PRE- APPLICATION MEETINGS

environmental affairs
Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Chief Directorate: Integrated Environmental Authorisations

Request for pre-application meeting

The information below is required to assist the Department to process your request for a pre-application meeting. All fields are compulsory. Please note that the proposed date and time will be confirmed prior to the meeting. This form must be submitted prior to lodging an application where a pre-application meeting is required. This form must be submitted prior to the lodging of an application and at least one (1) month prior to the requested meeting date. Note that the EAP is required to submit minutes of the meeting to the Department for approval as per the timeframes agreed to in the meeting. The Department reserves the right to refuse the pre application meeting based on the information provided in this request.

Any queries related to this form may be addressed to eiaadmin@environment.gov.za

Please submit the completed signed form in one of the following ways:

(1) **Post:**

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

(2) **Hand Deliver:**

Department of Environmental Affairs
Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Arcadia
Pretoria

(3) **E-mail:**

EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

APPLICANT AND EAP INFORMATION

Company Name	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd	
Applicant Name	Davin Loudon Chown	
Postal Address	39 De Villiers Road Kommetjie Western Cape 7975	
Telephone Number	Work: -	Cell: 083-460-3898
Fax Number	086-689-0583	Email: davin@genesis-eco.com

EAP	Savannah Environmental	
Contact Person	Karen Jodas	
Postal Address	PO Box 148, Sunninghill, 2157	
Telephone Number	Work: 011-656-3237	Cell: 082-655-1935
Fax Number	086-684-0547	Email: karen@savannahsa.com

MEETING DETAILS

Purpose of the meeting request	The applicant seeks to make Application for Environmental Authorisation for two adjacent wind farms, to be located within Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (i.e. Springbok Focus Area). The pre-application meeting will provide an opportunity for the Applicant to explain the details of their planned wind farm projects to the Department, and enable all parties to fully understand the background and details of the project. The meeting will enable the EAP to define the planned Basic Assessment processes for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm projects, and will provide DEA with an opportunity to provide input regarding their specific requirements and expectations for the Basic Assessment processes for wind farm applications within the REDZ. The purpose of the meeting is, therefore, to provide the opportunity for all parties to be made aware of the process to be followed in applying for environmental authorisation for a large-scale project in a REDZ, where such Applications are now subject to a Basic Assessment process (as formally gazetted on 16 February 2018 (in GN113 and GN114), as well as the DEA's specific requirements for wind farm applications within a REDZ.	
Applicant Category	Application by Parastatal	
	Organ of State	
	Private Individual/Parties	**X**

Application type	Application for EA	X	Application for integrated EA	
Preferred meeting date and time	Provide three suggested dates and times (note that the Department requires at least a month due to logistical arrangements)			
1: Thursday 03 May 2018	10h00		11h00	
2: Thursday 10 May 2018	10h00		11h00	
3: Friday 11 May 2018	10h00		11h00	
4: Tuesday 15 May 2018	10h00		11h00	
Duration of the meeting	1 Hour			
Estimated number of people attending meeting	Four people			

Please attach a proposed agenda as **Appendix 1**. If the Applicant or EAP intends to discuss several projects in one meeting, an agenda must be drafted for each proposed project and the project details for each project. Please note that a detailed agenda is required.

PROJECT DETAIL:

Wind Farm	**Namas Wind Farm**	**Zonnequa Wind Farm**
Project Description	Namas Wind Farm and associated infrastructure on a site located south east of Kleinzee in the Northern Cape Province.	Zonnequa Wind Farm and associated infrastructure on a site located south east of Kleinzee in the Northern Cape Province.
Indicate if any screening has taken place on site	Yes, a fatal flaw assessment was undertaken for the site in March 2017.	Yes, a fatal flaw assessment was undertaken for the site in March 2017.
Physical Address where the development will take place	Portion 3 of the farm Rooivlei 327 Remaining Extent of the farm Rooivlei 327 Portion 4 of the farm Zonnekwa 328 Portion 3 of the farm Zonnekwa 328	Portion 1 of the farm Zonnequa 328 Remaining Extent of the farm Zonnekwa 326
Farm name(s)/ Erf No	Portion 3 of the farm Rooivlei 327 Remaining Extent of the farm Rooivlei 327 Portion 4 of the farm Zonnekwa 328 Portion 3 of the farm Zonnekwa 328	Portion 1 of the farm Zonnequa 328 Remaining Extent of the farm Zonnekwa 326
Local Municipality	Nama Khoi Local Municipality	Nama Khoi Local Municipality
District Municipality	Namakwa District Municipality	Namakwa District Municipality
Reason for applying with DEA as the competent authority (in terms of Section 24C of NEMA)	In terms of GN779 of 1 July 2016, the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) has been determined as the competent authority for all projects which relate to the IRP 2010 and any updates thereto.	In terms of GN779 of 1 July 2016, the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) has been determined as the competent authority for all projects which relate to the IRP 2010 and any updates thereto.

