

APPENDIX C8
MINUTES OF MEETINGS

**BASIC ASSESSMENT AND
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES
FOR THE PROPOSED
WESTERN CLUSTER (Redding Wind Farm, Aeolus Wind
Farm, Hamlett Wind Farm, Rippon Wind Farm and REDZ
3 Power Corridor 400MTS) LOCATED BETWEEN SOMERSET
EAST AND MAKHANDA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

(DFFE Ref. No.: To be Issued)

**DRAFT MEETING NOTES OF INFORMATION SESSION
HELD ON FRIDAY, 26 MARCH 2021 AT 10H00
VENUE: SPRINGBOK PUB, 3 MAIN ROAD, GOLDEN VALLEY**

Meeting notes prepared by:

Nicolene Venter

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please note that these notes are not verbatim, but a summary of the comments submitted at the information session.

Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address

WESTERN CLUSTER DEVELOPMENTS NEAR SOMERSET EAST AND MAKHANDA, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

MEETING ATTENDEES

Captured alphabetically according to surname

Name	Position	Organisation
Christo Lombard	Landowner	Adelbors Beleggings 9 CC
John Moolman	Landowner	Moolman Prospect Trust
Francois Havenga	Owner	Spiny Cactus Pear Processing (Pty) Ltd
Savannah Environmental		
Lisa Opperman	Environmental Assessment Practitioner	
Nicolene Venter	Public Participation and Social Consultant	

Nicolene Venter welcomed all attendees upon arrival at the Information Session.

Project information was displayed providing the participants an opportunity for one-on-one discussions with the project team. The information displayed included:

- project description for the Western Cluster Wind Farms;
- the BA and public participation process followed to date;
- the locality map of the Western Cluster, inclusive of the Wind Garden Wind Farm and Fronteer Wind Farm; and
- how the development footprint has been optimised by taking the environmental sensitivities within the development footprint into consideration;
- cumulative impacts were also done and the results thereof; and
- the way forward.

The poster display is attached as Appendix A.

COMMENTS SUBMITTED

Question / Comment	Response
<p>John Moolman:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• requested an understanding of the wind information that determined the placement of the wind turbines.	<p>Lisa Opperman explained that the wind resources of the two respective projects have been monitored on the sites since 2011 which was used by the developer to locate the most relevant and appropriate locations for the placement of the wind turbines for each project. It was also indicated that regardless of the wind resource, the specific environmental features and sensitivities present within the areas (as confirmed by the independent specialists) were considered by the developer prior to confirmation of the planned infrastructure. .</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• requested that the property be fenced with electric fencing to prevent goats, jackals, warthogs, etc entering the site and moving onto adjacent properties and thereby creating challenges with the adjacent landowners.	<p>Lisa Opperman indicated that the facility will be appropriately fenced and that this will also be in-line with the recommendations of the relevant specialists. It was also indicated that the request will be communicated to the developer for consideration and appropriate implementation, as required.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• how will the impact on neighbours and occupiers be addressed in terms of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• stock theft during construction	<p>Lisa Opperman advised that a Socio-economic Impact Assessment has been undertaken for each of the projects which considers security risks associated with the projects and recommends specific mitigation measures in this regard, which also covers the potential for stock theft.</p>
<p>Francois Havenga:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• has the ecologist identified an infestation of cactus?	<p>Lisa Opperman responded that confirmation of whether there is an infestation or not will be obtained from the specialist and forwarded to Francois Havenga. It was also indicated that his company information has been submitted to the developer on a previous occasion.</p>

PROPOSED WESTERN CLUSTER WIND FARMS AND REDZ3 MTS, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE (DFFE Ref. No.: To Be Assigned)

**MEETING NOTES OF KEY STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER 2021 at 09:00
VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS, VIRTUAL MEETING**

Notes for the Record prepared by:

**Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com**

*Please note that these notes are not verbatim, but a summary of the comments submitted at the meeting.
Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address*

PROPOSED WESTERN CLUSTER WIND FARMS AND REDZ3 MTS, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Position
Eskom SOC	
John Geeringh	Senior Consultant Environmental Management
Tinny Makaringe	Transmission
Precious Mashiteng	Line Engineering Services
Salman Minhas	
Civil Aviation Authority	
Lizell Stroh	Obstacle Inspector
Evelyn Shogole-Molepo	Aviation Environmental Compliance Specialist
Air Traffic Navigation Services (ATNS)	
Johan van Schalkwyk	Senior Systems Engineer
Carel Gersbach	Senior Manager – Technical Planning and Quality
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	
Aulicia Maifo	Biodiversity Mainstreaming EIA
Portia Makilla	Biodiversity Conservation
Mulalo Sundani	Regulation and Oversight: Environmental Impact Management
Mashudu Marubuni	Delegate to the Minister
South African Weather Services	
Webster Ngoepe	
Endangered Wildlife Trust	
Bradley Gibbons	Highland Grassland Field Officer
Eastern Cape Development Corporation	
Rory Haschick	
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	
Robert Stegmann	Compliance and Enforcement
Xola Swepu	Sustainable Energy Development
Endangered Wildlife Trust/International Crane Foundation Partnership	
Bradley Gibbons	Senior Field Officer, African Crane Conservation Programme
Wind Relic	
Hylton Newcombe	Applicant
Savannah Environmental	
Jo-Anne Thomas	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Rendani Rasivhetshela	
Mmakoena Mmola	
Nondumiso Bulunga	Lead Consultant: Social, Stakeholder Engagement & GIS
Tumelo Mathulwe	Public Participation Consultant

APOLOGIES

Nicolene Venter tendered her apology.

The Attendance Record is attached as **Appendix A** to the meeting notes.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Nondumiso Bulunga welcomed the attendees at the Key Stakeholder Workshop (KSW) and thanked them for their attendance.

PRESENTATION

Rendani Rasivhetshela presented the following:

- project description for the proposed Western Cluster projects;
- the Basic Assessment (BA) and public participation processes followed to date;
- the environmental studies undertaken;
- key summary of the results of the various environmental studies undertaken as documented in the BA Report;
- summary of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts; and
- the way forward after the meeting.

The presentation is attached as **Appendix B** to the meeting notes.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Lizell Stroh - Meeting Chat	
Asked what the height of the 400KV line is.	Hylton Newcombe responded that the heights are as follows: Stringer beam - 20m Tubular busbar - 13m Power line - 39.8m
John Geeringh - Meeting Chat	
Recommended that Eskom Telecoms be contacted and for turbine layouts to be shared with them to check for requirements and comment as there may be a need for a microwave tower on the site.	Nondumiso Bulunga asked for the contact person. John Geeringh responded that he will enquire internally and provide contact Nicolene Venter with the details.
Requested that the presentation be shared with the attendees.	Post Meeting Note: The presentation was emailed to all attendees on 15 September 2021
Rory Haschick - Meeting Chat	
Please explain the difference between visual impact and cultural landscape?	Jo-Anne Thomas responded that the two are linked, where the visual impact considers residents of the area, tourism and the road users and cultural landscape considers the human contribution to the landscape as well as the historical value of the landscape.
Salman Minhas	

<p>Eskom is considering using the same substation and there are other power lines looking to loop into the substation.</p> <p>He added that they would like to include the proposed development in their process so as to evaluate how optimal the proposed substation is</p> <p>He also added that there is a meeting arranged by Eskom to be held on the 17September 2021 and would like someone who is related to the site selection to attend the meeting.</p>	<p>Hylton Newcombe responded that he has been in communication with John Geeringh about his meetings with a team from Eskom. He added that Wind Relic was invited to the meeting, and he will be sharing more information from a design perspective at the meeting.</p> <p>Hylton Newcombe confirmed that he would be present in that meeting,</p>
<p>Hylton Newcombe</p>	
<p>Gave the attendees background on the projects.</p> <p>An optimized layout was developed by Windrelic using the constraints mapping from the REDZ and the CSIR as well as in consultation with Savannah Environmental and the specialists' ground truth studies. Initially 297 turbines were proposed, and that number has reduced to potentially 125 with mitigation measures.</p> <p>He added that with five projects by the same developer, it allowed for long term monitoring on the sites</p>	<p>No Response required for this comment.</p>
<p>Tinny Makaringe</p>	
<p>Pointed out that the Solaris and Sun Garden Energy Facilities on the locality map are close to Eskom's area of interest. She asked if there was any information on this as it may affect the planning of the Eskom MTS.</p>	<p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded that Savannah Environmental is still conducting the Basic Assessments for the two solar projects however the reports are not yet ready for public comment.</p> <p>She added that any comments or concerns with regards to the location of these two projects will be welcomed to include them in the reports.</p>
<p>Robert Stegmann</p>	
<p>Highlighted that the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan considers a buffer of five kilometers for vulture roosts and the report considered two kilometers and the discrepancy is something to be considered.</p>	<p>Hylton Newcombe responded that the vultures identified in the area were an anomaly and the specialist was monitoring the area for three months due to the drought and hence the powerline roosts were referred to as being sporadic and spontaneous roosting areas and</p>

He added that he is concerned that historically vultures were naturally occurring in the area and that he has noted that vultures are being spotted in areas where they have not been previously.	mitigation measures have been included in this regard. He added that WindRelic has collaborated with the Endangered Wildlife Trust and they have shared their vulture hotspot map and there does not seem to be concerns regarding that, other than the mitigation measures to prevent further small livestock loss.
He is aware that there are endangered species eg. Rhinos in the area and sought clarity on the impacts of wind turbines on endangered species.	Hylton Newcombe responded that noise and ecological studies have been conducted in this regard for the Wind Garden and Frontier projects.
There is a ridge on the Hamlett site and the turbines are scattered on the ridge, if birds soar along the ridgeline, the impacts need to be assessed.	Hylton Newcombe responded that the avifaunal specialist considered the effects of the proposed project. Jo-Anne Thomas added that the noise and ecology studies detail the impacts on fauna by the proposed projects.
Precious Mashiteng - Meeting Chat	
How many sites were assessed to identify the selected site and if data from the other sites can be shared.	Hylton Newcombe responded that there were two other sites considered and the details of the sites will be shared in the meeting scheduled for the 17 September 2021.
Rory Haschick	
Have ATNS and Civil Aviation been contacted regarding night lighting and its mitigations.	Nondumiso Bulunga noted this question as it was after the meeting was adjourned and added that a response would be sent to Rory.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Nondumiso Bulunga thanked the participants for making time available to attend the KSW and for their valuable comments submitted. The meeting was closed at 10h20.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BA	Basic Assessment	KSW	Key Stakeholder Workshop
BAR	Basic Assessment Report	MTS	Main Transmission Substation
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area	PV	Photovoltaic
EMPr	Environmental Management Program	ATNS	Air Traffic Navigation Services
		EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

- TM** Tumelo Mathulwe
- AM** Aulicia Maifo (Guest)
Guest
- CG** Carel Gersbach
Outside your organization
- ES** Evelyn Shogole
Outside your organization
- H** Hylton (Guest)
Guest
- JT** Jo-Anne Thomas
- JS** Johan van Schalkwyk
Outside your organization
- JG** John Geeringh
Outside your organization
- LS** Lizell Stroh
Outside your organization
- TM** Tinny Makaringe
Outside your organization
- XS** Xola Swepu
Outside your organization

- MM** Mmakoena Mmola
- MS** mulalo sundani (Guest)
Guest
- NB** Nondumiso Bulunga
- PM** Portia Makitla
Outside your organization
- PM** Precious Mashiteng
Outside your organization
- RR** Rendani Rasivhetshele
- RS** Robert Stegmann
Outside your organization
- RE** Rory Haschick: ECDC - East Lo...
Outside your organization
- SM** Salman Minhas
Outside your organization
- TM** Tinny Makaringe
Outside your organization

Western Cluster Wind Farm Developments and REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS, Eastern Cape Province

Key Stakeholder Workshop
Wednesday, 15 September 2021

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AGENDA

- Welcome and Introduction
- Meeting Conduct
- Purpose of the Meeting
- Project Description
- Basic Assessment Process
- Need and Desirability
- Results as Documented in the Basic Assessment Reports
- Way Forward
- Discussions

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MEETING CONDUCT

- Recording of the meeting
- Please stay on mute during the presentation
- Register attendance on Chat function (name, surname & affiliation)
- Equal opportunity
- Questions and comments can be submitted on the chat function during the presentation – team will respond after presentation
- Please hold all verbal questions until after presentation
- Please raise your hand (virtual function) to ask a question

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PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide stakeholders & I&APs with an overview of the **Western Cluster Wind Farm Developments and REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS (separate projects)**
- Summary of the **Basic Assessment & Public Participation Process**
- Present summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the respective **Basic Assessment Reports**
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects and their respective environmental studies
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final Basic Assessment Reports** to be submitted to the DFFE

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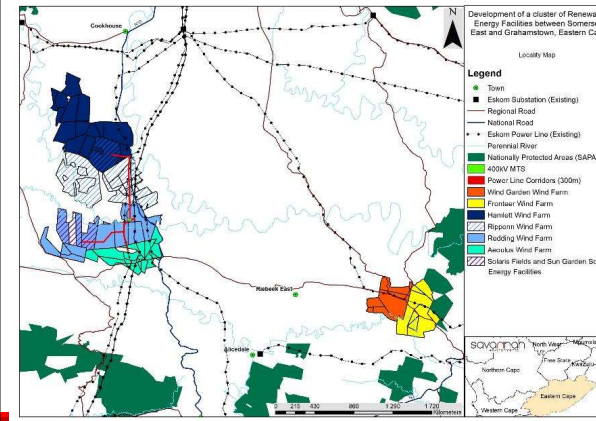
PROJECT OVERVIEW

(Rendani Rasivhetshela)



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COMBINED LOCALITY MAP

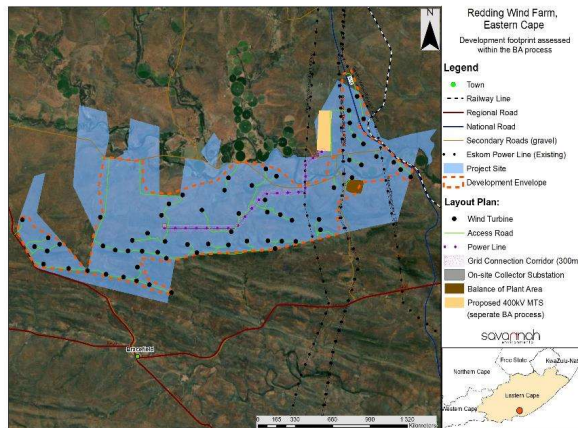


- Cluster of renewable energy projects
- Located between Somerset East and Makhanda, ~36km south of Cookhouse, within the Blue Crane Route Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province
- Located in the Cookhouse REDZ and Eastern Strategic Transmission Corridors



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PROPOSED LAYOUT – REDDING WIND FARM

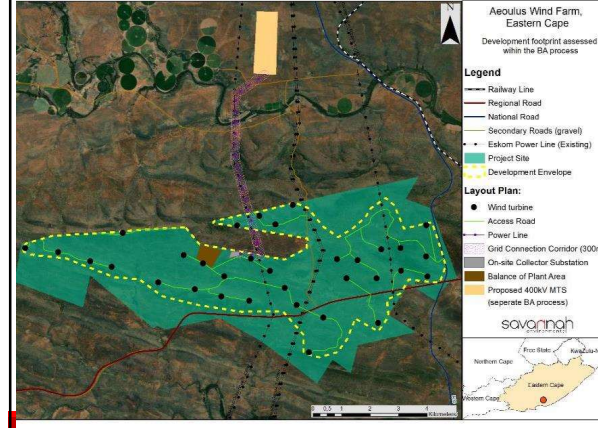


- Applicant: Redding (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 576MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 64 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings



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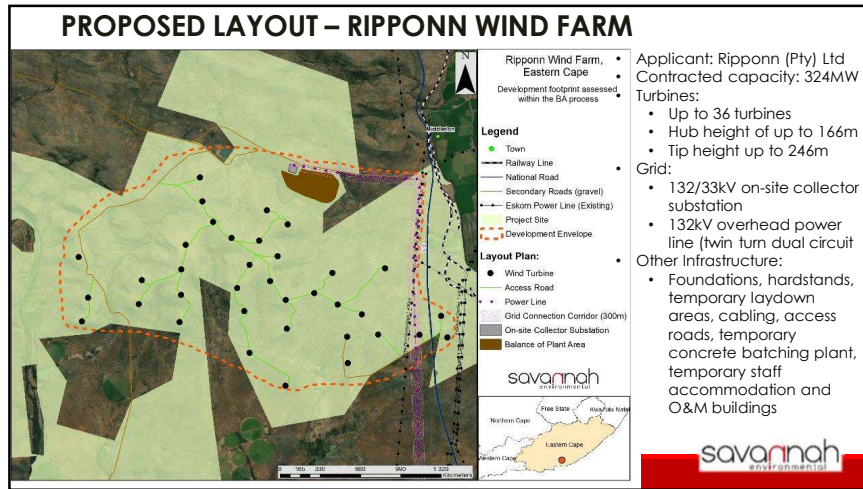
PROPOSED LAYOUT – AEOLUS WIND FARM



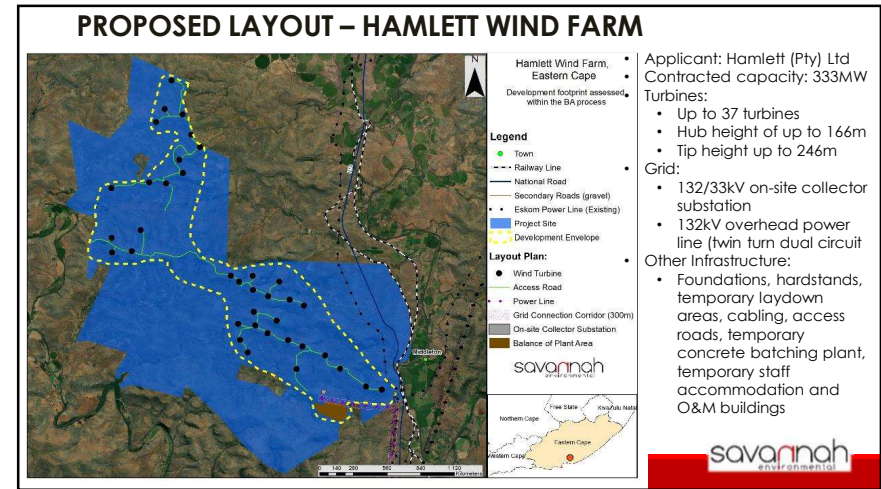
- Applicant: Aeolus (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 297MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 33 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings



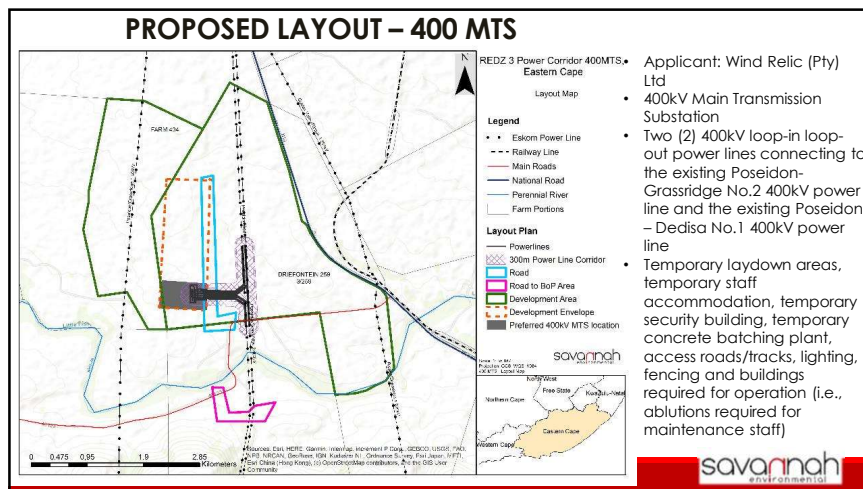
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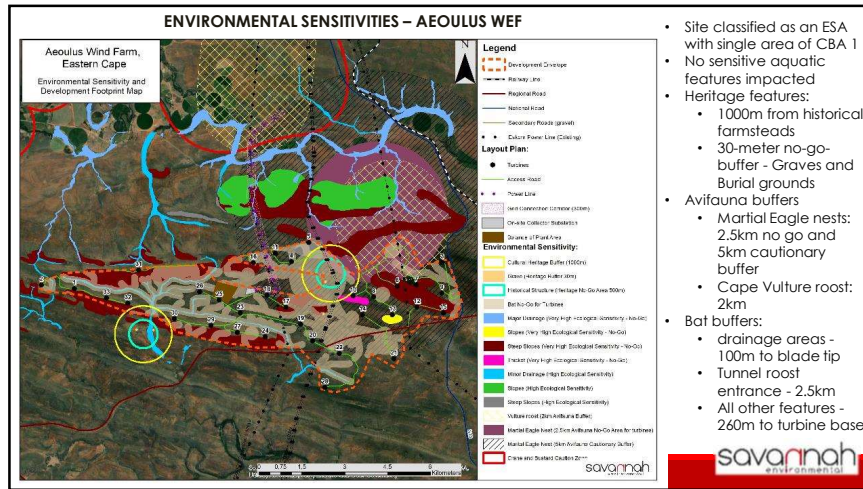
11

NEED AND DESIRABILITY

- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) calls for 17GW from wind energy
- Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (2020) calls for massive investment in infrastructure, including energy
- National, local and regional policy supports development of renewable energy projects
- Wind resource available in the project site
- Securing additional power generation capacity for private off-takers
- Reduced reliance on Eskom

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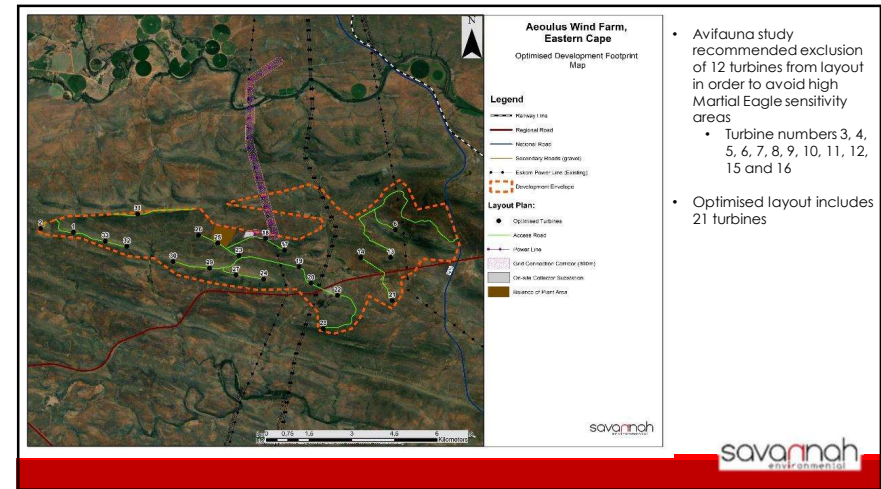
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- Site classified as an ESA with single area of CBA 1
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base



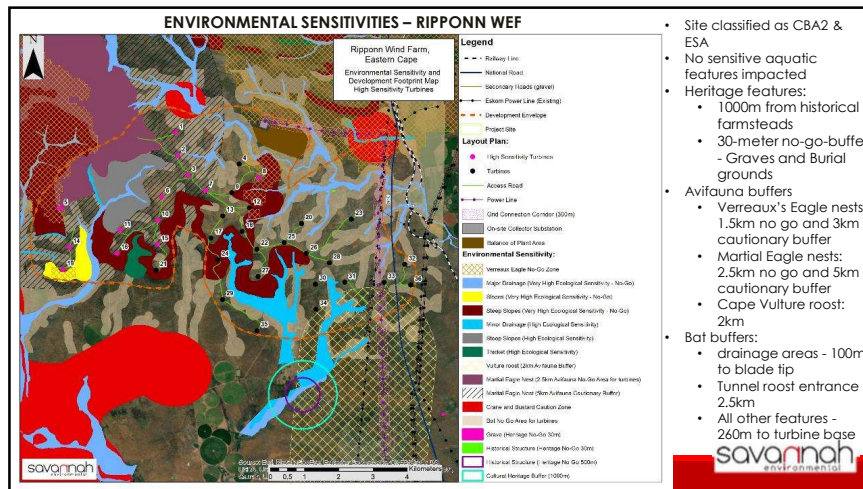
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- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 12 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16
- Optimised layout includes 21 turbines



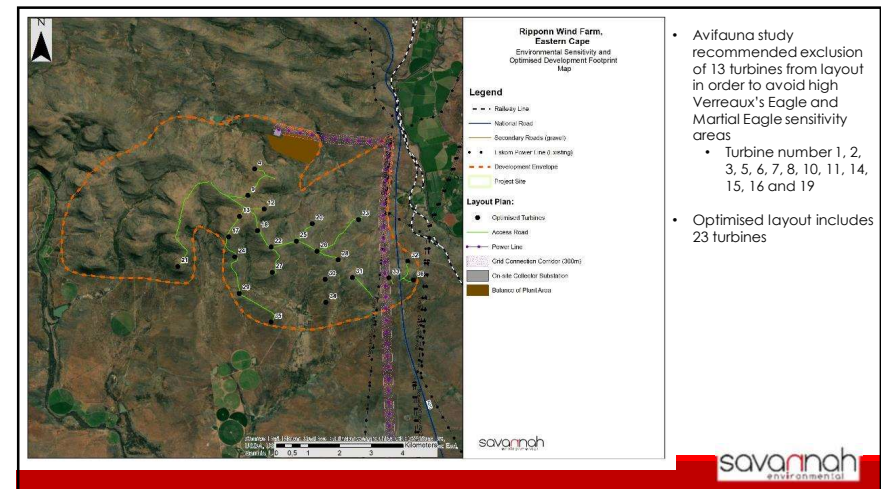
18



- Site classified as CBA2 & ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Verreaux's Eagle nests: 1.5km no go and 3km cautionary buffer
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base



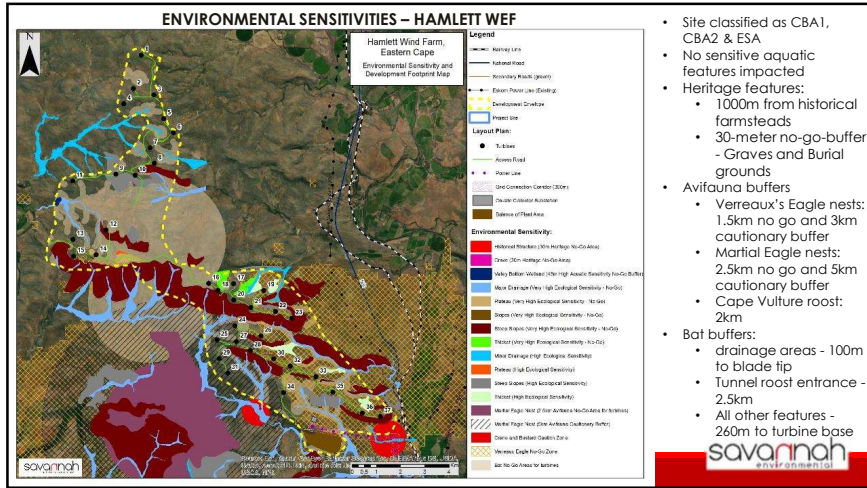
19



- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 13 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Verreaux's Eagle and Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 19
- Optimised layout includes 23 turbines

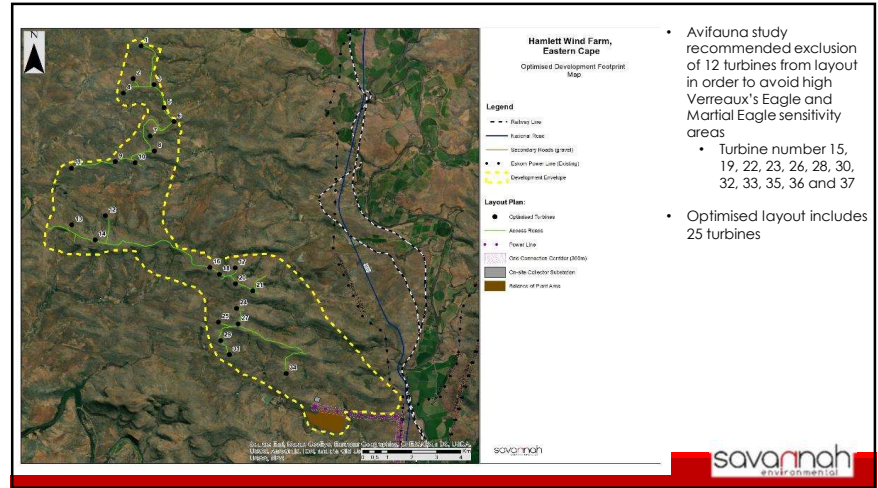


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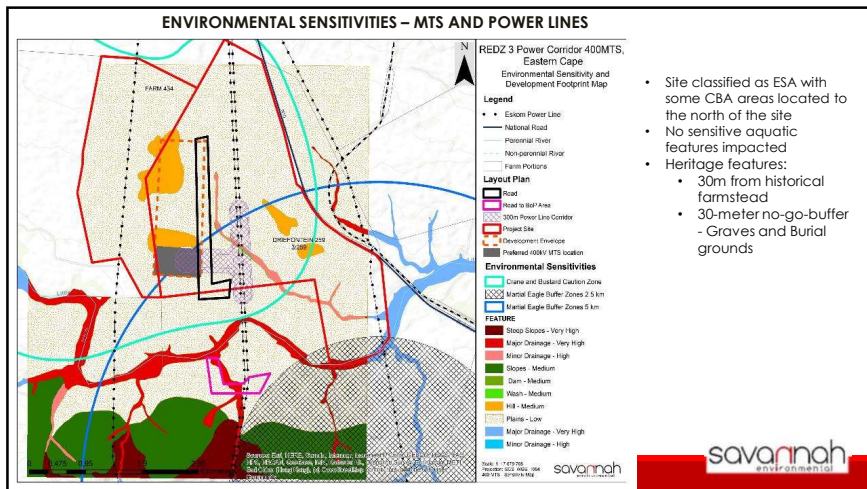
- Site classified as CBA1, CBA2 & ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Verreaux's Eagle nests: 1.5km no go and 3km cautionary buffer
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base

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- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 12 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Verreaux's Eagle and Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine number 15, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 37
- Optimised layout includes 25 turbines

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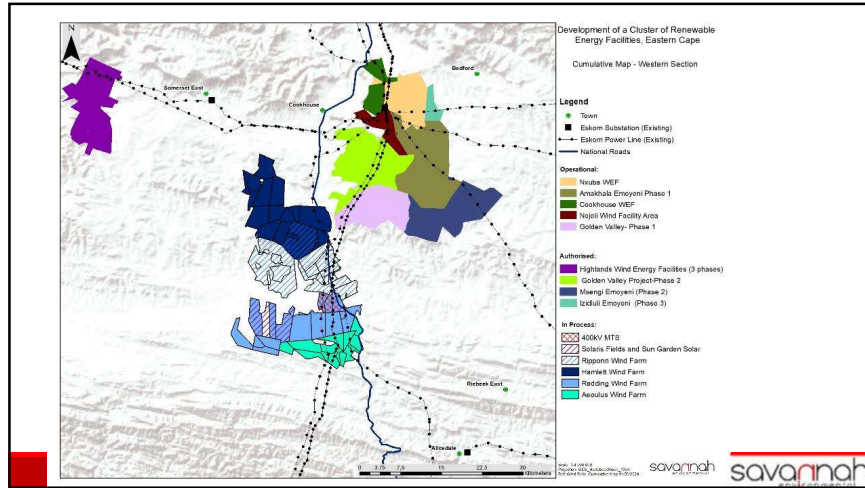
- Site classified as ESA with some CBA areas located to the north of the site
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 30m from historical farmstead
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds

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IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Specialist Field	Impact Significance (incl. mitigation)	
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Ecology	Medium and Low	Low
Aquatic Ecology	Low	Low
Avifauna	Medium and Low	Low
Bats	Low	Low
Land Use, Soil & Agriculture	Medium and Low	Medium and Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Cultural Landscape	High	High
Noise	Low	Low
Visual	Medium	High, Medium and Low
Socio-Economic	Positive Impacts: High and Medium Negative Impacts: Medium and Low	Positive Impacts: High and Medium Negative Impacts: Medium and Low
Traffic	Low	Minimal

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CUMULATIVE IMPACTS RESULTS

Specialist Field	Cumulative Impact Significance	
	Overall significance of impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative significance of impact of the project and other projects in the area
Ecology	Low	Medium
Aquatic Ecology	Low	Medium
Avifauna	Low	Medium
Bats	Medium and Low	Medium
Land Use, Soil & Agriculture	Low	Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Cultural Landscape	High	High
Noise	Low	Low
Visual	High	High
Socio-Economic	Positive impacts: High and Medium	Positive impacts: High and Medium
	Negative impacts: Medium and Low	Negative impacts: Medium and Low
Traffic	Without Mitigation: Medium and Low	With Mitigation: Low

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Projects are well aligned with the national, provincial and local policy framework
- From a biodiversity perspective, location of infrastructure considered acceptable
- Optimised layouts proposed ensure that all aquatic, avifauna and bat sensitivities identified are avoided and recommended buffer areas are honoured
- Where impacts could not be avoided, appropriate mitigation has been proposed to minimise impacts & included in project EMPs

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Socio-economic and visual impacts of the proposed wind farms on the surrounding areas expected to be negative
- Benefits of the projects are expected to occur at a national, regional and local level
- Costs to the environment at a site-specific level have been largely limited through the layout optimization
- The benefits of the project are expected to partially offset the localised environmental costs of the wind farm
- Based on the conclusions of the specialist studies, it is concluded that the development of the projects will not result in unacceptable environmental impacts (subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures).

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WAY FORWARD (Nicolene Venter)

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WAY FORWARD

- Basic Assessment Reports:
 - Redding WEF, Aeolus WEF, 400kV Main Transmission Substation (MTS)
03 September 2021 – 19 October 2021
 - Basic Assessment Reports: Hamlett WEF and Ripponn WEF
10 September 2021 – 26 October 2021
- Reports available on Savannah Environmental website
- Our Public Participation team is available to answer any questions on the development and register you as an I&AP so that you can receive important project information as it becomes available
- Final BA Reports to be submitted to DFFE for decision-making

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WHO TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Nicolene Venter

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PROPOSED WESTERN CLUSTER WIND FARMS AND REDZ3 MTS, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

**MEETING NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING
WITH THE EASTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND TOURISM
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER 2021 at 14:30
VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS, VIRTUAL MEETING**

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

*Please note that these notes are not verbatim, but a summary of the comments submitted at the meeting.
Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address*

Proposed Western Cluster Wind Farms and REDZ3 MTS, Eastern Cape Province

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Position
Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism	
Lyndon Mardon	Air Quality and Climate Change
Xola Swepu	Sustainable Energy Development
Siyabonga Gqalangile	Environmental Impact Management
Dayalan Govender	Regional Manager
Wind Relic	
Hylton Newcombe	Applicant
Savannah Environmental	
Jo-Anne Thomas	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Rendani Rasivhetshela	
Mmakoena Mmola	
Nicolene Venter	Public Participation and Social Consultant
Tumelo Mathulwe	Public Participation Consultant

APOLOGIES

Alistair McMaster tendered his apology.

The Attendance Record is attached as **Appendix A** to the meeting notes.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Nicolene Venter welcomed the attendees at the Focus Group Meeting (FGM) and thanked them for making time available to attend the FGM.

PRESENTATION

Rendani Rasivhetshela presented the following:

- project description for the proposed Western Cluster projects;
- the Basic Assessment (BA) and public participation processes followed to date;
- the environmental studies undertaken;
- key summary of the results of the various environmental studies undertaken as documented in the BA Report;
- summary of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts; and
- the way forward after the meeting.

