use of this material from Oyster bay for sand source for the new projects and perhaps assist with the mining and rehabilitation of these dunes, which would provide work for the local community etc. If this option proves of benefit to all parties could you include the necessary permissions in your assessment and from our side if necessary we will have the existing Authorisation amended to come into line with your works?

I have included both Mr. Oosthuizen from Infrastructure Services and Mr. Govender from DEDEAT in this correspondence.

Best regards
Frank

Frank Silberbauer Environmental Consultant
ECO Kouga Local Municipality

PO Box 93
19 Lyme Road South
St Francis Bay
6312

Cell: 083 225 7484
Email: franksilberbauer@gmail.com
Landline: 042 294 1133

Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Thursday, September 20, 2018 9:04 AM
To: Kate MacEwan; PPP Aurecongroup
Cc: Stacey Jordaan; Lourens Leeuwmer; Monika Moir; Leigh Richards; Eleanor Richardson; Brent Coverdale; David Jacobs
Subject: RE: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

Hi Kate,

We would like to thank you for your comments on the scoping reports and bat specialist report listed in the email below. I've provided a direct response to each point in your email below which is a consolidated response from Aurecon and Animalia. We will document your comments and our responses in the public participation report that will be attached to the draft scoping reports, which will be circulated for public comment next month.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Kate MacEwan <kate@iws-sa.co.za>
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 8:22 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Cc: Stacey Jordaan <stacey.jordaan@galaenvironmental.co.za>; Lourens Leeuwmer <lourens@ewt.org.za>; Monika Moir <monikamoir@gmail.com>; Leigh Richards <Leigh.Richards@durban.gov.za>; Eleanor Richardson <ejrichardson@worldonline.co.za>; Brent Coverdale <Brent.Coverdale@kznwildlife.com>; David Jacobs <david.jacobs@uct.ac.za>
Subject: Re: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP
Importance: High

Dear Zoe

Please find below my comments with respect to the three Impofu Wind Farms (applicable to all three Scoping Reports for Impofu North, Impofu East and Impofu West and referral to the Bat Specialist reports are also made under each point). These comments are from me only, although I have cc'ed the rest of SABAAP if they would like to comment further:

- Section 7.5.1 of Scoping Reports – Fruit bat species will also be killed, these are not listed in the report or discussed. Whilst *Tadarida aegyptiaca* and *Neoromicia capensis* will likely be killed in the highest numbers, quite a few *Miniopterus natalensis* and *Rousettus aegyptiacus* will likely also be killed and possibly others, due to the close vicinity to caves. **The specialist has included the fruit bat species in the specialist scoping report, however this was not clear in the pre-application scoping report. This has section has been updated by Aurecon.**
- Table 7.3 of Scoping Reports – The conservation statuses of the bats are not correct according to the “2016 listing”. Which listing is the specialist referring to as no reference is made? It is also important to also list the provincial protection status of the bats and to stress that high fatality numbers of Least Concern bats is also significant, due to the ecosystem services provided by these bats and the risk of cause a decline in the conservation status of these bats. As stated in the specialist report: “Due to the high abundance and widespread distribution of this species, high mortality rates due to wind turbines would be a cause of concern as these species have very significant ecological roles than the rarer bat species and are displaying moderate to high numbers of mortalities at nearby operating wind farms”. **The specialist has indicated that**

he will review the conservation statuses in the table, and will update with the provincial listings accordingly. Aurecon will also update the scoping report based on these changes.