PROVIDE A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIALLY LISTED ACTIVITIES THAT IS OR MAY BE APPLICABLE TO THE PROJECT

The listed activities included are relevant for both the Namas and Zonnequa Wind Farm projects (and not repeated here)

Listed activity as described in GN R. 983, GN R. 984 and GN R.985	Description of project activity that may trigger the listed activity
e.g. GN R.983 Item XX(x): The development of bridge exceeding 100 square metres in size within a watercourse	***e.g. A bridge measuring 110 square metres will be constructed within the watercourse***
GN 327, Item 11 (i): The development of facilities or infrastructure for the transmission and distribution of electricity – (i) outside urban areas or industrial complexes with a capacity of more than 33 but less than 275 kilovolts.	The wind farm will require the construction of a 132kV power line and an on-site substation to connect the facility to the national grid.
GN 327, Item 12 (ii)(a)(c): The development of – (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100 square meters or more; where such development occurs- (a) within a watercourse; or (c) within 32 meters of a watercourse, measured from the edge of a watercourse	The wind farm will include the construction of infrastructure within a watercourse and/or within 32m of a watercourse.
GN 327, Item 19: The infilling or depositing of any material of more than 10 cubic metres into, or the dredging, excavation, removal or moving of soil, sand, shells, shell grit, pebbles or rock of more than 10 cubic metres from a watercourse.	The upgrade or construction of access roads will require material being deposited into or removed from watercourses.
GN 327, Item 24 (ii): The development of a road- (ii) with a reserve wider than 13,5 meters, or where no reserve exists where the road is wider than 8 metres	The construction of roads with a width of more than 8m will be required for the wind farm
GN 327, Item 28 (ii): Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes of afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and where such development: (ii) will occur outside an urban area, where the total land to be developed is bigger than 1 hectare.	The development footprint for the wind farm (infrastructure and associated areas) will cover an area greater than 1 hectare on land currently used for agriculture.
GN 327, Item 56 (ii): The widening of a road by more than 6 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre – (ii) where no reserve exists, where the existing road is wider than 8 metres	Existing roads will need to be upgraded, which will include the widening of the roads for the wind farm.
GN 325, Item 1: The development of facilities or infrastructure for the generation of electricity from a renewable resource where the electricity output	The wind farm will generate an electricity output of more than 20MW. The wind farm will have a contracted capacity of up to 140MW.

is 20 megawatts or more.	
GN 325, Item 15: The clearance of an area of 20 hectares or more of indigenous vegetation	The development footprint of the wind farm will cover an area greater than 20 hectares and require the clearance of indigenous vegetation.
GN 324, Item 4(g)(ii): The development of a road wider than 4 metres with a reserve less than 13,5 metres - (g) in the Northern Cape; (ii) Outside Urban Areas	The construction of a road wider than 4m will be required for the wind farm located in the Northern Cape and outside of an urban area.
GN 324, Item 10(g)(iii): The development and related operation of facilities or infrastructure for the storage, or storage and handling of a dangerous good, where such storage occurs in containers with a combined capacity of 30 but not exceeding 80 cubic meters – (g) in the Northern Cape; (iii) Outside Urban Areas	Dangerous goods of more than $30m^3$, but less than $80m^3$, will be stored and handled during the construction and operation of the wind farm.
GN 324, Item 12(g)(ii): The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation; (g) in the Northern Cape; (ii) within critical biodiversity areas identified in bioregional plans.	Indigenous vegetation of more than $300m^2$ will need to be cleared for the development footprint of the wind farm in the Northern Cape within critical biodiversity areas as per the bioregional plan for the Province.
GN 324, Item 14(ii)(a)(c)(g)(ii): The development of- (ii) infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 10 square meters or more; where such development occurs – (a) within a watercourse; or (c) within 32 meters of a watercourse, measured form the edge of a watercourse; (g) in the Northern Cape; (ii) Outside Urban Areas;	The wind farm will include the construction of infrastructure within a watercourse and/or within 32m of a watercourse in the Northern Cape Province and outside of an urban area.
GN 324, Item 18(g)(ii): The widening of a road by more than 4 metres, or the lengthening of a road by more than 1 kilometre – (g) in the Northern Cape; (ii) Outside Urban Areas	Existing roads will need to be upgraded, which will include the widening of the roads for the wind farm located in the Northern Cape and outside urban areas.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IF ANY (ATTACH IF SEPARATE DOCUMENTS):