The presentation was distributed prior to the meeting to the invitees and is attached as **Appendix B** to the meeting notes.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Dayalan Govender	
<p>Asked for clarification purposes that it was mentioned in the presentation that there will be temporary lay-down areas and a temporary construction site / village - is this correct?</p>	<p>Rendani Rasivhetshela responded that it is correct, and that the accommodation would be for the construction workers.</p>
<p>It was asked how many staff members would be staying at the temporary construction site / village.</p>	<p>Hylton Newcombe responded that the Wind Garden and Fronteer projects are Wind Relic applications and that the projects being presented are of similar size and will be rolled out in a similar way with balance of plant areas and temporary construction staff on site.</p> <p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded that in Chapter 2 of the BA reports it states the number of staff. The Rippon Wind Farm site will accommodate 161 at the peak of construction and the numbers are similar for each project.</p>
<p>Asked for the release code to be shared with him.</p>	<p>Post Meeting Note: The release code was shared on 16 September 2021.</p>
Lyndon Mardon	
<p>What aspects created the CBA 1 and 2 areas?</p>	<p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded the Ecology specialist considered the Eastern Cape biodiversity plan in determining the CBAs. These are largely determined based on avifauna sensitivities.</p>
<p>Stated that general construction activities exceed the ambient noise levels. He added that from an industrial point of view, 85 decibel noise level is significantly above the recommended noise level for the area.</p> <p>How were the construction noise impacts determined to be low? How were the operation impacts determined to be low when the tips of the wind turbines will create a sound crack and the surrounding land-use noise levels are low?</p>	<p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded that the noise specialist carried out noise monitoring, according to the relevant South Africans National Standards (SANS) to inform the ambient noise level and identified the noise receptors in the area. The specialist also considered the impact of construction equipment that could be used on site which could also contribute to the noise level. This information was used to inform a model to determine the impact of the noise. Due to the absence of noise receptors in the area, the impact was determined to be low after mitigation.</p>

Proposed Western Cluster Wind Farms and REDZ3 MTS, Eastern Cape Province

Question / Comment	Response
	<p>Using the developer’s turbine model, considering worst case scenario, it was determined that the wind noise would exceed the noise of the turbine blade and rotor.</p> <p>She added that monitoring has been undertaken by the specialist at operational wind farms to confirm what could be the potential impacts.</p> <p>She also added that the predicted noise levels are not expected to exceed accepted noise levels near sensitive receptors. This is detailed in the reports.</p>
<p>He also raised a question regarding staff accommodation</p>	<p>It was confirmed that the response provided to Mr Govender's question addressed his question.</p>
<p>Were climate change impacts considered?</p>	<p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded that a climate change study was not undertaken. The report does however include consideration of climate change impacts as part of the benefits of renewable energy.</p>
<p>In what way do the benefits of the project offset the localised environmental impacts?</p>	<p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded that the benefits are expected to be related mainly to socio-economics at a local, regional and national level and this could partially offset the costs at a local level provided that mitigation measures are implemented. She reiterated that the benefits would not wholly offset the local impacts as detailed in the reports.</p>
<p>Enquired if Savannah Environmental is aware of the noise regulations in terms of the Environment Conservation Act and whether they are aware of the seven-decibel law / rule.</p>	<p>Jo-Anne Thomas responded that Savannah Environmental is aware of the Noise Control Regulations. She added that a detailed response from the noise specialist would be obtained and included in the minutes.</p> <p>Post Meeting Note: Noise – M de Jager</p> <p>This is part of the definition of a “Disturbing noise”, again stated below as the (section 3.3.2 of the various reports):</p> <p><i>“noise level which exceeds the zone sound level or, if no zone sound level has been designated, a noise level which exceeds the ambient sound level at the same measuring point by 7 dBA or more.”</i></p>

Proposed Western Cluster Wind Farms and REDZ3 MTS, Eastern Cape Province

Question / Comment	Response
	This is also the basis on which Noise Limits was set in section 7.3.3.2 of the noise reports.
Enquired about the large number of workers on site (potentially 800) and whether they are not considered to be sensitive receptors.	Jo-Anne Thomas responded that construction of the projects would be phased/staggered and there is not likely to be that number of workers on site.
Dayalan Govender	
Enquired about the size of the footprint of the construction village.	Hylton Newcombe responded that it is to be located within the 18ha Balance of Plant area.
It was commented that construction is mainly male dominated, and the village could result in an "entertainment industry".	Jo-Anne Thomas responded that this issue is addressed in the Socio-economic impact assessment, but the specialist will be requested to provide a detailed response.
The concern was raised that a village of 160 people could be considered as a "super spreader" given the current pandemic.	The comment was noted.
The project team was informed that the area is currently going through a drought and enquired whether the impact during no-drought conditions has been taken into consideration in the assessing the impacts on aquatic habitat.	Jo-Anne Thomas responded that the study was based on desktop information as well as site knowledge by the specialist over an extended period (between 2012 and 2020). She added that although some high sensitivity habitats are present in the larger area, these have been avoided by the layout of the various projects.
How is the significance rating on avifauna medium-low and low with mitigation?	<p>Hylton Newcombe responded that extensive studies and continuous monitoring of the area has been undertaken and that this has allowed for detailed knowledge of the site in terms of avifauna and associated sensitivities.</p> <p>It was added that the buffer requirements of the BLSA guidelines were taken into consideration and that the area is not a hotspot for vultures.</p>
<p>Enquired what percentage of construction material will be sourced from companies in the Eastern Cape and especially the region.</p> <p>He added that the Sarah Baartman District Municipality area would be ideal to source service providers.</p>	Hylton Newcombe responded that the same scoring card as the REIPPPP projects is being used by Wind Relic (even though the energy produced by the projects will be sold to private off-takers), and that as far as possible, as much material as possible will be sourced from the Eastern Cape.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Nicolene Venter thanked the participants for making time available to attend the FGM and for their valuable comments submitted. She reminded them that they still have an opportunity to submit written comments on the reports. The meeting was closed at 15h50.

Proposed Western Cluster Wind Farms and REDZ3 MTS, Eastern Cape Province

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BA	Basic Assessment	MTS	Main Transmission Substation
BAR	Basic Assessment Report	PV	Photovoltaic
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area	SIA	Social Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Program	SANS	South African National Standards
FGM	Focus Group Meeting		

Full Name	User Action	Timestamp
Nicolene Venter	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:23:59 PM
Lyndon Mardon	Joined before	9/15/2021, 2:23:59 PM
Jo-Anne Thomas	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:24:42 PM
Rendani Rasivhetshele	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:25:17 PM
Tumelo Mathulwe	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:25:59 PM
Hylton (Guest)	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:29:56 PM
Mmakoena Mmola	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:32:17 PM
Siyabonga Gqalangile	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:39:16 PM
Xola Swepu	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:40:37 PM
Dayalan Govender	Joined	9/15/2021, 2:42:38 PM

Western Cluster Wind Farm Developments and REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS, Eastern Cape Province

Key Stakeholder Workshop
Wednesday, 15 September 2021

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AGENDA

- Welcome and Introduction
- Meeting Conduct
- Purpose of the Meeting
- Project Description
- Basic Assessment Process
- Need and Desirability
- Results as Documented in the Basic Assessment Reports
- Way Forward
- Discussions

2

MEETING CONDUCT

- Recording of the meeting
- Please stay on mute during the presentation
- Register attendance on Chat function (name, surname & affiliation)
- Equal opportunity
- Questions and comments can be submitted on the chat function during the presentation – team will respond after presentation
- Please hold all verbal questions until after presentation
- Please raise your hand (virtual function) to ask a question

3

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide stakeholders & I&APs with an overview of the **Western Cluster Wind Farm Developments and REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS (separate projects)**
- Summary of the **Basic Assessment & Public Participation Process**
- Present summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the respective **Basic Assessment Reports**
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects and their respective environmental studies
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final Basic Assessment Reports** to be submitted to the DFFE

4

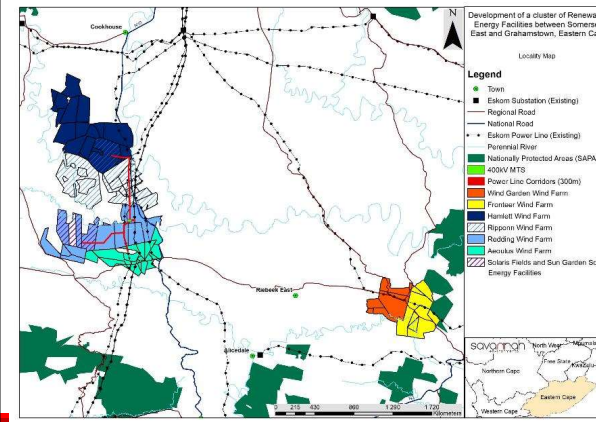
PROJECT OVERVIEW

(Rendani Rasivhetshela)



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COMBINED LOCALITY MAP

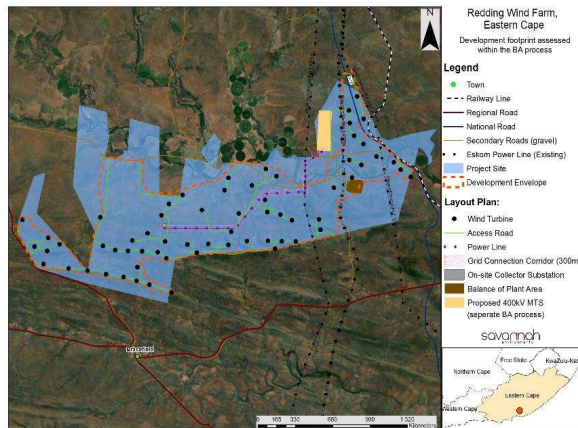


- Cluster of renewable energy projects
- Located between Somerset East and Makhanda, ~36km south of Cookhouse, within the Blue Crane Route Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province
- Located in the Cookhouse REDZ and Eastern Strategic Transmission Corridors



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PROPOSED LAYOUT – REDDING WIND FARM

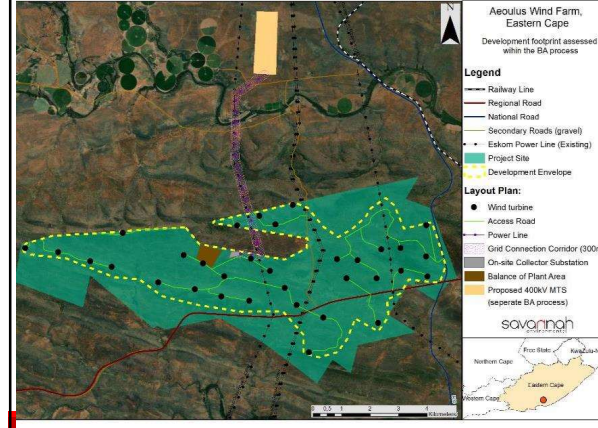


- Applicant: Redding (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 576MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 64 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings



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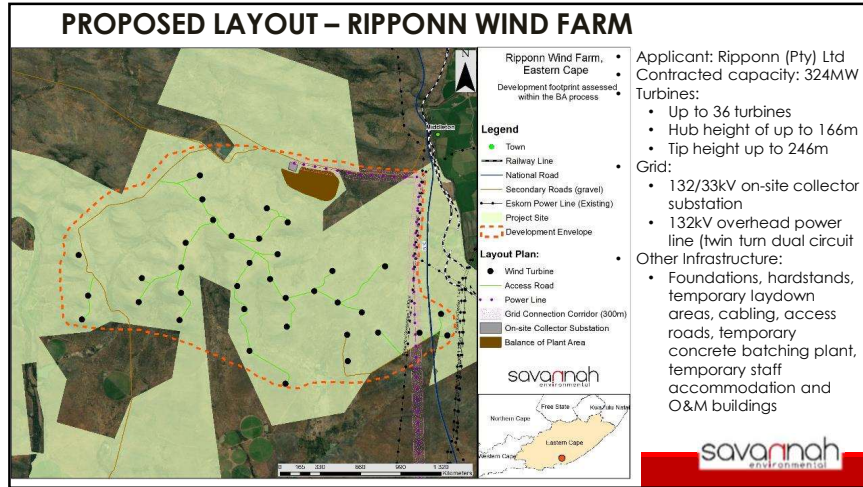
PROPOSED LAYOUT – AEOLUS WIND FARM



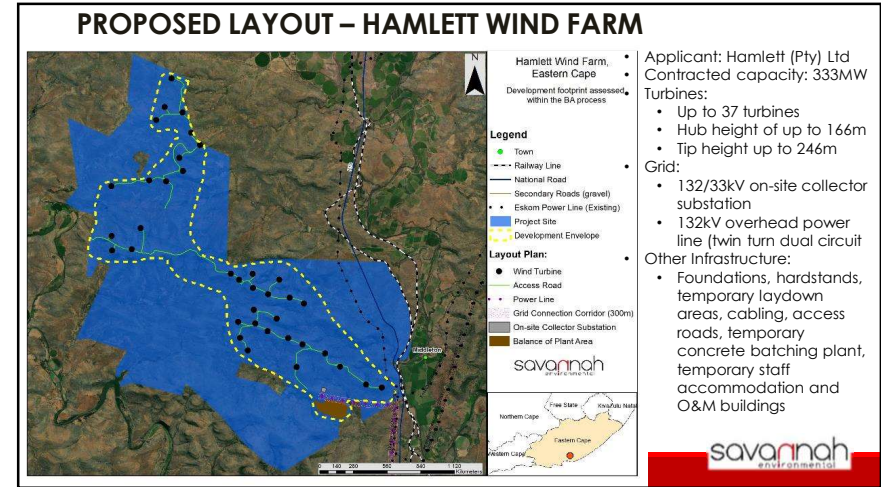
- Applicant: Aeolus (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 297MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 33 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings



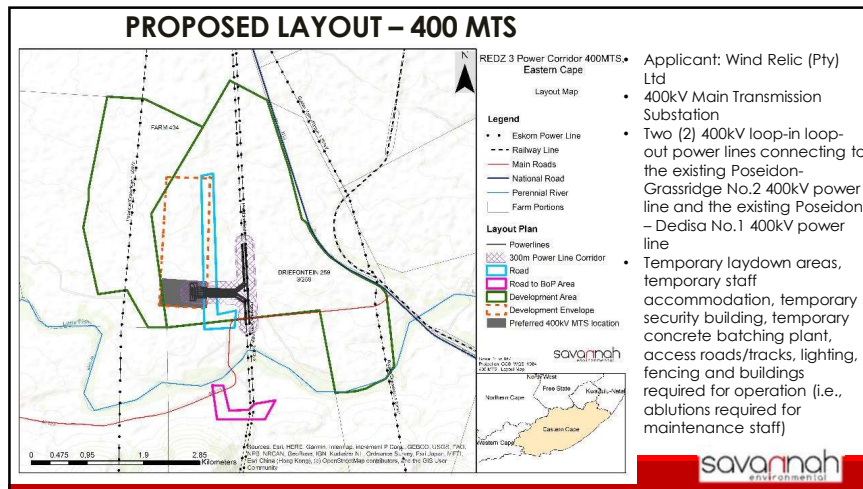
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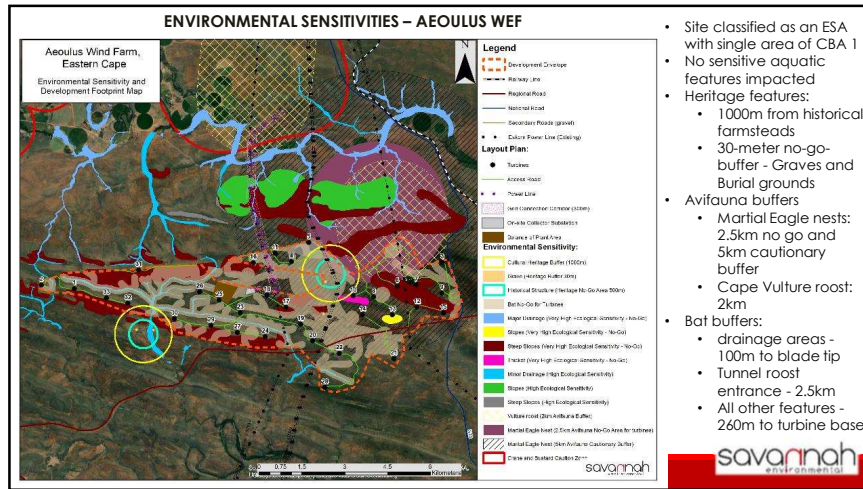
11

NEED AND DESIRABILITY

- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) calls for 17GW from wind energy
- Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (2020) calls for massive investment in infrastructure, including energy
- National, local and regional policy supports development of renewable energy projects
- Wind resource available in the project site
- Securing additional power generation capacity for private off-takers
- Reduced reliance on Eskom

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- Site classified as an ESA with single area of CBA 1
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base



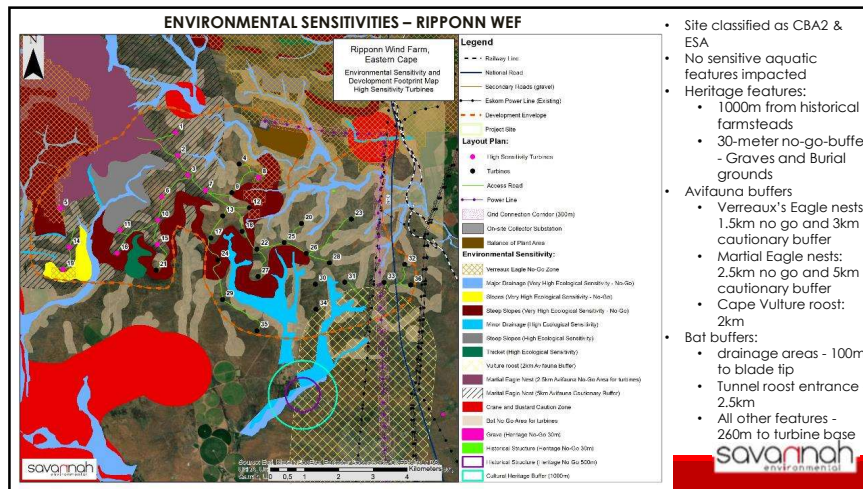
17



- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 12 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16
- Optimised layout includes 21 turbines