- Section 7.5.3 of Scoping Reports – Another mitigation measure is to ensure all lights are down hooded. **This proposed mitigation will be added to both the specialist reports and scoping reports.**
- Section 7.5.5 of Scoping Reports – Not only two species will be killed. Why is the impact significance of bat fatalities pre-mitigation moderate? Without specific mitigation measures in place yet, how can this be reduced to minor? It is too early in the process to make such statements. This can only be done once 12 months of monitoring is complete and a detailed mitigation plan is designed. **The specialist agrees that the pre- and post-mitigation significance should both be moderate, until more information is available from the pre-construction monitoring. This will be updated in the scoping and specialist reports, and the impact will be fully assessed in the draft EIR phase with the findings of the completed 12 months pre-construction monitoring.**
- Table 8.2 of Scoping Reports:
 - How can cumulative bat fatalities over such an extensive network of wind farms not be significant? I disagree with this and request that this be revisited. **This was an error in the pre-application scoping reports and will be corrected in the draft scoping reports. We agree that the impact is not insignificant.**
 - It is concerning that the Scoping reports make no mention anywhere about the occurrence and the importance of various large cave roosts in the vicinity of Impofu, particularly one cave being 7-15 km from the sites respectively and others inland. This cave is mentioned in the specialist report, but its significance is not emphasized. Such roosts should be a major consideration in the assessment of both local and cumulative impacts. Such caves should be assigned a no-development buffer zone according to Sowler *et al.* (2017). The fact that the preconstruction study of a currently operational site nearby did not buffer this cave, has led to significantly higher fatalities at turbines close to this cave compared with turbines further away from the cave. **The sensitivity map will be updated in the specialist report to include the 10km buffer around this specific cave, as well as a 5km buffer around the Tsitsikamma River as decided in the meeting with SABAAP. In the nearby operational study you refer to, the significantly higher fatalities at turbines near the cave are mostly bat species not residing in caves in general, so therefore the elevated mortalities at these turbines are not due to their closer vicinity to the cave, but rather due to the closer vicinity to the Tsitsikamma River and valley habitat.**
 - It is very important that the DEA are fully informed and understand the current impacts and the importance of the cumulative impact assessment in this region before new approvals are made due to the high density of wind farms in this region. SABAAP can be available to attend a meeting if required. **This was an error in the pre-application scoping reports and will be corrected in the draft scoping reports.**
- Section 7 of Bat Specialist Report – The Threshold Document (MacEwan *et al.* 2018) is designed to suggest sustainable levels of fatalities for sites, it is not designed to predict what fatalities will be. I have a serious concern that actual fatality numbers have been predicted in this section. This is particularly concerning as it appears that the specialist has used total number of passes per site across all microphones (where no. of microphones and recording nights would have differed) to calculate an estimator of fatalities. I do not support this methodology and it should not be included in a Scoping Phase level report. The purpose of Scoping phase is to identify potential impacts that need to be investigated further in the EIA phase. The purpose of the 12 months of preconstruction monitoring is to inform the EIA in terms of site layout, assessing the impacts and to make sound site-specific mitigation recommendations that are to be adapted in the operational phase. Even at the EIA phase, it is very risky to predict actual fatalities, in such a way. I do agree that in general – higher bat activity levels are likely to result in higher fatality numbers, but an average or median bat passes per night or per hour should be used, not a total bat passes per site. **The specialist has indicated that the Threshold Document was not used to predict the fatalities, but rather to gauge the sustainability of the predicted fatalities. The cumulative section will be significantly updated at the end of the preconstruction study to help inform the EIA. He further agrees that it is then better to use bat passes per night or hour, to be more precise. The specialist will include a statement on the level of confidence of his cumulative assessment and outcome in the draft EIR phase. Furthermore, the draft scoping reports will be updated to address these changes.**

Kind regards

Kate MacEwan

Chairperson
South African Bat Assessment Association (SABAA)
Mobile: +27 (0) 79 175 1758
Email: kate@lws-sa.co.za
Web: www.sabaa.org.za



Director
Inkululeko Wildlife Services (Pty) Ltdfruit



Mobile: +27 (0) 79 175 1758
Email: kate@lws-sa.co.za
Web: www.lws-sa.co.za
Skype name: live:kate_8985

From: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>

Date: Tuesday, 14 August 2018 at 17:07

To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>

Subject: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

Good afternoon,

On 31 July 2018, an email was sent to you notifying you of the start of a five week comment period (1 August to 7 September 2018) on pre-application reports associated with the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. The email was sent via MailChimp and can be accessed online [here](#). Please let me know if you did not receive the original email, as we will be using MailChimp going forward for the legislated public participation process (PPP) associated with the required applications for environmental authorisation.

The purpose of this email is to remind you of the upcoming **public meeting/ open days** scheduled for Tuesday-Thursday next week in the area as detailed below:

- 21 August 2018: St Francis Bowling Club (St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay)
- 22 August 2018: Thornhill Hotel (1 Main Road, Thornhill)
- 23 August 2018: Innibos Lapa (Farm Florida, 321 Eiland Street, Despatch)

For each meeting venue, the project team **will be available from 09h00 to 19h30, with a formal presentation scheduled for 10h30 and 18h00** each day.