No additional information is required to be provided at this time.

APPENDIX 1
PROPOSED AGENDA

Namas Wind Farm

Item No	Agenda item
1.	Introduction to the Applicant, the project development team and appointed EAP
2.	Background to Namas Wind Farm project
2.1	Nature and extent of proposed project
2.2	Rationale for the proposed project on the proposed site
2.3	Consideration of findings from specialist input already undertaken for the site
2.4	Bird and bat monitoring programmes
3.	Basic Assessment process and associated timeline, including consideration of the REDZ
4.	DEA comments
4.1	DEA comments regarding planned BA process
4.2	Defining DEA requirements for the BA process in a REDZ for a wind farm application
4.3	Need for a DEA site inspection and timing of this site visit
5.	Way forward and closure

Zonnequa Wind Farm

Item No	Agenda item
1.	Introduction to the Applicant, the project development team and appointed EAP
2.	Background to Zonnequa Wind Farm project
2.1	Nature and extent of proposed project
2.2	Rationale for the proposed project on the proposed site
2.3	Consideration of findings from specialist input already undertaken for the site
2.4	Bird and bat monitoring programmes
3.	Basic Assessment process and associated timeline, including consideration of the REDZ
4.	DEA comments
4.1	DEA comments regarding planned BA process
4.2	Defining DEA requirements for the BA process in a REDZ for a wind farm application
4.3	Need for a DEA site inspection and timing of this site visit
5.	Way forward and closure

APPENDIX 2
LOCALITY MAP FOR THE NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM PROJECT SITES

Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm, Northern Cape

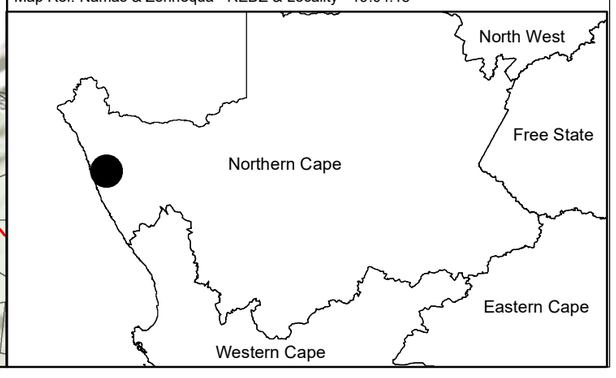
Locality Map considering the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ)

Legend

- Town
- Eskom substation
- Eskom power line
- Regional road
- Main road
- Perrenial river
- Non-perennial river
- Farm Portions
- Zonnequa Wind Farm Project Site
- Namas Wind Farm Project Site
- REDZ 8 - Springbok

savannah environmental

Scale: 1:240 226
Projection: LO17
Map Ref: Namas & Zonnequa - REDZ & Locality - 19.04.18



VENUE: DEA, PRETORIA
DATE: 14 MAY 2018
TIME: ~09:30

RE: NAMAS & 20NNEQUA WIND FARM
PRE-APPLIC MTG'S

environmental affairs
Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME	ORGANISATION	TELEPHONE	E-MAIL ADDRESS	SIGNATURE
1. ADIKA RAMBALLY	DEA	012 399 9386	ARambally@environment.gov.za	Rambally
2. Karen Jodas	Savannah Env.	011 656 3237	karen@savannahsa.com	
3. DAVIN CHOWN	GENESIS ECOENERGY	0834003898	davin@genesis-eco.com	
4. Lisa Opperman	Savannah Environ	084 920 3111	lisa.o@savannahsa.com	
5. Mahlatse Shukane	DEA	0123994417	mshukane@environment.gov.za	
6. Conrad Agenbach	DEA	0123999403	cagenbach@"	
7. HERMAN ALBERTS	DEA	0123999371	HAlberts@environment.gov.za	
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM NEAR KLEINSEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Pre-Application Meeting