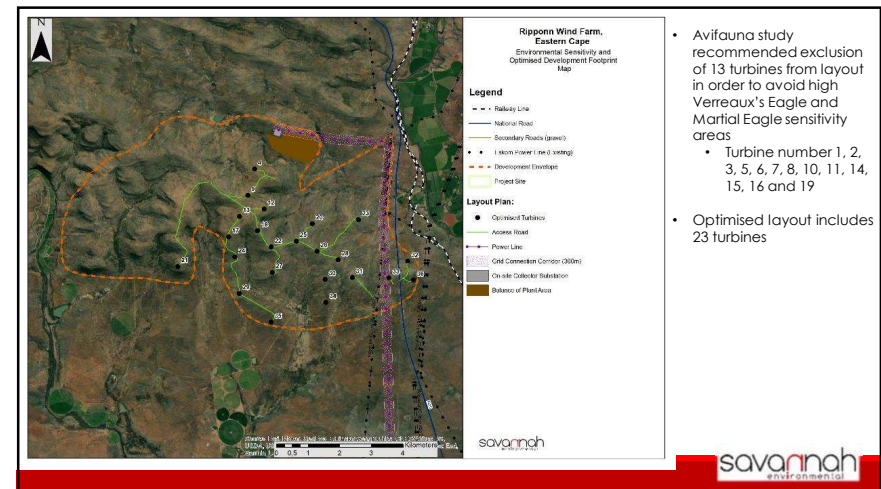
18



- Site classified as CBA2 & ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Verreaux's Eagle nests: 1.5km no go and 3km cautionary buffer
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base



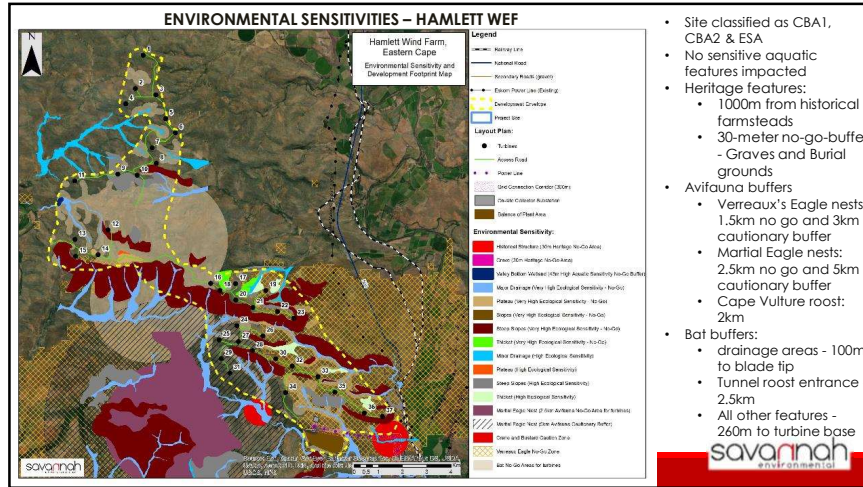
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- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 13 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Verreaux's Eagle and Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 19
- Optimised layout includes 23 turbines

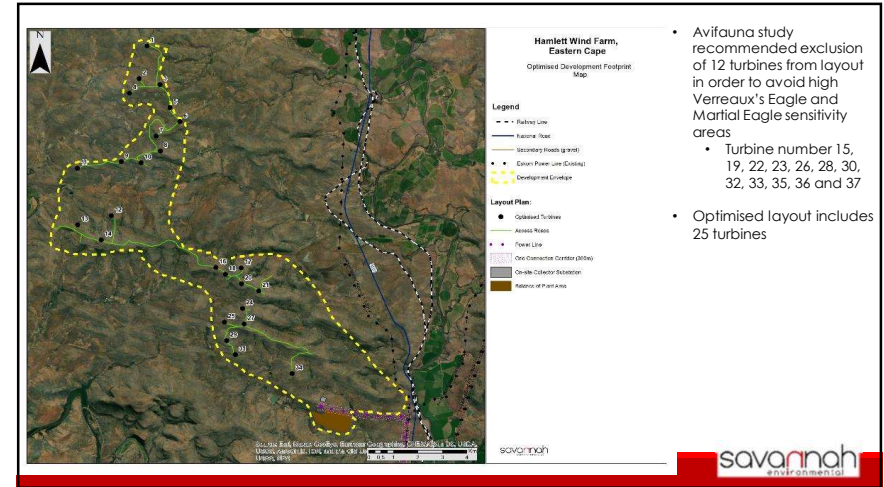


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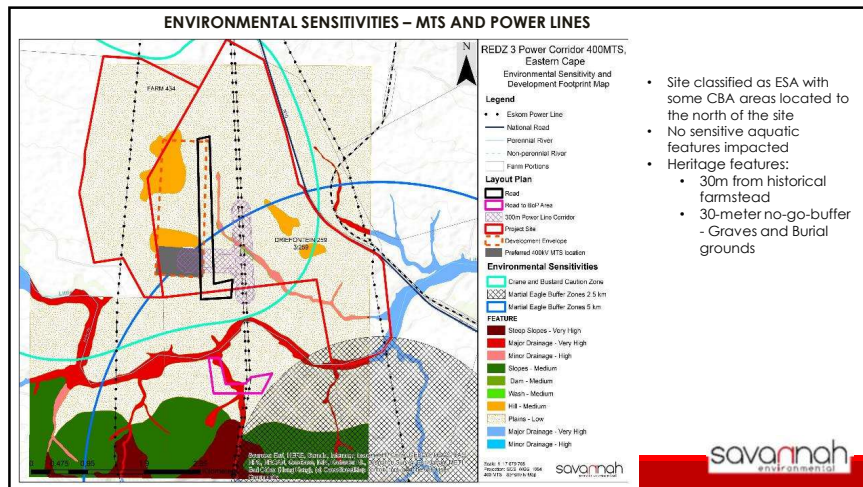
- Site classified as CBA1, CBA2 & ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Verreaux's Eagle nests: 1.5km no go and 3km cautionary buffer
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base

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- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 12 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Verreaux's Eagle and Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine number 15, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 37
- Optimised layout includes 25 turbines

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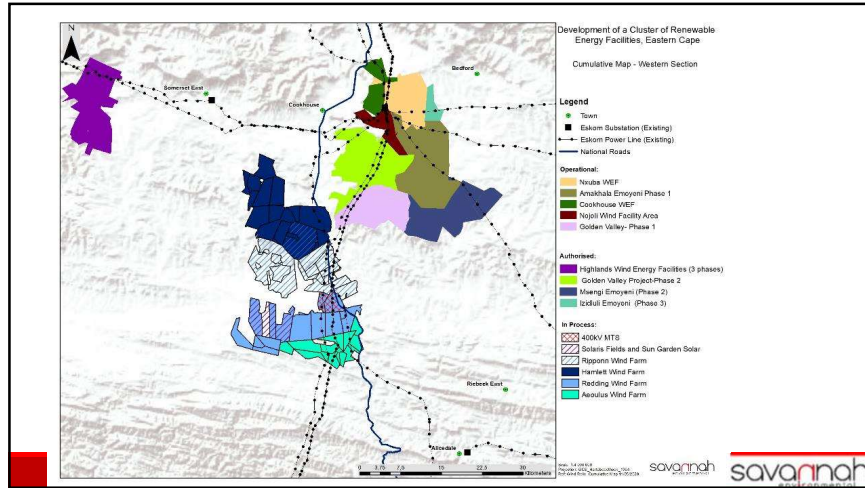
- Site classified as ESA with some CBA areas located to the north of the site
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 30m from historical farmstead
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds

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IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Specialist Field	Impact Significance (incl. mitigation)	
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Ecology	Medium and Low	Low
Aquatic Ecology	Low	Low
Avifauna	Medium and Low	Low
Bats	Low	Low
Land Use, Soil & Agriculture	Medium and Low	Medium and Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Cultural Landscape	High	High
Noise	Low	Low
Visual	Medium	High, Medium and Low
Socio-Economic	Positive Impacts: High and Medium Negative Impacts: Medium and Low	Positive Impacts: High and Medium Negative Impacts: Medium and Low
Traffic	Low	Minimal

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CUMULATIVE IMPACTS RESULTS

Specialist Field	Cumulative Impact Significance	
	Overall significance of impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative significance of impact of the project and other projects in the area
Ecology	Low	Medium
Aquatic Ecology	Low	Medium
Avifauna	Low	Medium
Bats	Medium and Low	Medium
Land Use, Soil & Agriculture	Low	Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Cultural Landscape	High	High
Noise	Low	Low
Visual	High	High
Socio-Economic	Positive impacts: High and Medium	Positive impacts: High and Medium
	Negative impacts: Medium and Low	Negative impacts: Medium and Low
Traffic	Without Mitigation: Medium and Low	With Mitigation: Low

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Projects are well aligned with the national, provincial and local policy framework
- From a biodiversity perspective, location of infrastructure considered acceptable
- Optimised layouts proposed ensure that all aquatic, avifauna and bat sensitivities identified are avoided and recommended buffer areas are honoured
- Where impacts could not be avoided, appropriate mitigation has been proposed to minimise impacts & included in project EMPs

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Socio-economic and visual impacts of the proposed wind farms on the surrounding areas expected to be negative
- Benefits of the projects are expected to occur at a national, regional and local level
- Costs to the environment at a site-specific level have been largely limited through the layout optimization
- The benefits of the project are expected to partially offset the localised environmental costs of the wind farm
- Based on the conclusions of the specialist studies, it is concluded that the development of the projects will not result in unacceptable environmental impacts (subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures).

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WAY FORWARD (Nicolene Venter)

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WAY FORWARD

- Basic Assessment Reports:
 - Redding WEF, Aeolus WEF, 400kV Main Transmission Substation (MTS)
03 September 2021 – 19 October 2021
 - Basic Assessment Reports: Hamlett WEF and Ripponn WEF
10 September 2021 – 26 October 2021
- Reports available on Savannah Environmental website
- Our Public Participation team is available to answer any questions on the development and register you as an I&AP so that you can receive important project information as it becomes available
- Final BA Reports to be submitted to DFFE for decision-making

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WHO TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Nicolene Venter

Email: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

PO Box 148, Sunninghill, 2157

Tel: 011 656 3237

Mobile: 060 978 8396

Fax: 086 684 0547

www.savannahSA.com

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**PROPOSED WESTERN CLUSTER WIND FARMS
AND REDZ3 MTS, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
(DFFE Ref. No. To Be Assigned)**

**MEETING NOTES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS MEETING
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER 2021 at 18:00
VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS, VIRTUAL MEETING**

Notes for the Record prepared by:

**Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com**

***Please note that these notes are not verbatim, but a summary of the comments submitted at the meeting.
Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address***

Proposed Western Cluster Wind Farms and REDZ3 MTS, Eastern Cape Province

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Position
Savannah Environmental	
Jo-Anne Thomas	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Rendani Rasivhetshela	
Mmakoena Mmola	
Nicolene Venter	Public Participation and Social Consultant
Tumelo Mathulwe	Public Participation Consultant

APOLOGIES

No apologies were tendered.

The Attendance Record is attached as **Appendix A** to the meeting notes.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

There were no attendees to the Public Participation Process Meeting (PPPM) other than the Savannah Environmental project team.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

After waiting for the invitees to join the meeting, Nicolene Venter thanked the project team for making time to attend the PPPM. The meeting was closed at 18h15.

Full Name	User Action	Timestamp
Nicolene Venter	Joined	9/21/2021, 5:46:09 PM
Rendani Rasivhetshele	Joined before	9/21/2021, 5:46:09 PM
Jo-Anne Thomas	Joined	9/21/2021, 5:49:17 PM
Tumelo Mathulwe	Joined	9/21/2021, 5:51:28 PM
Mmakoena Mmola	Joined	9/21/2021, 5:55:57 PM

PROPOSED WESTERN CLUSTER WIND FARMS AND REDZ3 MTS, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE (DFFE Ref. No.: To Be Assigned)

**MEETING NOTES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS MEETING
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 22 SEPTEMBER 2021 at 14:00
VENUE: MICROSOFT TEAMS, VIRTUAL MEETING**

Notes for the Record prepared by:

**Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com**

*Please note that these notes are not verbatim, but a summary of the comments submitted at the meeting.
Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address*

PROPOSED WESTERN CLUSTER WIND FARMS AND REDZ3 MTS, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Position
G7 Renewable Energies	
Colette Stander	Senior Consultant Environmental Management
Agri Eastern Cape	
Megan Maritz	Natural Resources and Water Affairs
Savannah Environmental	
Jo-Anne Thomas	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Rendani Rasivhetshela	
Mmakoena Mmola	
Nicolene Venter	Lead Consultant: Social, Stakeholder Engagement & GIS
Tumelo Mathulwe	Public Participation Consultant

APOLOGIES

Hylton Newcombe tendered his apology.

The Attendance Record is attached as **Appendix A** to the meeting notes.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Nicolene Venter welcomed the attendees at the Public Participation Process Meeting (PPPM) and thanked them for their attendance.

PRESENTATION

Rendani Rasivhetshela presented the following:

- project description for the proposed Western Cluster projects;
- the Basic Assessment (BA) and public participation processes followed to date;
- the environmental studies undertaken;
- key summary of the results of the various environmental studies undertaken as documented in the BA Report;
- summary of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts; and
- the way forward after the meeting.

The presentation is attached as **Appendix B** to the meeting notes.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Megan Maritz	
Stated that she would confer with the bird specialist (Kate) in their department and revert back with written comments.	No further comment/response was required.
Colette Stander	

Asked when the Final Basic Assessment Reports be submitted to the competent authority.	Jo-Anne Thomas responded that they will be submitted within a week or two of the end of the public review period
--	--

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Nicolene Venter thanked the participants for making time available to attend the KSW and for their valuable comments submitted. The meeting was closed at 14h45.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BA	Basic Assessment	PPPM	Public Participation Process Meeting
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Western Cluster - Public Participation Process Meeting
22 September 2021 - 14h00

MEETING ATTENDEES

Company	First Name	Last Name
G7 Renewable Energies	Colette	Stander
Agri Eastern Cape	Megan	Maritz
Savannah Environmental	Jo-Anne	Thomas
	Rendani	Rasivhetshele
	Mmakoena	Mmola
	Nicolene	Venter
	Tumelo	Mathulwe

Western Cluster Wind Farm Developments and REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS, Eastern Cape Province

Public Participation Process Meeting
Wednesday, 22 September 2021

AGENDA

- Welcome and Introduction
- Meeting Conduct
- Purpose of the Meeting
- Project Description
- Basic Assessment Process
- Need and Desirability
- Results as Documented in the Basic Assessment Reports
- Way Forward
- Discussions

MEETING CONDUCT

- Recording of the meeting
- Please stay on mute during the presentation
- Register attendance on Chat function (name, surname & affiliation)
- Equal opportunity
- Questions and comments can be submitted on the chat function during the presentation – team will respond after presentation
- Please hold all verbal questions until after presentation
- Please raise your hand (virtual function) to ask a question

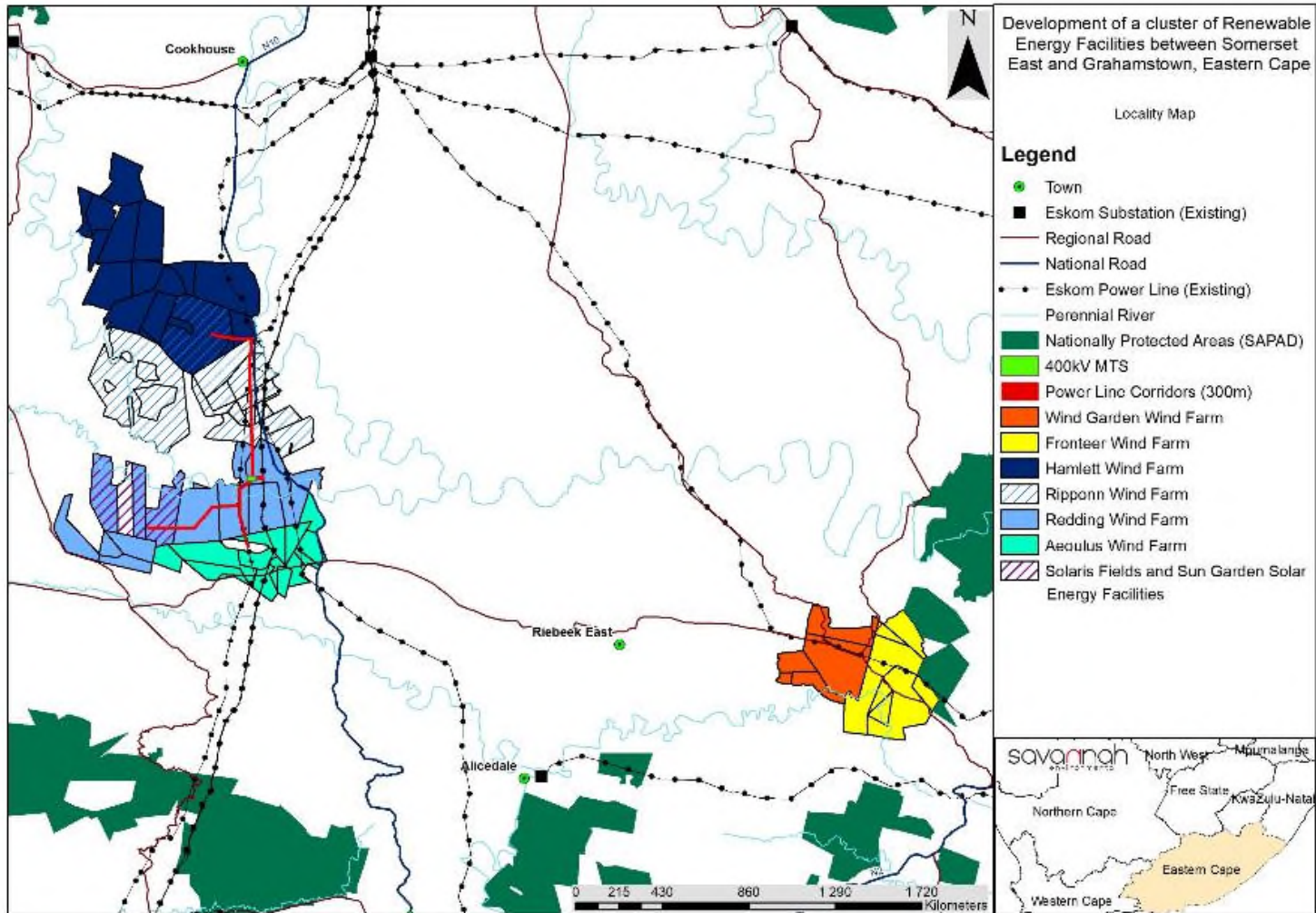
PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide stakeholders & I&APs with an overview of the **Western Cluster Wind Farm Developments and REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS (separate projects)**
- Summary of the **Basic Assessment & Public Participation Process**
- Present summary of the key environmental findings as documented in the respective **Basic Assessment Reports**
- Provide stakeholders the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects and their respective environmental studies
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final Basic Assessment Reports** to be submitted to the DFFE