Should you have any queries, comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me on any of the details below. Thank you to those of you that have already engaged with the project team - we appreciate your input and look forward to meeting some of you next week.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Candi.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
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the image below. The thick white boundary in the image shows the outline of the proposed Impofu East Wind Farm, which would make you an adjacent landowner. (I've attached a map of the proposed layout which you'll find more detail about in the reports, and shown this property in the map with a star).

The original email that was sent to your father on 31 July was sent online via MailChimp and can be accessed via this link: <https://mailchimp/4eb98ae64efe/500571-oppoortuinity-to-comment-impofu-wind-farms-and-grid>. It provides an introduction to the project and explains a bit more detail of both the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay, as well as the proposed Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth. As Ise has mentioned below, we have made the pre-application Scoping Reports (for the Wind Farms) and the pre-application Basic Assessment Report (BAR) (for the Grid Connection) available for a public comment period until 7 September 2018. You can access the reports either on Aurecon's website via the link Ise provided, or here by [Dropbox](#). Please let me know if you have any trouble accessing them and I'll be happy to help you find them another way.

Once this comment period closes, we will update the reports where necessary, and then start the formal EIA process. We plan to submit the application forms to the Department of Environmental Affairs for the wind farms in October 2018, and will make the scoping reports for the wind farms available to the public again then.

Please do let me know if you have any specific questions about the project and I will be happy to answer them for you.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
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Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Ise Aucamp [mailto:isee@lentic.net]
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2018 7:48 AM
To: Gideon Hendrik Groenewald <gideonhgroenewald@gmail.com>
Cc: Zoë Palmer <Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: Re: Environmental Impact Assessment - Humansdorp Wind Farms

Hallo Oom Gideon,

Dankie vr u e-pos. (Dis 'n hoofletter !). Op hierdie stadium is daar geen nuwe korrespondensie nie. Ons is in die voor-aansoek fase - omdat NEMA ons beperk in terme van tyd, het die klient besluit om baie van die werk te doen voor ons die aansoek indien. Die kommentaar periode vir die vooraanzoek fase is nog to 7 September. Die aansoek sal erens in September ingedien word, en dan sal ons weer 'n 30 dae kommentaar periode he. Al daardie e-posse sal dan na u toe gaan. Ons beplan om die Omgewingsimpak studie verslag rondom Maart 2019 in te dien, as alles goed gaan. U kan na die dokumente kyk op Aurecon se web bladsy: <https://www.aurecongroup.com/public-participation> (soek vir Impofu). Ek sal ook vir Zoe vra om die MailChimp boodskap direk aan u te stuur - op daardie bladsy is direkte skakels na al die projek inligting wat sover gedeel is.

Ek is seker met u agtergrond sal u waardevolle insette in die proses kan lewer.

Vriendelike groete

Ise

Dr Ise Aucamp

Equispectives Research and Consulting Services

Tel: 082 828 0668
Fax: 086 648 3149

On 27 Aug 2018, at 18:01, Gideon Hendrik Groenewald <gideonhgroenewald@gmail.com> wrote:

Beste Ise


Long hierdie epos is nou moeilik met hoofletter l of kleinletter L? Ek het reeds gevra dat julle asseblief die kommunikasie na my Pa, Mnr Casper Groenewald, war grond naby Humansdorp het na my to stuur? Hy is nie meer lus vir EIA navrae nie en ek moet alles hanteer.

Kan ek asseblief vra dat julle alle korrespondensie so gou moontlik na my deurgee op e-posse omdat ek baie in die veld is en dus nie altyd by goeie seine nie? Dis alle moontlike skrywes aangaande die Omgewingsimpakstudie, vir die vervaldatum asseblief, anders gaan ek nie kan reageer as duidelike "Interested and Affected Party" nie.

Baie dankie vir julle vriendelike aandag.

Oom Gideon

Cell: +27 78 713 6377 (WhatsApp)

CV Aangeheg, dan weet julle darem ek is nie net 'n duinebewoner nie 

On Wed, Aug 15, 2018 at 7:26 PM Ilse Aucamp <ilsea@lantic.net> wrote:

Hallo Gideon,

Thank you for your e-mail. We fully understand the situation, and as per my WhatsApp earlier, we will make the changes accordingly.

Kind regards

Ilse

Dr Ilse Aucamp

Equispectives Research and Consulting Services

Tel: 082 828 0668

Fax: 086 648 3149

On 15 Aug 2018, at 11:22, Gideon Hendrik Groenewald
<gideonhgroenewald@gmail.com> wrote:

Ilse

Sorry to bother you, but my Dad, Casper Groenewald, was informed of the EIA process involving the planned wind farms near Oyster Bay, south of Humandorp.