14 May 2018

savannah environmental

MEETING AGENDA

1. Introduction to the applicant, the project development team and appointed EAP
2. Background to the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm projects
   - *2.1 Nature and extent of the proposed projects*
   - *2.2 Rationale for the proposed projects on the site*
   - *2.3 Consideration of findings from specialist studies already undertaken for this area – bird and bat monitoring and ecology*
3. Basic Assessment process and associated timeline, including consideration of the REDZ
4. DEA comments
   - *4.1 DEA comments regarding the planned BA process*
   - *4.2 Defining DEA requirements for the BA process in a REDZ for a wind farm application*
   - *4.3 Need for a DEA site inspection and timing of this site visit*
5. Way forward and closure

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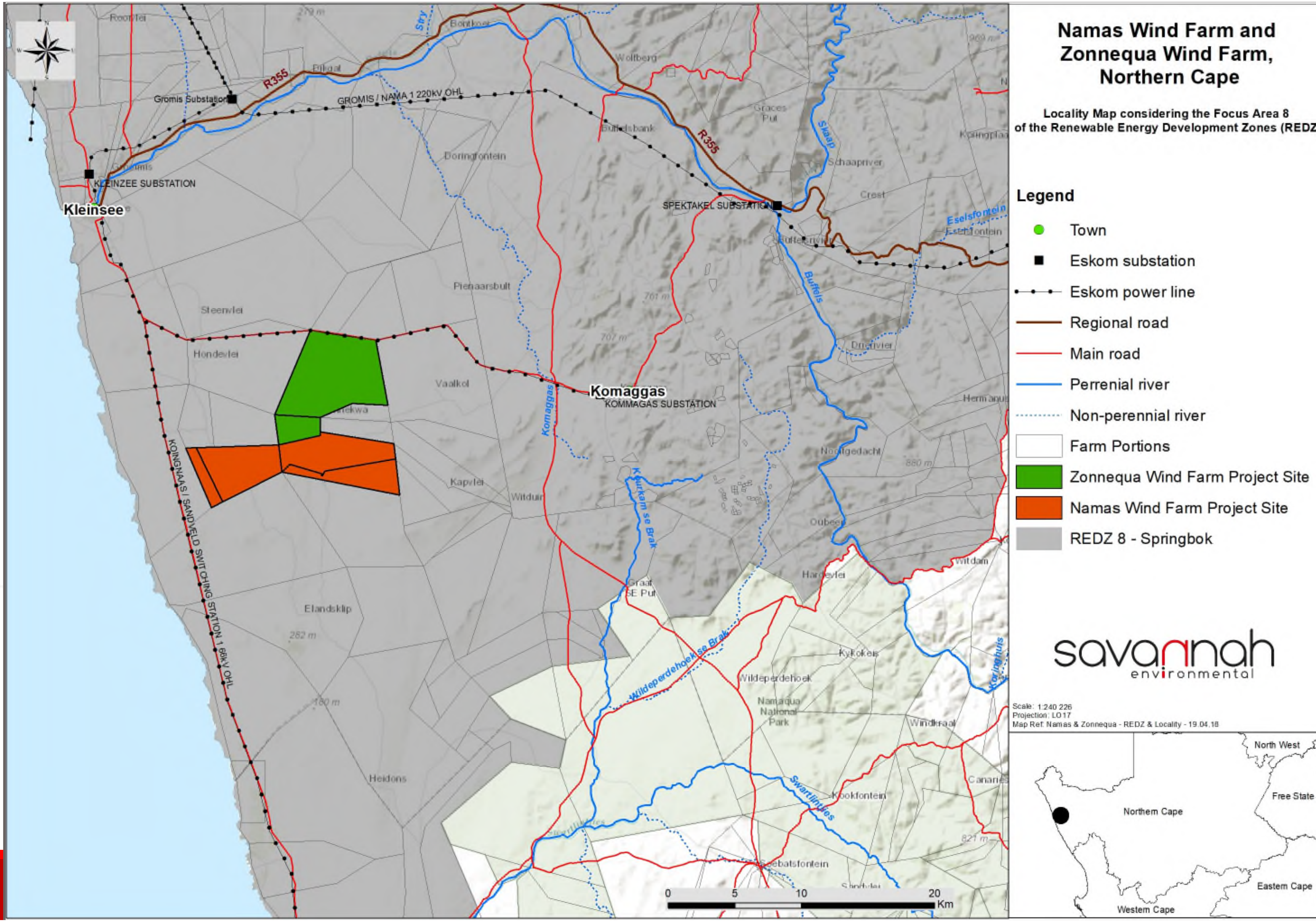
INTRODUCTION