PROJECT OVERVIEW

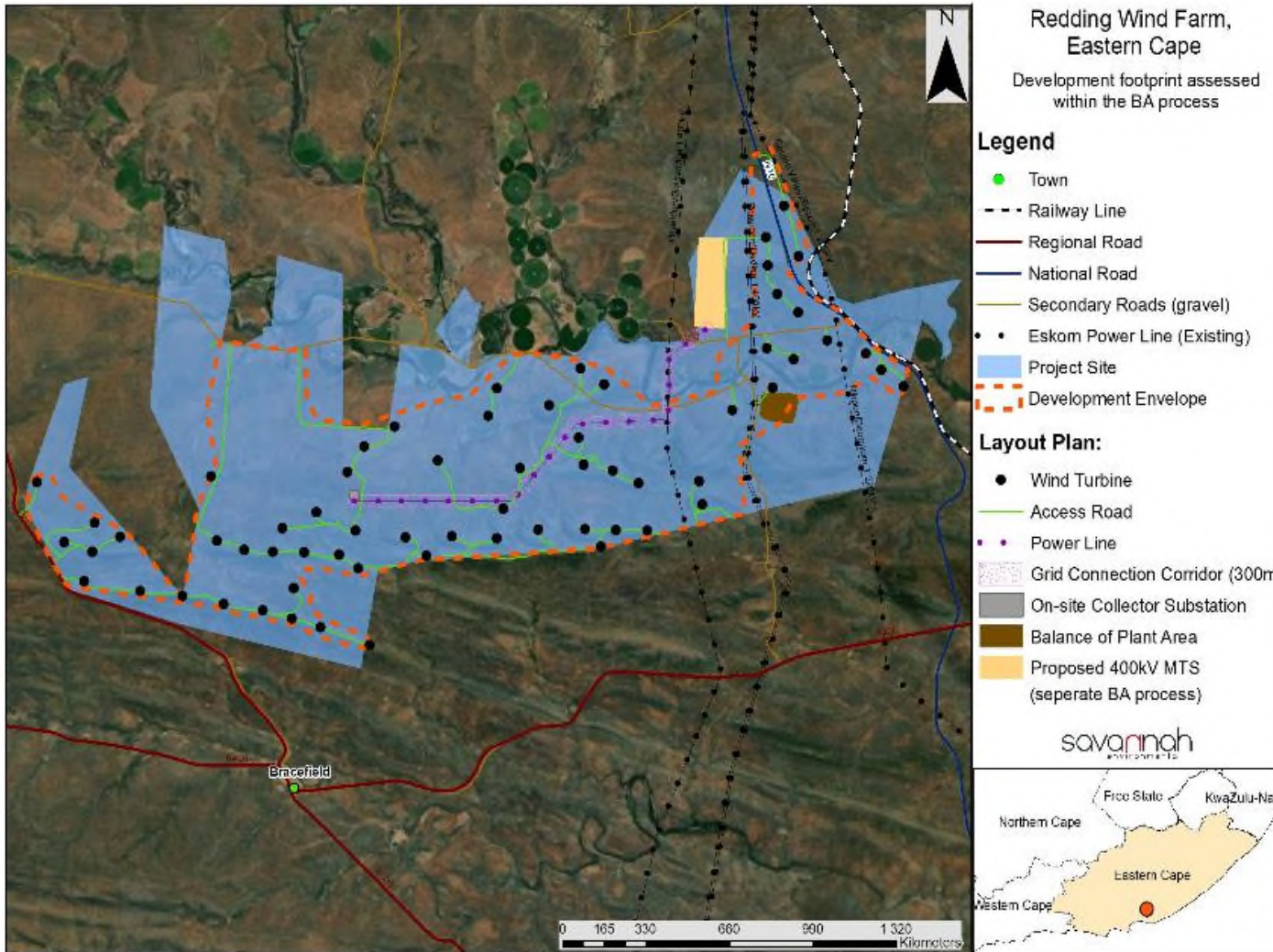
(Rendani Rasivhetshele)

COMBINED LOCALITY MAP



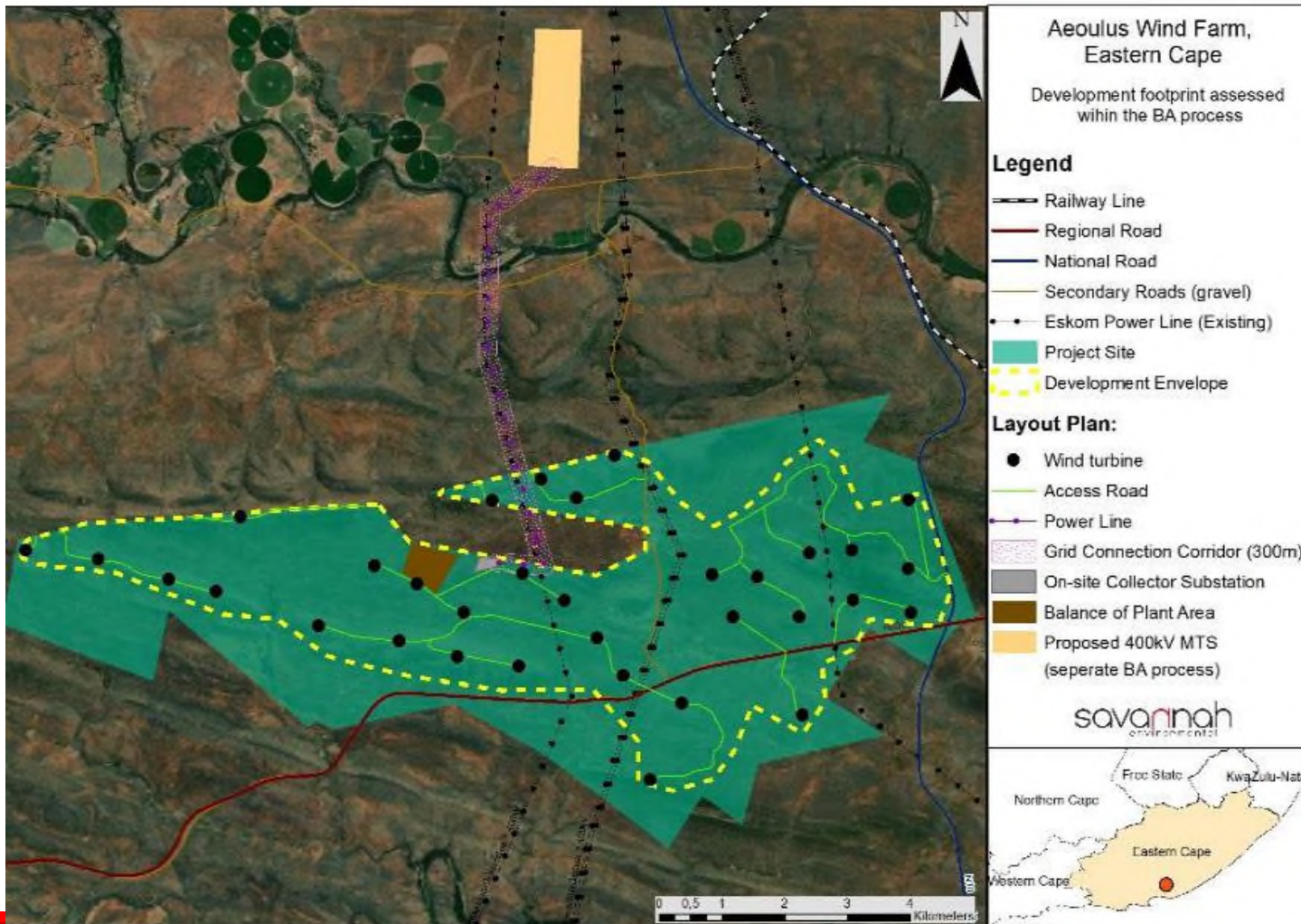
- Cluster of renewable energy projects
- Located between Somerset East and Makhanda, ~36km south of Cookhouse, within the Blue Crane Route Local Municipality, Sarah Baartman District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province
- Located in the Cookhouse REDZ and Eastern Strategic Transmission Corridors

PROPOSED LAYOUT – REDDING WIND FARM



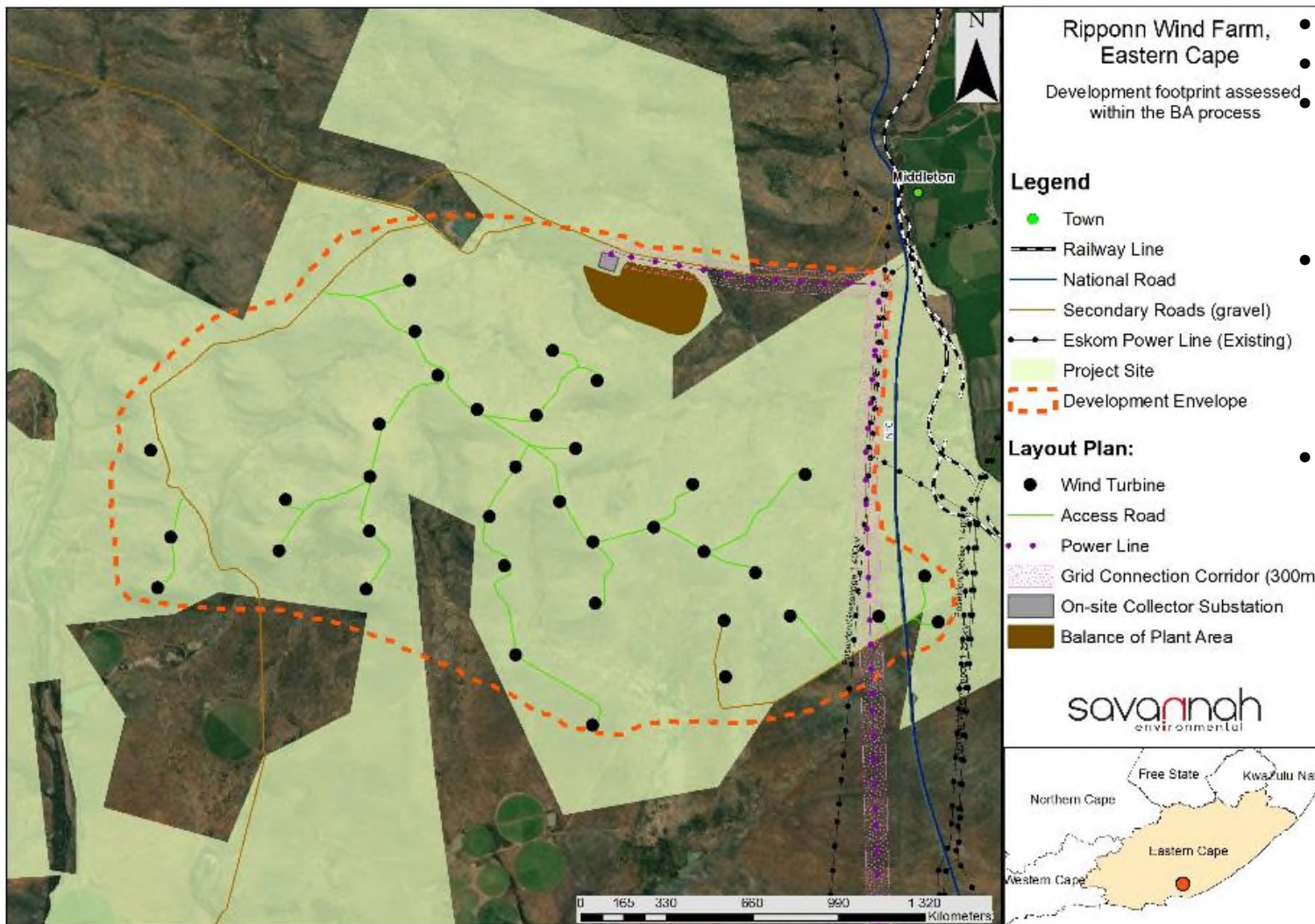
- Applicant: Redding (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 576MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 64 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings

PROPOSED LAYOUT – AEOULUS WIND FARM



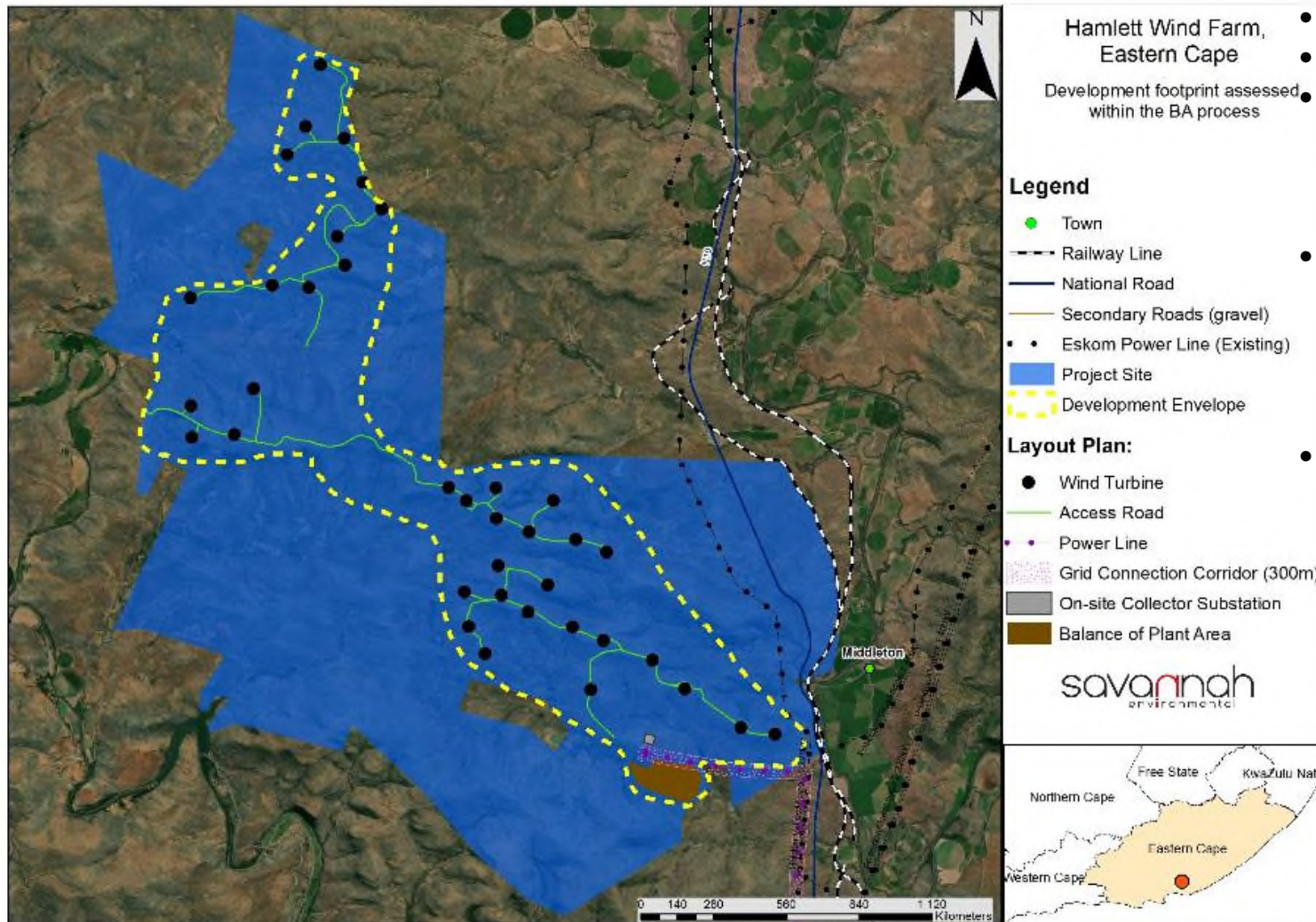
- Applicant: Aeolus (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 297MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 33 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings

PROPOSED LAYOUT – RIPPONN WIND FARM



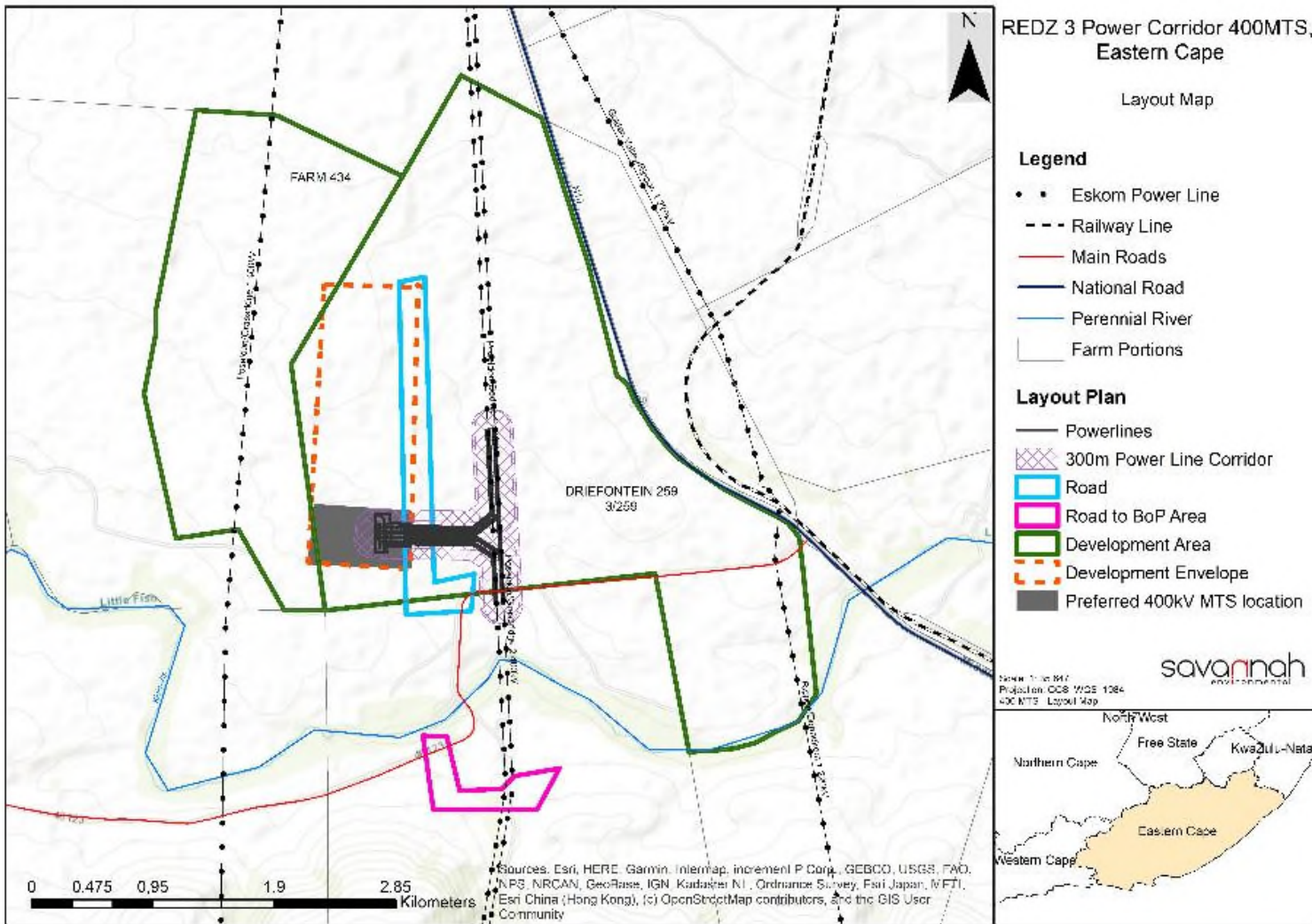
- Turbines:
 - Up to 36 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings

PROPOSED LAYOUT – HAMLETT WIND FARM



- Applicant: Hamlett (Pty) Ltd
- Contracted capacity: 333MW
- Turbines:
 - Up to 37 turbines
 - Hub height of up to 166m
 - Tip height up to 246m
- Grid:
 - 132/33kV on-site collector substation
 - 132kV overhead power line (twin turn dual circuit)
- Other Infrastructure:
 - Foundations, hardstands, temporary laydown areas, cabling, access roads, temporary concrete batching plant, temporary staff accommodation and O&M buildings

PROPOSED LAYOUT – 400 MTS



REDZ 3 Power Corridor 400MTS, Eastern Cape

Layout Map

Legend

- • Eskom Power Line
- - - Railway Line
- Main Roads
- National Road
- Perennial River
- Farm Portions

Layout Plan

- Powerlines
- ▨ 300m Power Line Corridor
- Road
- Road to BoP Area
- Development Area
- Development Envelope
- ▨ Preferred 400kV MTS location

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Scale: 1:50,000
Projection: GCS WGS 1984
400 MTS Layout Map



Applicant: Wind Relic (Pty) Ltd

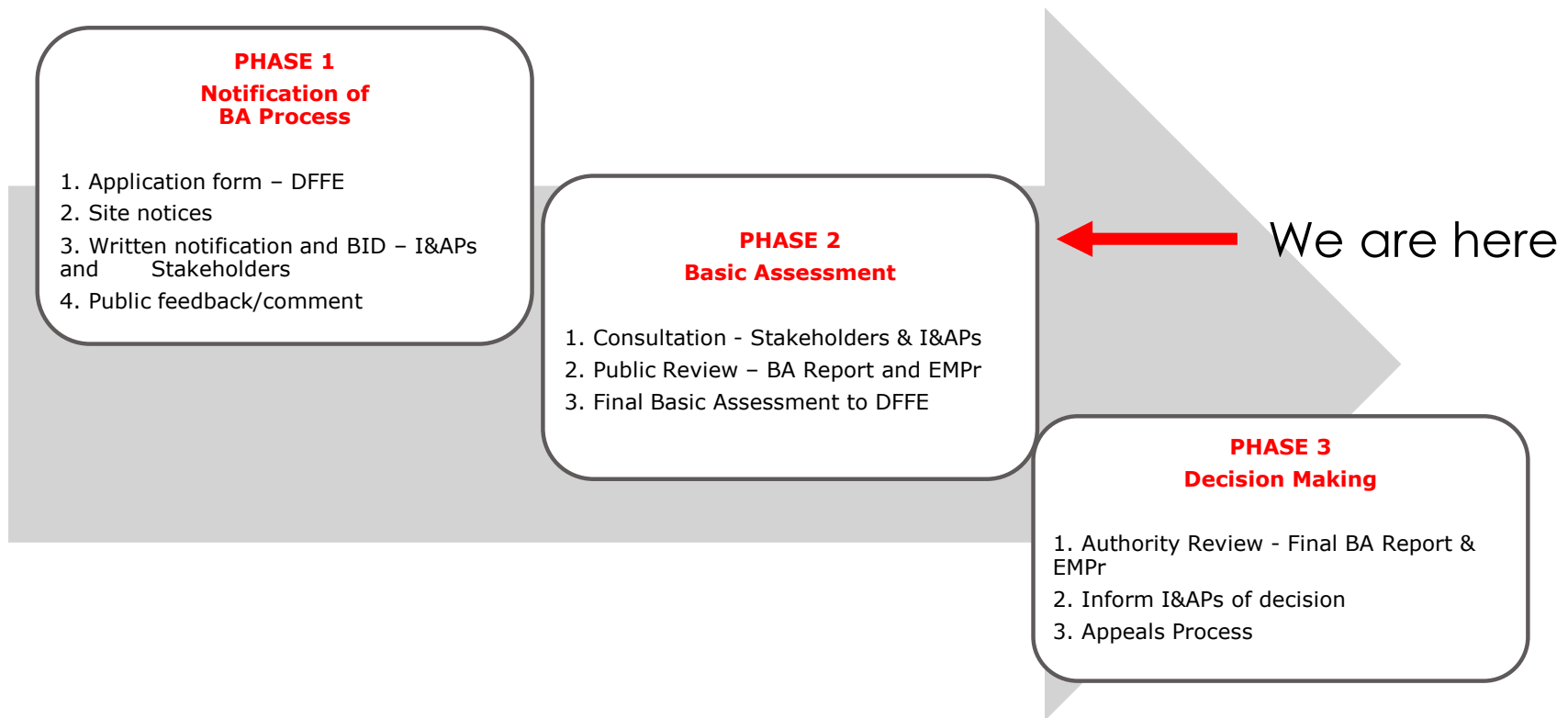
- 400kV Main Transmission Substation
- Two (2) 400kV loop-in loop-out power lines connecting to the existing Poseidon-Grassridge No.2 400kV power line and the existing Poseidon – Dedisa No.1 400kV power line
- Temporary laydown areas, temporary staff accommodation, temporary security building, temporary concrete batching plant, access roads/tracks, lighting, fencing and buildings required for operation (i.e., ablutions required for maintenance staff)

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NEED AND DESIRABILITY

- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) calls for 17GW from wind energy
- Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (2020) calls for massive investment in infrastructure, including energy
- National, local and regional policy supports development of renewable energy projects
- Wind resource available in the project site
- Securing additional power generation capacity for private off-takers
- Reduced reliance on Eskom

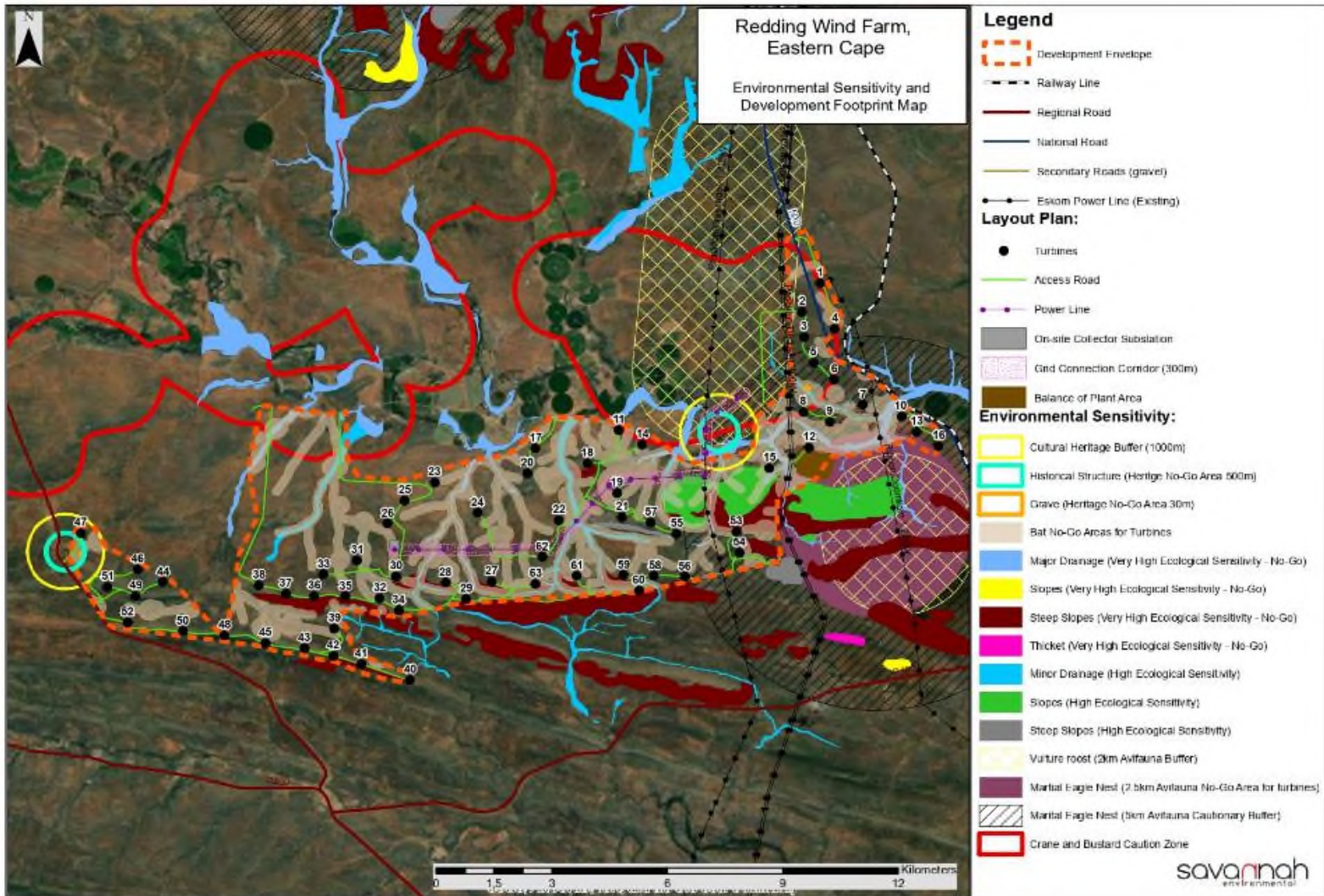
BA PROCESS & PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



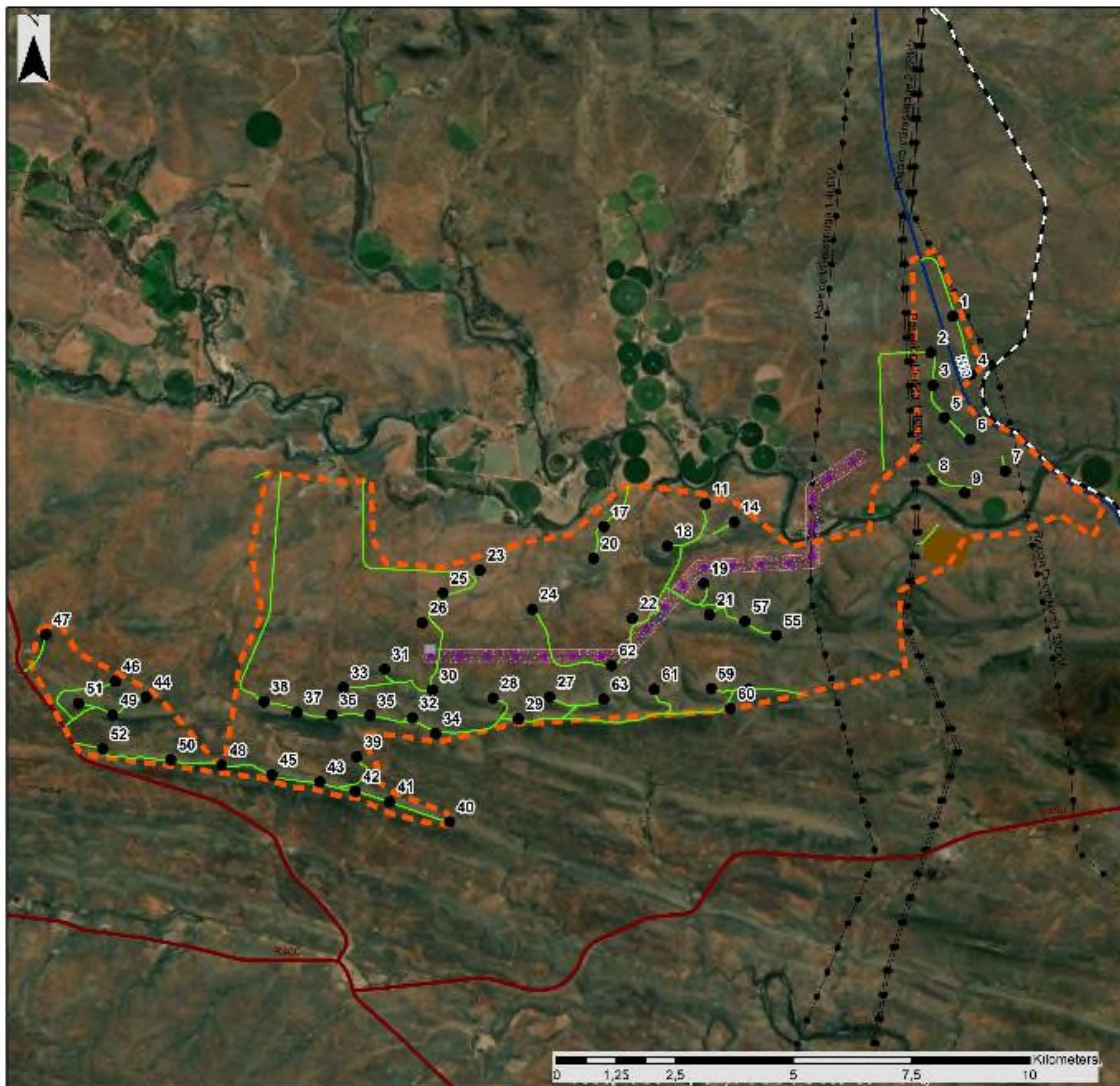
SPECIALIST STUDIES

Specialist	Field of study
Simon Todd of 3foxes Biodiversity Solutions	Terrestrial Ecology (including fauna and flora)
Adri Barkhuysen of East Cape Diverse Consultants and Dr Steve Percival of Ecology Consulting and Peer Review by Owen Davies of Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa	Avifauna (including monitoring)
Michael Brits and Mark Hodgson of Arcus Consultancy Services South Africa	Bats (including monitoring)
Dr Brian Colloty of EnviroSci	Aquatic
Andrew Husted of The Biodiversity Company	Soil, Land Use, Land Capability and Agricultural Potential
Cherene de Bruyn and Wouter Fourie of PGS Heritage, Elize Butler of Banzai Environmental	Heritage (including archaeology, palaeontology and cultural landscape)
Morné de Jager of Enviro Acoustic Research (EAR)	Noise
Lourens du Plessis of LOGIS	Visual
Matthew Keeley of Urban Econ	Socio-economic
A Johnson of JG Africa	Traffic

ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES – REDDING WEF



- Site classified as an ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers recommended
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers recommended:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base