He is now over 90 years old en the stuff just bring new worries that makes no sense to him.

Can you please send all communication directly to me via e-mail:

gideonhgroenewald@gmail.com

I will appreciate you efforts and time.

Gideon Groenewald

Cell: +27 78 713 6377 (WhatsApp most of the time as signal is poor)

<CV Gideon 26.01.2018.pdf>

Zoë Palmer

From: jessicaplaatjies065@gmail.com
Sent: Tuesday, August 21, 2018 7:48 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: RE: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

Goodmorning

As per our conversation via email you promised to give me a call and i m looking forward to hear from you.

This communique serves to remind you would be glad to hear from you.

Thank so much

Kind regards

Councillor Jessica

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

----- Original message -----
From: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@arecongroup.com>
Date: 16/08/2018 11:30 (GMT+02:00)
To: jessicaplaatjies065@gmail.com
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@arecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

Hi Jessica,

Thank you for your email. We were informed by the Koukamma Local Municipality that you are the councillor for ward 1 – firstly, is that still correct? Secondly, were you able to open the original with the link below? We provide an overview of the proposed project in quite a bit of detail there.

In summary, up to three new Wind Farms are being proposed near Oyster Bay called the Impofu North Wind Farm, Impofu East Wind Farm and Impofu West Wind Farm. To connect the electricity to the national electricity grid, a grid connection is proposed which will be located within a corridor that is currently under assessment that connects at some existing substations outside of Port Elizabeth. A portion of the Impofu North Wind Farm and the Impofu Grid Corridor fall within the ward 1 area.

We have not yet submitted our application for environmental authorisation to the national Department of Environmental Affairs, however are circulating our draft reports for public comment now. The point of this pre-application consultation period is to engage with stakeholders in the area early, and address any questions or concerns as effectively as possible. As you see from the email below, we are encouraging interested stakeholders to review our reports, ask questions to the project team (you can email/ phone me) or come and meet us in person at one of our public meeting open days next week (details in email below).

I'm more than happy to explain any of this further over the phone if you would like to send me your contact number.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Candd.Sci.Natl., BSc.(Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoe.Palmer@arecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: jessicaplaatjies065@gmail.com [mailto:jessicaplaatjies065@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 10:19 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@arecongroup.com>
Subject: Re: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

No i didn t receive the email i would love to know what this is about.

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

----- Original message -----

From: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@arecongroup.com>

Date: 14/08/2018 17:07 (GMT+02:00)

To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@arecongroup.com>

Subject: 500571 | Proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection | Public Meetings and PPP

Good afternoon,

On 31 July 2018, an email was sent to you notifying you of the start of a five week comment period (1 August to 7 September 2018) on pre-application reports associated with the proposed Impofu Wind Farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape. The email was sent via MailChimp and can be accessed online [here](#). Please let me know if you did not receive the original email, as we will be using MailChimp going forward for the legislated public participation process (PPP) associated with the required applications for environmental authorisation.

The purpose of this email is to remind you of the upcoming public meeting/ open days scheduled for Tuesday-Thursday next week in the area as detailed below:

- 21 August 2018: St Francis Bowling Club (St Francis Drive, St Francis Bay)
- 22 August 2018: Thornhill Hotel (1 Main Road, Thornhill)
- 23 August 2018: Ininbos Lapa (Farm Florida, 321 Eland Street, Despatch)

For each meeting venue, the project team will be available from 09h00 to 19h30, with a formal presentation scheduled for 10h30 and 18h00 each day.

Should you have any queries, comments or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me on any of the details below. Thank you to those of you that have already engaged with the project team - we appreciate your input and look forward to meeting some of you next week.