- Applicant:
  - Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd
  - Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
  - These companies have been established as special purpose vehicles
- Project Development Team:
  - Genesis Eco-Energy (Pty) Ltd
  - Atlantic Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd


Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm, Northern Cape
Locality Map considering the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ)
Legend
Town
Eskom substation
Eskom power line
Regional road
Main road
Perrenial river
Non-perennial river
Farm Portions
Zonnequa Wind Farm Project Site
Namas Wind Farm Project Site
REDZ 8 - Springbok
savannah environmental
Scale: 1:240 226
Projection: LO17
Map Ref: Namas & Zonnequa - REDZ & Locality - 19.04.18
North West
Free State
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Kleinsee
KLEINZEE SUBSTATION
Gromis Substation
GROMIS / NAMA 1 220kV OHL
R355
SPEKTAKEL SUBSTATION
Komaggas
KOMMAGAS SUBSTATION
KOINGNAAS / SANDVELD SWITCHING STATION 1 66kV OHL
Steenvlei
Hondevlei
Vaalkol
Pienaarsbult
Doringfontein
Kapvlei
Elandsklip
Heidons
Buffels
Komaggas
Wildeperdehoek se Brak
Namaqua National Park
Swartlintjies
0 5 10 20 Km

BACKGROUND

- Nature and extent of the proposed project
- Rationale for the proposed projects on this site
- Consideration of findings from specialist studies already undertaken for this area
  - Bird and Bat Monitoring
  - Ecology

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- GN113 and GN114 Gazetted on 18 February 2018
  - "follow basic assessment procedure contemplated in Regulation 19 and 20 of the EIA Regulations, 2014, in order to obtain environmental authorisation"
- Basic Assessment process will be undertaken:
  - Independent specialist reports in line with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations – ecology, birds, bats, soils and agricultural potential, heritage, visual, noise and socio-economic
  - Submission of one impact assessment report for review by I&APs and authorities
  - One round of public participation

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- Timeframes:
  - Process will run for 147 day in total – 90 days for the BA and 57 days for decision on the Application by DEA
  - 90 days include –
    - submission of an Application for Environmental Authorisation and an Impact Assessment report for 30-day review period – commencement of timeframe
    - Undertaking of public participation process including consultation with authorities, key stakeholders and I&APs
    - Submission of final Impact Assessment report for decision-making by DEA
  - 57 days include -
    - DEA decision on granting of Environmental Authorisation

MEETINGS WITH AUTHORITIES BEFORE THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD

BIRDLIFE SOUTH AFRICA

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM, NORTHERN CAPE

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING WITH BIRDLIFE SA HELD ON 18 JULY 2018 KIRSTENBOSCH BOTANICAL GARDENS, CAPE TOWN

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
Contact: Ms Rozanne Els
Position: Public Participation Co-Ordinator
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Rozanne Els at the above address

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM, NORTHERN CAPE

Venue: Room A3, Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Building Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, Rhodes Drive, Cape Town
Date: 18 July 2018
Time: 13:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Lisa Opperman, of Savannah Environmental, welcomed all present and thanked the attendees for availing themselves for the meeting. She noted that Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd propose the development of two 140MW wind farms on adjacent sites within the Springbok Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ), approximately 20km south-east of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm and are located within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. A suitable project site for the development of each of the wind farms has been identified by the project development companies.