**Redding Wind Farm,
Eastern Cape**
Optimised Development Footprint
Map

Legend

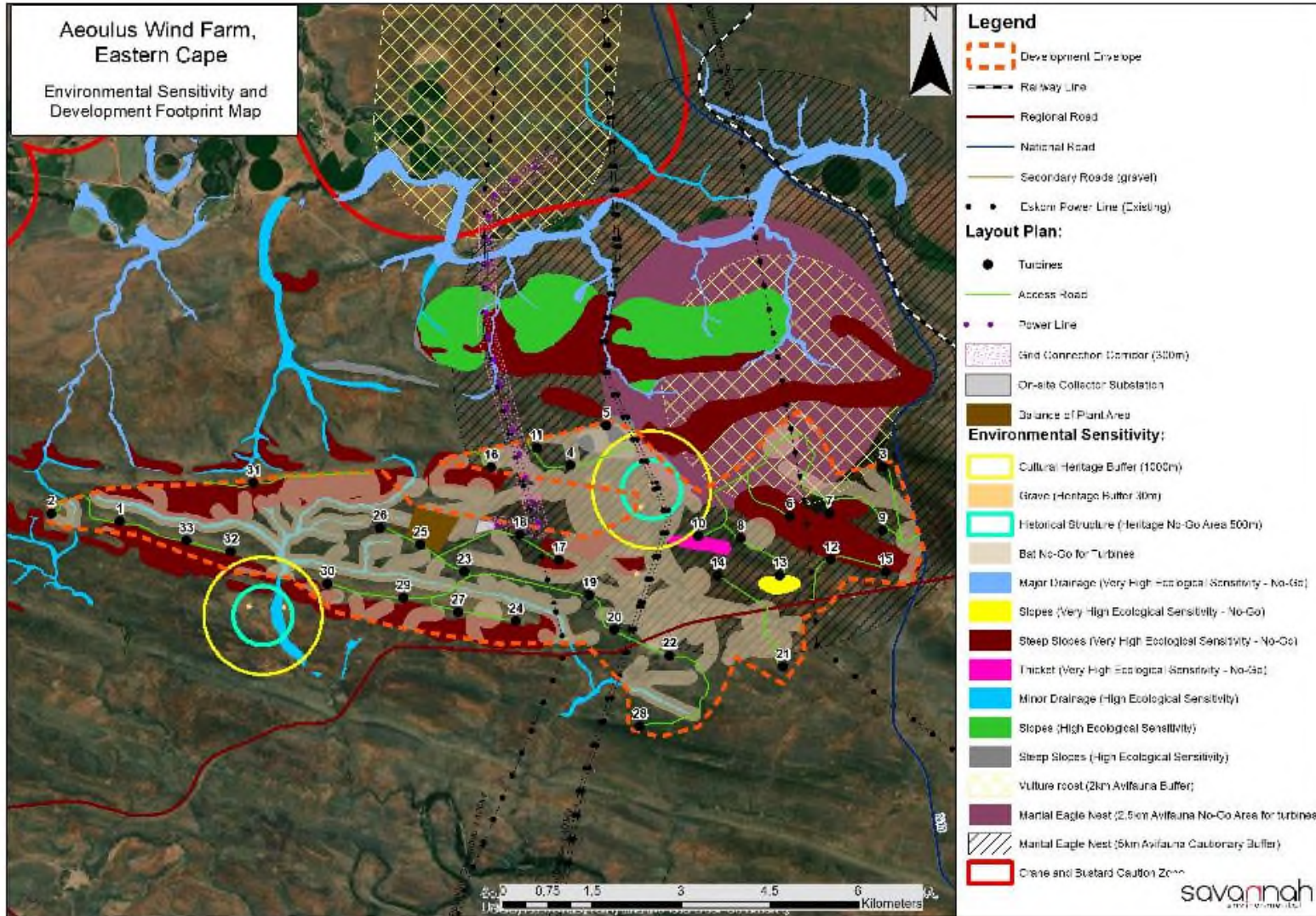
- - - Railway Line
- Regional Road
- National Road
- Secondary Roads (gravel)
- Eskom Power Line (Existing)
- Development Envelope

Layout Plan:

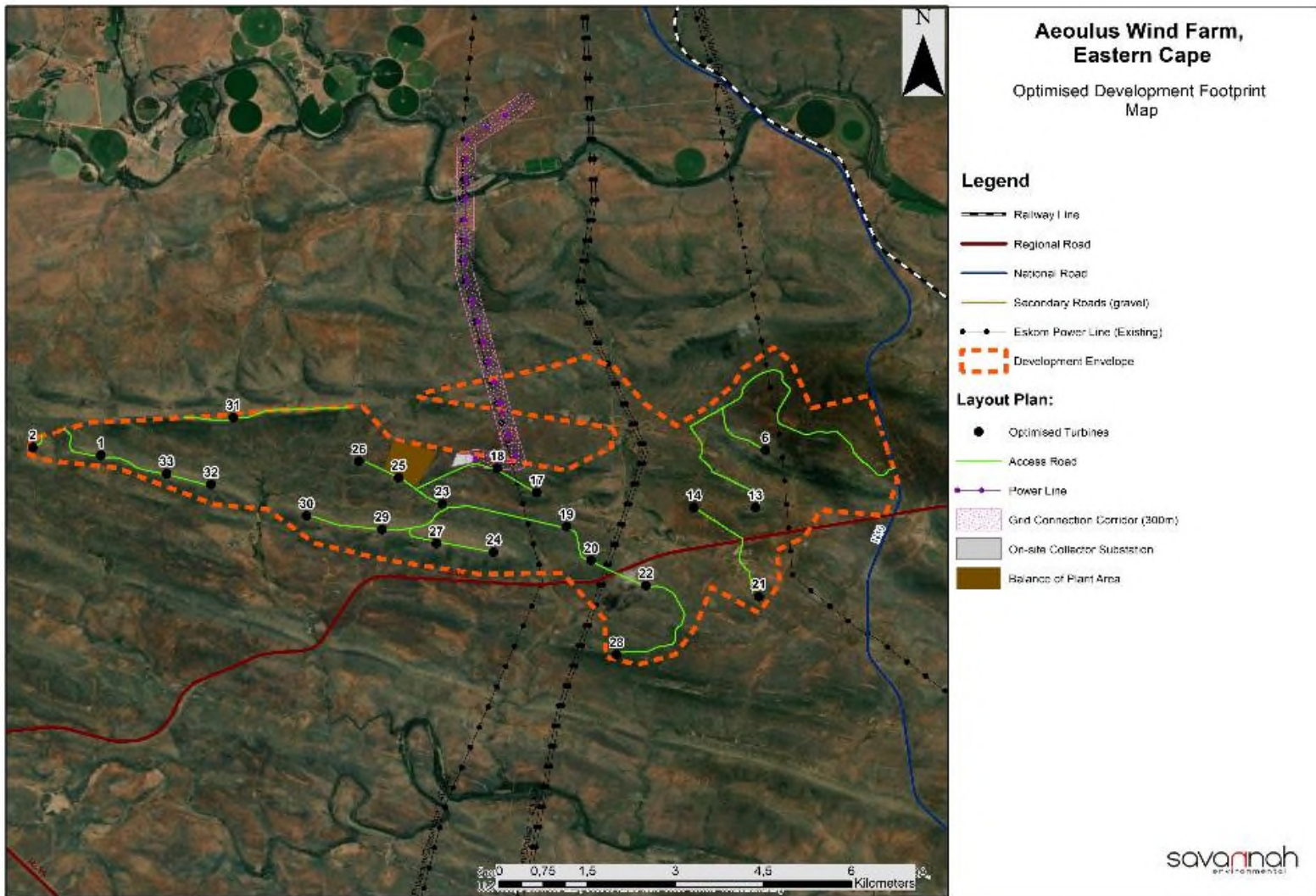
- Optimised Turbines
- Access Road
- Power Line
- On-site Collector Substation
- Grid Connection Corridor (300m)
- Balance of Plant Area

- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 8 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - turbine numbers 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 53, 54 and 56
- Optimised layout includes 56 turbines

ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES – AEOULUS WEF

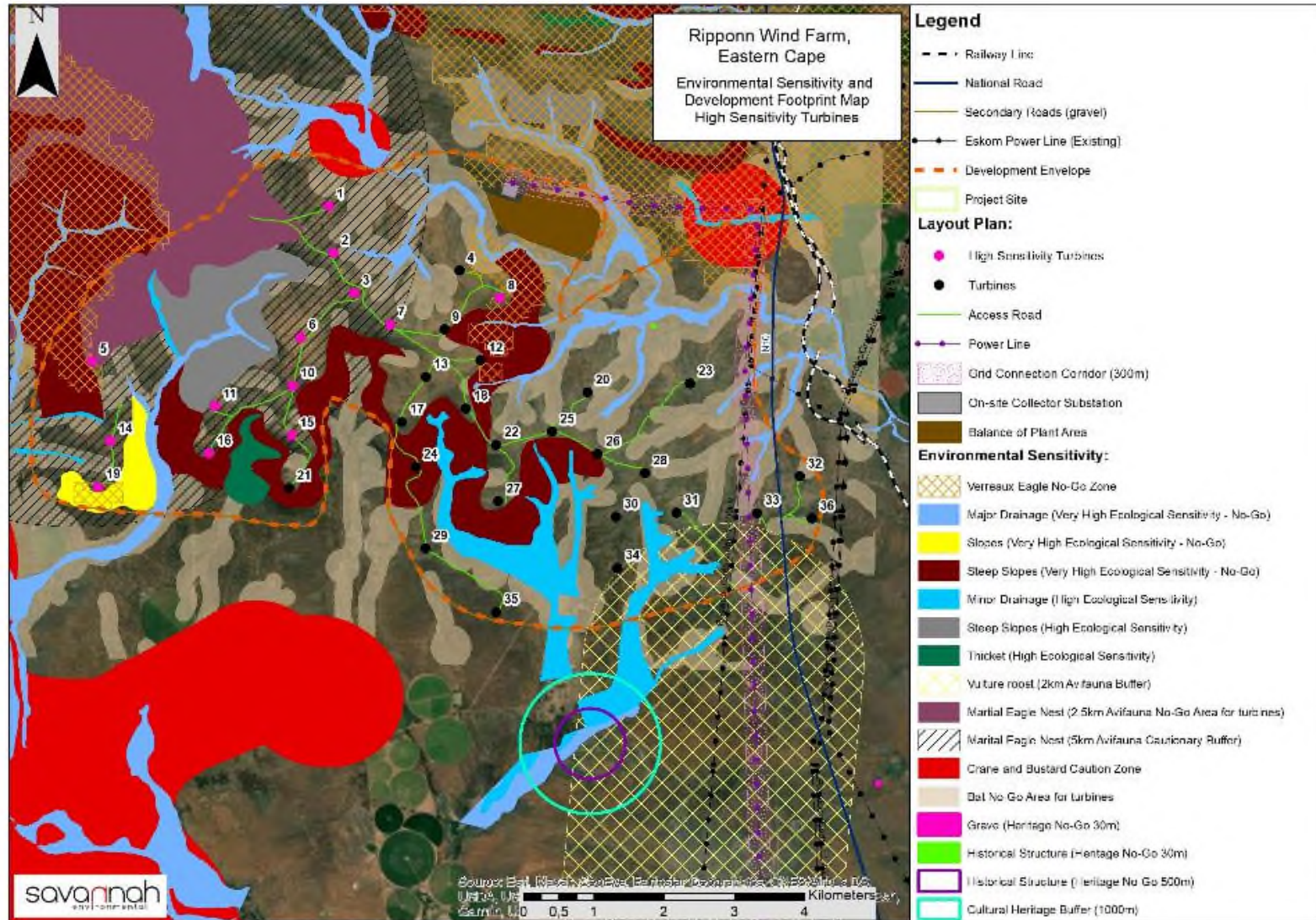


- Site classified as an ESA with single area of CBA 1
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base

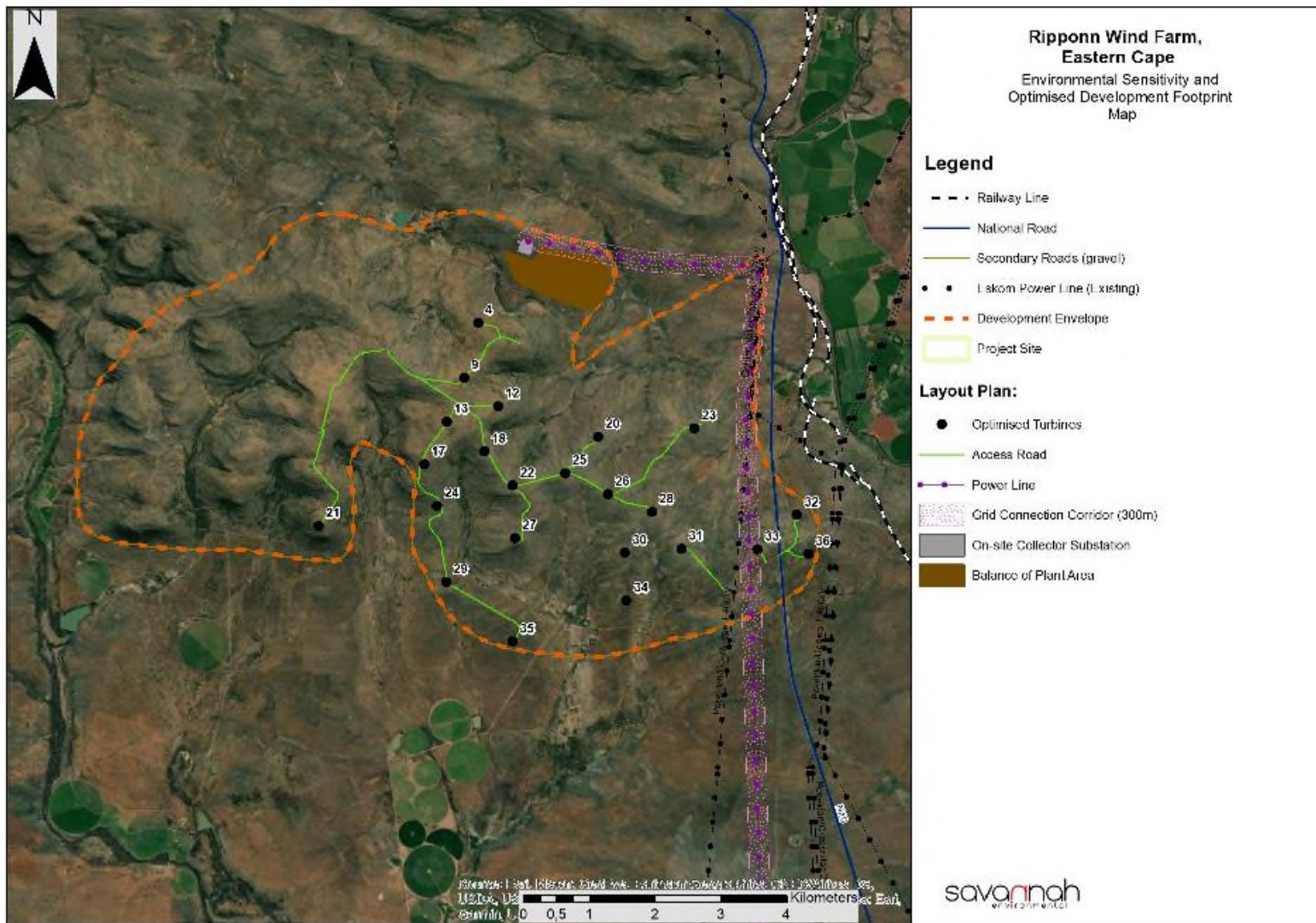


- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 12 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16
- Optimised layout includes 21 turbines

ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES – RIPPONN WEF

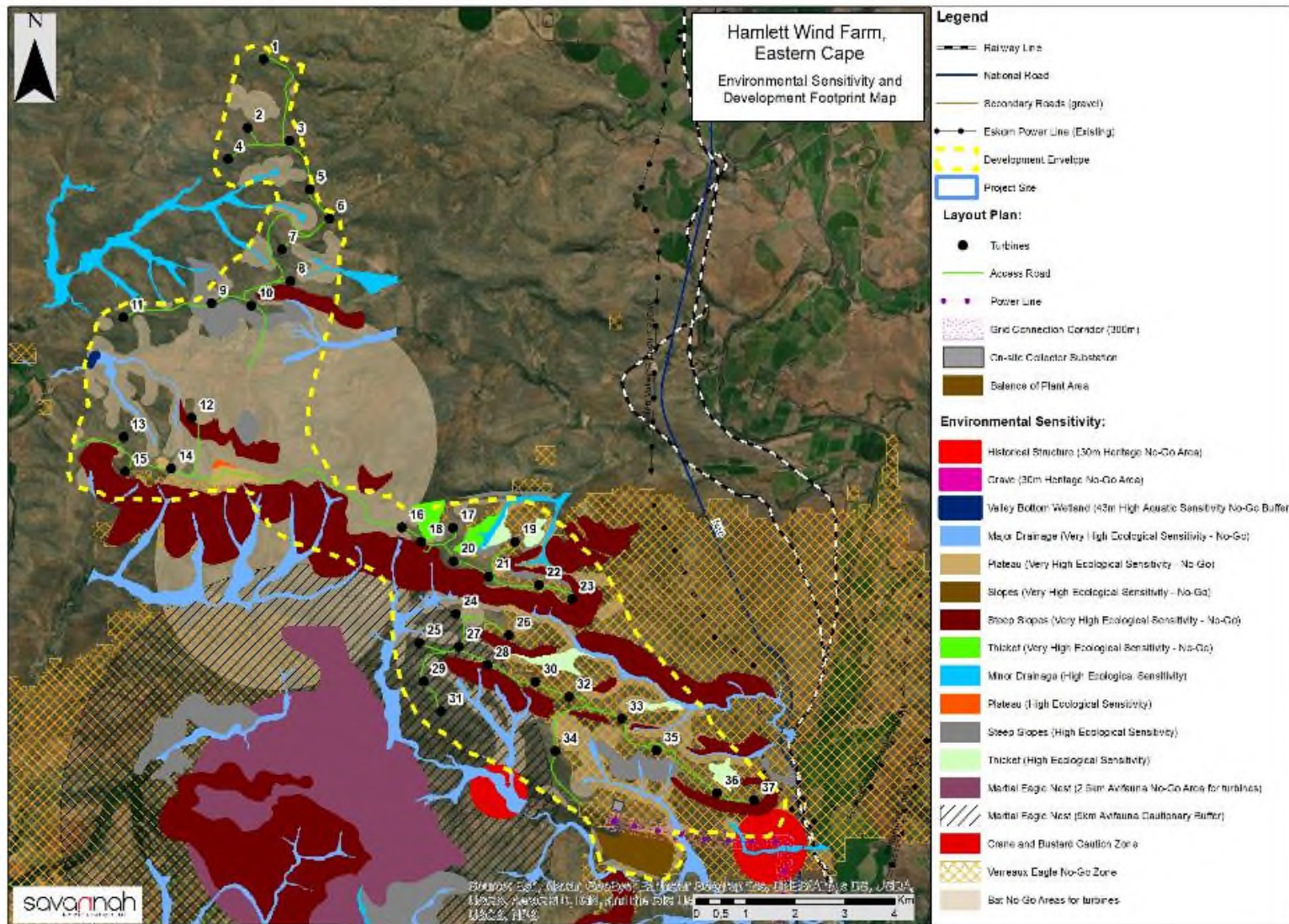


- Site classified as CBA2 & ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Verreux's Eagle nests: 1.5km no go and 3km cautionary buffer
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base