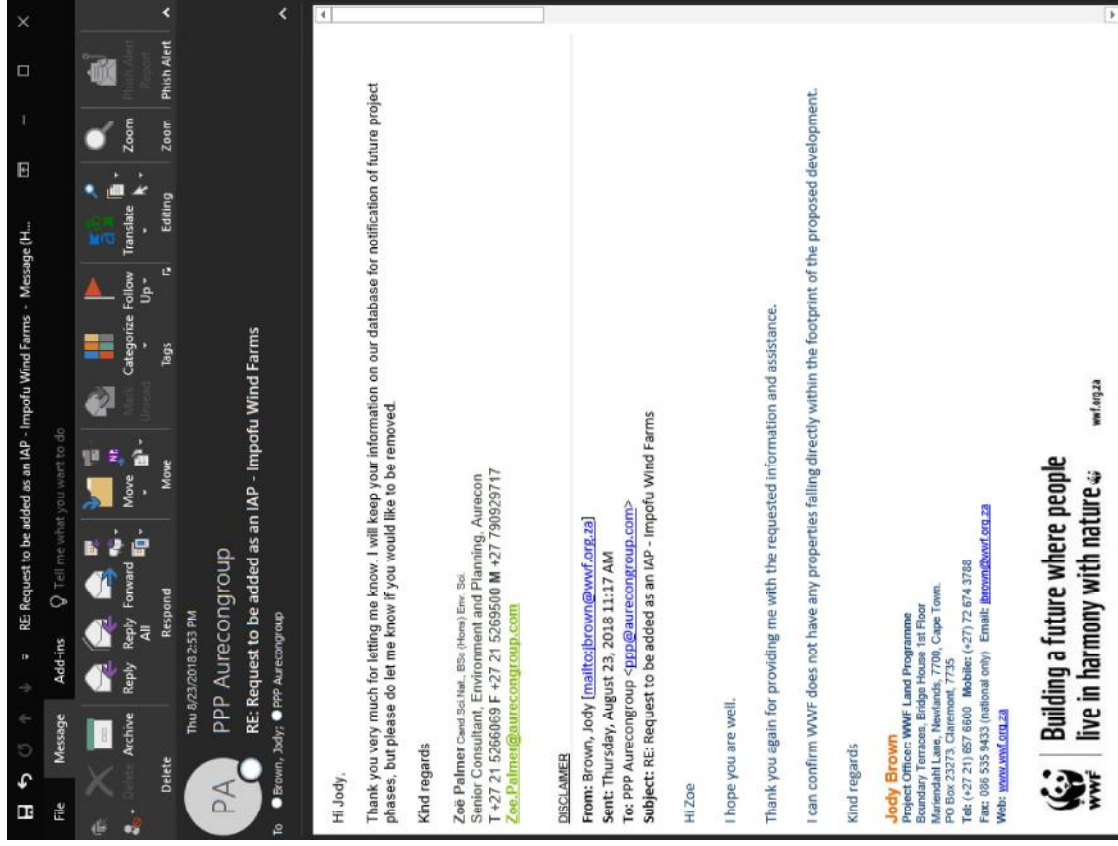
Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
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za.linkedin.com/in/zoedpalmer

Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com
Aurecon Centre, 1 Century City Drive, Waterford Precinct, Century City South Africa 7441
PO Box 494, Cape Town 8000 South Africa
aurecongroup.com



DISCLAIMER



RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms - Message (H...)

File Message Add-ins Tell me what you want to do

Delete Archive Reply Forward Move Move Up Categorize Follow Up Editing Zoom Zoom Push/Alert

Thu 8/23/2018 2:53 PM

PA PPP Aurecongroup

RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms

To: Brown, Jody ● PPP Aurecongroup

From: PPP Aurecongroup [mailto:ppp@aurecongroup.com]
Sent: 15 August 2018 10:26 AM
To: Brown, Jody
Subject: RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms

Hi Jody,

Sure thing. I have attached the Impofu Project Boundary which provides an outline of the consolidated wind farms site, as well as the 2km corridor for the proposed grid connection. With regard to the grid connection, we are trying to identify landowners within this corridor, and adjacent landowners to the corridor for the basic assessment process. If WWF does own land within this corridor, I would appreciate it if you could let me know what portion numbers they are so I can update our database.

Please let me know if I can help you with any other information.

Kind regards

Zoe Palmer Cert.Sci.Nat. BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
 Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
 T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Brown, Jody [mailto:jbrown@wwf.org.za]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 10:16 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms

Hi Zoe

Thank you so much for your prompt response, it is truly appreciated.

Furthermore, would you please be so kind as to inform me whether there is a KMZ or shapefile available for the footprint of the proposed development. My organisation is a Land Holder within the area and we would like to look at the proximity of the development in relation to our properties.

I thank you in advance and look forward to your response.

Kind regards
Jody Brown

RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms - Message (H...)