Lisa Opperman noted that Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd have appointed Savannah Environmental as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking a Basic Assessment (BA) process to identify and assess all potential environmental impacts associated with the projects, and propose appropriate mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). She stated that the purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm and to provide feedback on the Avifaunal Impact Assessment and provide a description of the BA and public participation process being undertaken. She also noted that the comments raised during the meeting will be included and addressed as part of the BA reports for the projects and will also be considered by the avifaunal specialist appointed to undertake the Avifauna Impact Assessments (i.e. Rob Simmons). As the abbreviated process is applicable for the applications for authorisation, it is considered necessary to engage with key stakeholders prior to the release of the report in order to ensure that key requirements/comments are noted and addressed ahead of finalising the reporting. This will enable the application to remain within the prescribed timeframes.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Samantha Ralston-Paton (SRP)	BirdLife SA	Birds and Renewable Energy Project Manager
Ralph Damonse (RD)	Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
David Peinke (DP)	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer

Tamsin Sheard (TS)	Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Sonia Miszczak (SM)	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Lisa Opperman (LO)	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Assessment Practitioner

APOLOGIES

None

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Lisa Opperman of Savannah Environmental presented the background and technical aspects relating to the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm to the meeting attendees.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
SRP: Are the same specialists beings used to assess the proposed wind farms and the power lines for the facilities?	LO: Yes, the wind farms and their associated infrastructure, including the power lines, are assessed as part of one application for environmental authorisation. The same specialists are used to assess all infrastructure for both of the facilities.
SRP: Is a full Avifaunal Impact Assessment being undertaken as part of the shortened timeframe of the BA process considering the location of the projects within a REDZ?	LO: Yes, a 12-month monitoring programme has been undertaken and completed for birds for both wind farms in line with the best-practice guidelines of BirdLife, and a full impact assessment to assess the impacts on birds within the project sites will be included as part of the BA reports, which will be made available for comment and review.
SRP: This is the first process I have encountered which falls within a REDZ.	LO: Comment noted.
SRP: The size of the Secretarybird buffers identified within the project sites will need to be discussed further. There have not been a lot of Secretarybird collisions, but it is a threatened species so care must be taken in this regard. We are still in the process of developing the science to get a better understanding of the buffer sizes for the birds. Rob Simmons will have to provide a basis and justification for why a 1km buffer has been	LO: The concern raised regarding the size of the Secretarybirds buffers proposed for the wind farms is noted. This concern will be communicated to the avifaunal specialist to consider the comment and address the concern as part of the Avifaunal Impact Assessment Reports.

applied for the Secretarybird nests. We have some tracking data for Secretarybirds which have been analysed to understand how far the birds move from their nests during the critical times. A 1km buffer around the Secretarybird nests will be too little, this will have to be considered further by the specialist.	
SRP: It is not considered favourable to move the nests of threatened species as mitigation as is being proposed for the Zonnequa Wind Farm project. It is preferred to move turbines, rather than nests; it is a safer option as you can't always predict how birds are going to respond. There is a reason the birds started nesting there and they may go back to the same area again.	LO: The concern raised, regarding the relocation of the nest is noted. The avifauna specialist will consider the comment and address it as part of the avifauna impact assessment report.
SRP: Previous correspondence has been undertaken with Rob Simmons regarding buffer sizes for birds. Craig Whittington-Jones from the Gauteng Department recommends a 3km buffer. There is also a risk that birds behave differently in the north than here.	LO: The concern raised, regarding the size of the Secretarybirds buffers proposed for the wind farms and the risk of differing bird behaviour, is noted. This concern will be communicated to the avifaunal specialist to consider the comment and address the concern as part of the Avifaunal Impact Assessment Reports.
RD: From the few instances where tracking technology has been applied [to Secretarybirds], the tracking pattern was very different from what was expected from the trackers on an existing wind farm. Have you reached a conclusion about the behaviour of and the ranges that the birds are actually moving?	SRP: I am not aware of a Secretarybird that has been tracked at a wind farm. The birds have however been tracked in other environments. The birds generally spend a lot of time close to the nests during the critical breeding time. The juvenile will start exploring to and from the nest and can also move hundreds of kilometres away. I will commit to speaking to other experts in BirdLife to get an agreement. LO: The Avifaunal Impact Assessment report will consider the behaviour of the species and provide justification for the recommended buffers.
SRP: How do the developers feel about the mitigation recommended by the avifaunal specialist to paint one blade of the wind turbines black? Is that something the developer will be happy to experiment with? An experiment in Norway has shown very promising results with the implementation of	DP: It is dependent on whether the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will accept this and whether the Original Equipment Manufacturers (turbines suppliers) will be able to cater for this change. The developers are not averse to this mitigation measure.