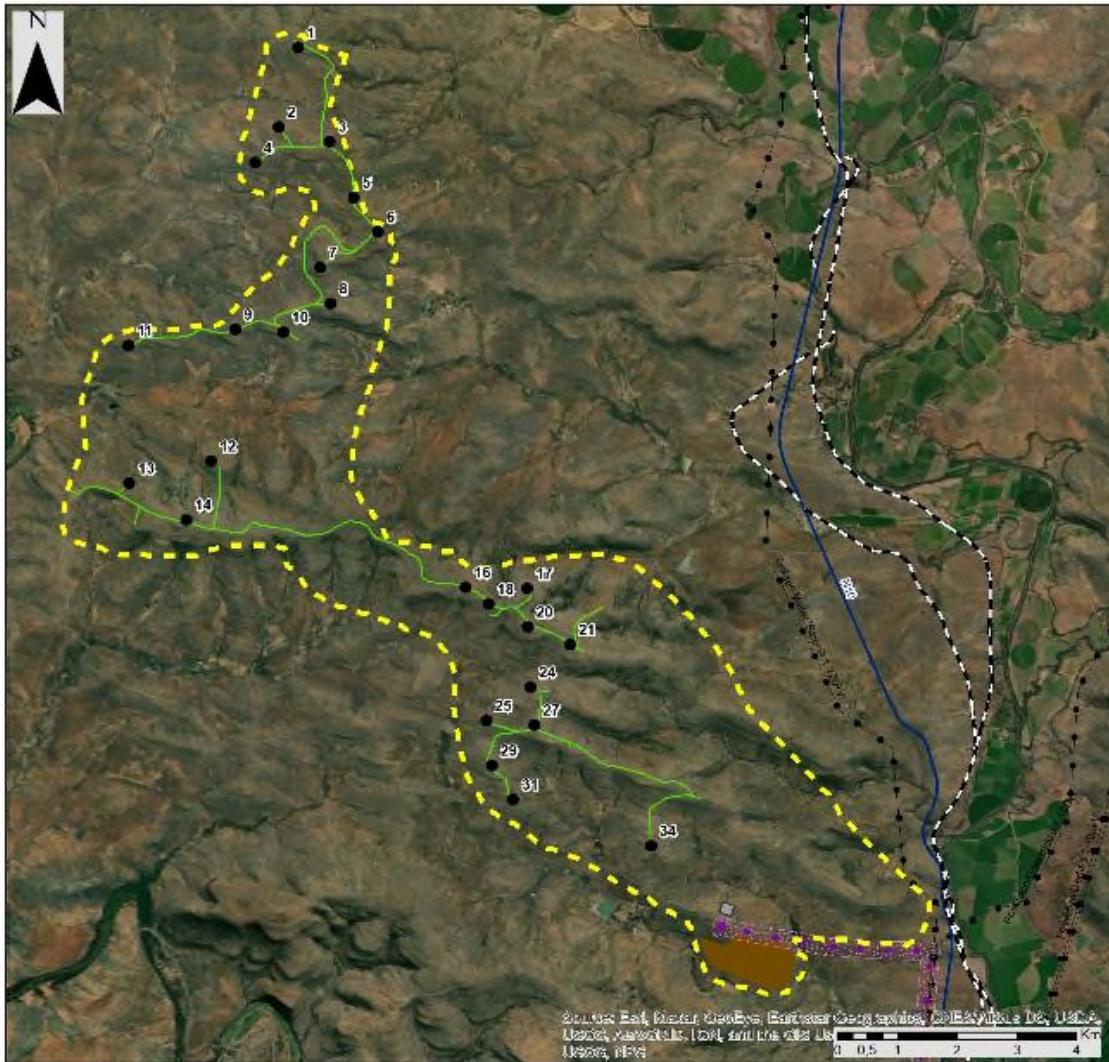


- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 13 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Verreaux's Eagle and Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine number 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 19
- Optimised layout includes 23 turbines

ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES – HAMLETT WEF



- Site classified as CBA1, CBA2 & ESA
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 1000m from historical farmsteads
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds
- Avifauna buffers
 - Verreaux's Eagle nests: 1.5km no go and 3km cautionary buffer
 - Martial Eagle nests: 2.5km no go and 5km cautionary buffer
 - Cape Vulture roost: 2km
- Bat buffers:
 - drainage areas - 100m to blade tip
 - Tunnel roost entrance - 2.5km
 - All other features - 260m to turbine base



Hamlett Wind Farm, Eastern Cape

Optimised Development Footprint
Map

Legend

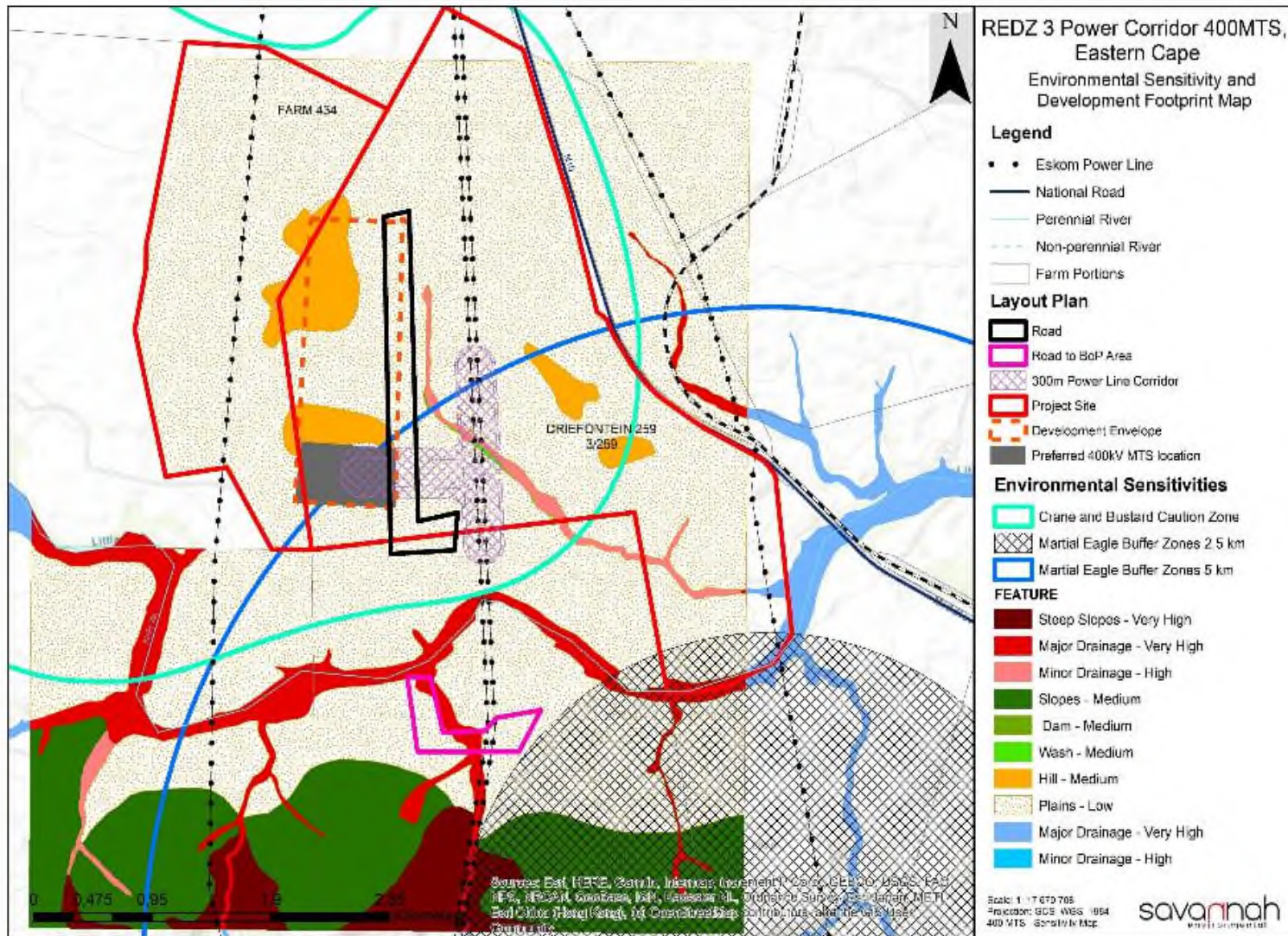
- - - Railway Line
- National Road
- Secondary Roads (gravel)
- • Eskom Power Line (Existing)
- Development Envelope

Layout Plan:

- Optimised Turbines
- Access Roads
- Power Line
- On-site Collector Corridor (300m)
- On-site Collector Substation
- Balance of Plant Area

- Avifauna study recommended exclusion of 12 turbines from layout in order to avoid high Verreaux's Eagle and Martial Eagle sensitivity areas
 - Turbine number 15, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 37
- Optimised layout includes 25 turbines

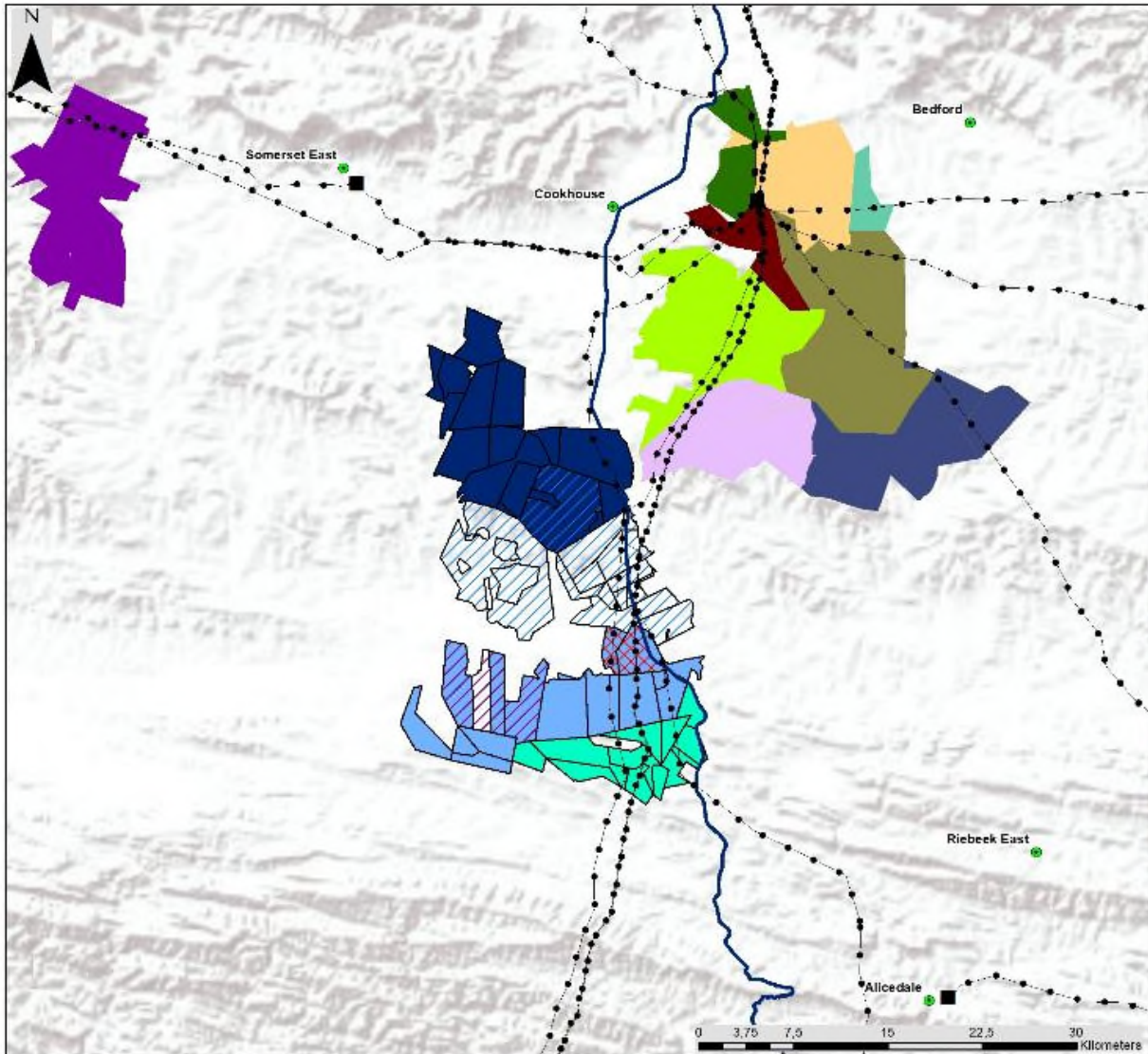
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES – MTS AND POWER LINES



- Site classified as ESA with some CBA areas located to the north of the site
- No sensitive aquatic features impacted
- Heritage features:
 - 30m from historical farmstead
 - 30-meter no-go-buffer - Graves and Burial grounds

IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Specialist Field	Impact Significance (incl. mitigation)	
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase
Ecology	Medium and Low	Low
Aquatic Ecology	Low	Low
Avifauna	Medium and Low	Low
Bats	Low	Low
Land Use, Soil & Agriculture	Medium and Low	Medium and Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Cultural Landscape	High	High
Noise	Low	Low
Visual	Medium	High, Medium and Low
Socio-Economic	Positive Impacts: High and Medium	Positive Impacts: High and Medium
	Negative Impacts: Medium and Low	Negative Impacts: Medium and Low
Traffic	Low	Minimal



Development of a Cluster of Renewable Energy Facilities, Eastern Cape

Cumulative Map - Western Section

Legend

- Town
- Eskom Substation (Existing)
- Eskom Power Line (Existing)
- National Roads

- Operational:**
- Nxuba WEF
- Amakhala Emoyeni Phase 1
- Cookhouse WEF
- Nojoli Wind Facility Area
- Golden Valley- Phase 1

- Authorised:**
- Highlands Wind Energy Facilities (3 phases)
- Golden Valley Project-Phase 2
- Msengi Emoyeni (Phase 2)
- Izidluli Emoyeni (Phase 3)

- In Process:**
- ▨ 400kV MTS
- ▨ Solaris Fields and Sun Garden Solar
- ▨ Ripponn Wind Farm
- Hamlett Wind Farm
- Redding Wind Farm
- Aeolus Wind Farm

Scale: 1:4 000 000
 Projection: GCS_Australian_Mercator_1954
 Ref: Wind Role - Cumulative Map 11/05/2020



CUMULATIVE IMPACTS RESULTS

Specialist Field	Cumulative Impact Significance	
	Overall significance of impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	Cumulative significance of impact of the project and other projects in the area
Ecology	Low	Medium
Aquatic Ecology	Low	Medium
Avifauna	Low	Medium
Bats	Medium and Low	Medium
Land Use, Soil & Agriculture	Low	Low
Heritage	Low	Low
Cultural Landscape	High	High
Noise	Low	Low
Visual	High	High
Socio-Economic	Positive impacts: High and Medium	Positive impacts: High and Medium
	Negative impacts: Medium and Low	Negative impacts: Medium and Low
Traffic	Without Mitigation: Medium and Low	With Mitigation: Low

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Projects are well aligned with the national, provincial and local policy framework
- From a biodiversity perspective, location of infrastructure considered acceptable
- Optimised layouts proposed ensure that all aquatic, avifauna and bat sensitivities identified are avoided and recommended buffer areas are honoured
- Where impacts could not be avoided, appropriate mitigation has been proposed to minimise impacts & included in project EMPs

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Socio-economic and visual impacts of the proposed wind farms on the surrounding areas expected to be negative
- Benefits of the projects are expected to occur at a national, regional and local level
- Costs to the environment at a site-specific level have been largely limited through the layout optimization
- The benefits of the project are expected to partially offset the localised environmental costs of the wind farm
- Based on the conclusions of the specialist studies, it is concluded that the development of the projects will not result in unacceptable environmental impacts (subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures).

WAY FORWARD

(Nicolene Venter)

WAY FORWARD

- Basic Assessment Reports:
 - Redding WEF, Aeolus WEF, 400kV Main Transmission Substation (MTS)
03 September 2021 – 19 October 2021
 - Basic Assessment Reports: Hamlett WEF and Ripponn WEF
10 September 2021 – 26 October 2021
- Reports available on Savannah Environmental website
- Our Public Participation team is available to answer any questions on the development and register you as an I&AP so that you can receive important project information as it becomes available
- Final BA Reports to be submitted to DFFE for decision-making

WHO TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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COMMUNITY AND OCCUPIERS CONSULTATION

ONE-ON-ONE CONSULTATION ON PROPERTIES

FARM ONE: 12/10/2021

Land owner: Chris Greeff

RESPONSE FROM THE LAND OCCUPERS

The farm workers stated that having wind farms installed on the farm will be an advantage to them, since they only rely on solar energy, which is sometimes not sufficient. For example, sometimes they are forced to sleep early because the stored solar energy runs out while they are still watching television for example. They can't keep frozen food because it easy gets spoiled. There are people who live with their partners on the farms that are not working who might benefit from the jobs that will be created by the construction of the wind turbines. There wasn't any positive interest with the introduction of a Solar system as they currently have it, which they reported to be not sufficient as it relies on sunlight. One of the questions that was asked was whether people who live in the locations near the farms would be eligible to apply for the jobs as most people are not working in their surroundings.

FARM TWO: 13/10/2021

Land owners: Jimmy and Andrew Truter

RESPONSE FROM THE LAND OCCUPERS:

Both Jimmy and Andrew use same labors as it is 1 big farm, separated into two portions. The land occupiers were concerned about what documents or selection criteria is required in order to be employed during the construction of the wind turbines. The major concerns raised are listed below:

- They also raised a concern of whether there will be enough space for livestock to move around the farm area when the wind farms are installed.
- Is there any possible danger that the height of the turbines can cause, the height from ground?
- Are there any dangers of moving near it, what is the safest foot print that a person can be near it?
- When are they planning to be constructed (possible dates)?
- Can the family member of the farm employee be considered to work for the upcoming project even if he is residing in any town?
- Is it only people from Sarah Baartman that are considered?

FARM THREE: 14/10/2021

Land owner: Boet Greeff

RESPONSE FROM THE LAND OCCUPIERS

The farm workers did not have any questions. However, when we asked them if they perhaps know of any people around the farm that are not working, they responded to say there are two women that stay in the farm, whom that are married to two of the farm workers and are not working. So, this project can be beneficial to them. They also stated that they are happy for the wind farms to be established as the load shedding will be minimal.