File Message Add-ins Tell me what you want to do

Delete Archive Reply Forward Move Move Up Categorize Follow Up Editing Zoom Zoom Push/Alert

Thu 8/23/2018 2:53 PM

PA PPP Aurecongroup

RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms

To: Brown, Jody ● PPP Aurecongroup

Sent: 15 August 2018 10:09 AM
To: Brown, Jody
Subject: RE: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms

Hi Jody,

Thank you for your email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection project. I have registered you on our database for both the wind farms and the grid connection.

Kind regards

Zoe Palmer Cert.Sci.Nat. BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
 Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
 T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Brown, Jody [mailto:jbrown@wwf.org.za]
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 8:59 AM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: Request to be added as an IAP - Impofu Wind Farms

Good Day Zoe Palmer

I hope you are well.

If you would please be so kind as to add me as an interested and affected party for the proposed Impofu wind farms near Oyster Bay and Grid Connection to Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape.

Thank you so much.

Kind regards

Jody Brown
 Project Officer: WWF Land Programme
 Boundary Terraces, Bridge House 1st Floor
 Maridahl Lane, Howlands, 7700, Cape Town.
 PO Box 23273, Claremont, 7735
 Tel: (+27 21) 657 6600 Mobile: (+27 72 674 3786
 Fax: 086 535 9433 (national only) Email: JBrown@wwf.org.za
 Web: www.wwf.org.za

Zoë Palmer

From: Zoë Palmer
Sent: Tuesday, September 4, 2018 11:07 AM
To: Maggie Langlands
Cc: Warren Manser; ykraig@iafrica.com; Sam Ralston-Paton; Lance Blaine; PPP
Aurecongroup; Ise Aucamp
RE: Pre-application submission re Proposed Impofu Wind Farms

Hi Maggie,

Thank you for following up your comment in writing. We will include it in our public participation report, within the comments and responses table.

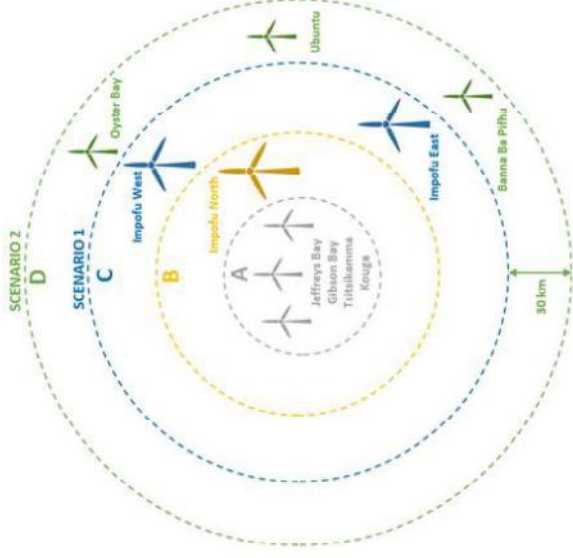
I think it's worth highlighting the approach we have taken to assess cumulative impacts for this project here, and give a bit of reasoning into why we did it this way. (This motivation is detailed further in Chapter 8 of the Scoping Reports). This approach has been undertaken by EAP as well as all of the specialists in their reports.

The environment in which the Impofu Wind Farms is planned, has been impacted upon by wind farms arguably since 2012. Currently, the Gibson Bay, Tsitsikamma and Kouga Wind Farms are all operational immediately adjacent to the proposed Impofu Wind Farms, and Jeffreys Bay is located not far from the site. As you highlighted in the meeting, the Oyster Bay Wind Farm is also close to starting construction. Although we currently do not know the status, post environmental authorisation, the Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu Wind Farms were also included within 30 km of the Impofu Wind Farms. What is key here, is that we don't see the existing operational wind farms as cumulative projects, because they form part of the baseline. I.e. they already exist in the landscape. The baseline environment is therefore already compromised, and so our baseline assessment can't consider that they don't. This means that the status quo of the environment in the area is already seen as impacted upon, where the data shows this. We therefore cannot and do not, assess the impact of the Impofu Wind Farms without considering the operational wind farms.

At the time we started our assessment, we were more unsure that the Oyster Bay wind farm would be constructed, and therefore it is in a potential future build like Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu. We therefore have four levels of assessment considered within our approach as follows, with scenario 1 and 2 representing the cumulative impact assessment. In some cases, the specialists have chosen not to differentiate between the two scenarios because the impact ratings do not differ.

In other words the following approach was undertaken as illustrated below:

- The environmental baseline was established which takes into account the existing wind farms of Jeffreys Bay, Gibson Bay, Tsitsikamma Community and Kouga Wind Farms.
- We then assessed the specific Impofu Wind Farm (e.g. Impofu North) on the baseline environment.
- For the cumulative impact assessment we assessed two scenarios:
 - Scenario 1: The impact of the consolidated Impofu Wind Farms (North, East and West) on the baseline environment
 - Scenario 2: The impact of the consolidated Impofu Wind Farms and those that have received Environmental Authorisation within 30km of site (i.e. Oyster Bay, Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu) on the environmental baseline.



Perhaps another way to interpret it would be to say:

- A: 100 turbines in environment
- B: 147 turbines in environment (assuming Impofu North)
- C: 220 turbines in environment (assuming no more than 120 turbines built for Impofu consolidated area)
- D: 266 turbines (46 for Oyster Bay, plus Ubuntu and Banna Ba Pifhu planned turbines if constructed).

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.,
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Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Maggie Langlands <maggielanglands@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 1, 2018 2:38 PM
To: Zoë Palmer <Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>
Cc: Warren Manser <wmanser@oldmutualpfa.com>; ykraig@iafrica.com; Sam Ralston-Paton <energy@birdlife.org.za>; Lance Blaine <lance@red-cap.co.za>
Subject: Pre-application submission re Proposed Impofu Wind Farms

Just to re-iterate, in writing, the submission made at the public meeting re the proposed Impofu wind facilities held in St Francis Bay on 21 August, it is necessary to consider the environmental impact of all adjacent windfarms combined, as they will effectively form one mega-wind farm.

This means that all of the following, as well as their grid connections, need to be taken into account as a combined entity in all specialist reports:

Tsitsikamma Community Wind Farm 31 turbines
Gibson Bay Wind Farm 37 turbines

Oyster Bay Wind Farm
Kouga Wind Farm
Impofu North
Impofu East
Impofu West

46 turbines
32 turbines
47 turbines
41 turbines
41 turbines

Even if the Impofu facilities are capped at 120 turbines, a total of 266 turbines across adjacent wind farms will have a significant impact on the landscape and its inhabitants - of whatever species. This impact is under-represented by simply considering each project individually, as is presently the case.

Maggie Langlands
Kromme Enviro-Trust (St Francis)
St Francis Bay Bird Club

Zoë Palmer

From: PPP Aurecongroup
Sent: Friday, September 7, 2018 9:57 AM
To: Melumzi Gxekwa
Cc: PPP Aurecongroup
Subject: RE: Proposed 132kV Overhead Powerlines

Dear Melumzi,

Thank you for your email and interest in the proposed Impofu Wind Farms and Grid Connection. Aurecon is currently undertaking the environmental process for the proposed development, and will soon submit applications for environmental authorisation with the Department of Environmental Affairs to begin the legal environmental process. I will register your contact details onto our stakeholder database which will keep you informed of the next steps to participate in this process. During this time you are welcome to send an email to this email address and I or one of my colleagues will respond to you or take your query further where required.

The Impofu Wind Farms (if constructed) will not be connecting into the 132kV line that the Kouga Wind Farm is using, or any of the existing transmission lines used by the wind farms in the area. The Impofu Wind Farms will be constructing a brand new 132kV line and thus will not be disrupting any of the current wind farms grid connections. If this new line is built, it would ensure that this area has a more robust grid system in the future which should benefit the area and all the surrounding wind farms.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc.(Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoe.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Melumzi Gxekwa <melumzi@3energy.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, September 6, 2018 4:30 PM
To: PPP Aurecongroup <ppp@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: Proposed 132kV Overhead Powerlines

Dear Ms Zoë Palmer

I trust that you are well, I would like to comment on the proposal of the new wind farms which are proposed to be built near Oyster bay. I am not sure if you are the right to person to talk too. Our concern at Kouga Wind Farm is the 132 kV Overhead lines which will build on the already existing 132 kV lines that Kouga Wind Farm is connected too.

Kouga Wind Farm would like to know the schedule for the installation of the power lines for the Impofu Wind Farms as this will cause a production impact to Kouga Wind Farm as a shutdown of the plant will be required by Eskom upon installation of the new power lines.

The requested schedule for the shutdown will also assist Kouga wind Farm in planning for maintenance within the plant.

--
Regards

Zoë Palmer

From: Zoë Palmer
Sent: Wednesday, September 19, 2018 10:22 AM
To: 'Joe Harding'
Cc: Mieke Barry; Jadon Schmidt; Lance Blaine
Subject: RE: Re Impofu turbine type and coordinates

Hi Joe,

Sorry something that I didn't clarify in the email below is that as we are right at the beginning of the EIA process, the turbine layout may still change based on environmental sensitivities. I'll add you to our I&AP database so that you can remain notified of any changes.

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Zoë Palmer
Sent: Wednesday, September 19, 2018 10:18 AM
To: Joe Harding <Joe.Harding@rina.org>
Cc: Mieke Barry <Mieke.Barry@aurecongroup.com>; Jadon Schmidt <jadon@red-cap.co.za>; Lance Blaine <lance@red-cap.co.za>
Subject: RE: Re Impofu turbine type and coordinates

Hi Joe,

Please find attached the kmz of the proposed turbine locations for the Impofu North, East and West Wind Farms.

Due to turbine technology continually improving globally, the Proponent can only confirm what turbine type would be used closer to the construction period. Therefore, for the purposes of the environmental impact assessment process, an exacerbated rotor swept area envelope has been assumed. The selected turbine would be required to fit within this envelope, and is anticipated to have a generation capacity of 3-5MW.

Exacerbated rotor swept area envelope:

1. Rotor diameter: maximum of 150-m (75-m blade / radius)
2. Hub height: range from 90-to-120-m
3. Tip height: maximum based on 120-m hub + 75-m blade = 195-m
4. Tip height: minimum of 30-m (and not lower)

Resulting in an envelope between 30-m up to 195-m; 150-m wide, with a hub height within this between 90-120-m high.

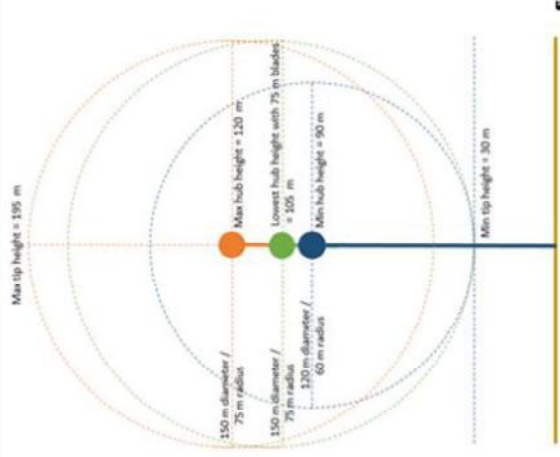


Figure 6-6: Exacerbated rotor swept area envelope

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Joe Harding <Joe.Harding@rina.org>
Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 5:05 PM
To: Zoë Palmer <Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: RE: Re Impofu turbine type and coordinates

Great, thanks.
Kouga Wind Farm.

Kind regards,

Joe Harding BEng(Hons)
Energy - Renewables
Consultant

P. (office) +27 (0)21 111 0220



RINA Consulting Ltd
2nd Floor Rozenhof Office Court, 20 Kloof Street, Cape Town, 8001, South Africa
rina.org



From: Zoë Palmer [<mailto:Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>]
Sent: 17 September 2018 04:50 PM
To: Joe Harding <Joe.Harding@rina.org>
Subject: RE: Re Impofu turbine type and coordinates

Hi Joe,

I'm sure we'll be able to help – will pass on the request to the proponent. Could you let me know which wind farm this is for on your side?

Kind regards

Zoë Palmer Cand.Sci.Nat., BSc (Hons) Env. Sci.,
Senior Consultant, Environment and Planning, Aurecon
T +27 21 5266069 F +27 21 5269500 M +27 790929717
Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com

DISCLAIMER

From: Joe Harding <Joe.Harding@rina.org>
Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 10:04 AM
To: Zoë Palmer <Zoë.Palmer@aurecongroup.com>
Subject: Re Impofu turbine type and coordinates

Hi Zoë,

I am currently working on a project for a Wind Farm in the potential wake of the Impofu Wind Farms in the Eastern Cape.

We would like to model the wake loss effects of the three phases of Impofu Wind Farms but could not find coordinates for layouts proposed in the Scoping Reports.
Are these coordinates available to the public? If so could you please provide these or point me in the right direction to find them.

Additionally if any further information on the make and model of proposed Wind Turbine Generators is available this would be appreciated as well.

Thanks you for your assistance.

Kind regards,

Joe Harding BEng(Hons)
Energy - Renewables
Associate Consultant