this mitigation measure. Birdlife would like to see this measure tested more, however the challenges related to this measure are recognised.	
RD: We are open to suggestions for mitigation.	SRP: Comment noted
SRP: The Booted Eagle is not a threatened species, but there have been fatalities.	LO: Commented noted.
SRP: Are there any other raptors or Jackal Buzzards present?	LO: No, none have been identified to date.
SRP: The projects are located south of a very localised lark, called Barlow's Lark, found near Port Nolloth. It is not a threatened species, but it is has a localised range. It will not be a red-flag to development as it is not threatened. However, the distance between the lowest blade tip and the ground will need to be considered o ensure that the species does not get hit.	LO: The concern raised regarding the potential presence of the Barlow's Lark is noted.
SRP: With the information available I do not predict any red flags to development in the area. Ludwig's Bustard is a problem, probably more for the power line than for the actual wind turbines. Bird flight diverters on the power lines do not seem to be that effective for this species. The species also tend to be more nomadic.	LO: Eskom is in the process of starting with the construction of a 400kV power line (Gromis Juno 400kV) to the Gromis Substation and the 132kV power lines proposed for the wind farms will be located directly adjacent and parallel to the Eskom line. The specialist is proposing to stagger the pylons of the power lines to increase the visibility of the lines for birds.
DP: The ideal for the two projects is to have one collector substation and a single power line to connect the facilities to Gromis Substation. There are other projects in the area and the intention would be to connect all the projects to the one collector substation and have only one power line which connects the facilities to Gromis substation. This effort is a collaboration between the developers within the area and Eskom.	RD: This enables the sharing of infrastructure between developers and therefore reduce the impacts of power lines.
SRP: What has recently come to light is that some wind farms are constructing their internal reticulation lines between the turbines above-ground as these do not trigger a listed activity. But within an environment like this it would be preferred to have the lines placed below-ground due to the Bustard collision risk.	DP: The internal lines will be below-ground.

LO: The process for the Kap Vley wind energy facility is currently being undertaken, is there any insight to add from a cumulative perspective?	SRP: No comment has been submitted for the Kap Vley Wind Farm project as yet, but cumulative impacts need to be assessed.
LO: Is there anything else that would specifically need to be covered in the Avifaunal Impact Assessment report?	SRP: Due to not having sight of the Avifaunal Impact Assessment reports as yet this will be difficult. But I can look at the reports when they are finalised and available, prior to the release of the BA reports to provide some input.
LO: Feedback will be provided to the specialist regarding the comments raised here today so that they can be considered and addressed as part of the reports.	SRP: Comment noted.
RD: Regarding Craig Whittington-Jones from the Gauteng Department and his recommendation on the Secretarybird buffer, is he a colleague or part of a government organisation?	SRP: The correspondence referred to here was internal communication with a few experts. The tracking data referred to was undertaken by BirdLife SA and analysed to see where the birds spend most of their time and predict what their core range is likely to be and, through the analysis, predict what the size of an appropriate buffer would be.
DP: What does it cost to tag a bird?	SRP: Probably less than R 50 000.00, however, depending on how much detail is required.
SRP: Are you considering tagging the birds?	DP: If we have to increase the buffer from 1 km to 3km I would prefer to keep the buffer at 1km but monitor in the form of pre-construction monitoring to see what the activity is, and if it is indeed more severe then we extend it. SRP: If additional studies are undertaken outside of the EIA process it will not be considered as part of the decision-making process. The data would need to inform the EIA. The tagging of the birds is supported, however I would be more comfortable with applying a precautionary buffer and if the tracking data indicates that the area where the bird spends its time is less than the buffer, then the buffer can be reduced.
DP: What if the pre-construction monitoring looks specifically at the movement of the birds through tagging and if the requirement is specifically included as a condition of the Environmental Authorisation?	SRP: This would not be sound decision-making. The purpose of the EIA is to inform development and inform mitigation. Something as key as the layout of your turbines, is critical mitigation. And if the decision on the layout is postponed till after the decision on the Environmental Authorisation, it is not legally correct.

DP: If a 3km buffer is required then there must be a sound reason for it.	SRP: This is also true for the application of a 1km buffer. If the specialist says a 1km buffer is sufficient, the reasoning behind it must be provided.
SRP: I would really support tracking as it is really useful, however the timing of it is quite tricky.	LO: Comment noted.
SRP: The location of the nest relative to what is planned in the surrounding area would also need to be considered by the specialist. If you have a nest completely surrounded by turbines, then the bird is going to fledge and go through a dangerous environment.	RD: Comment noted. The lay of the land limits the number of turbines where the land parcel narrows. The geography of the land also needs to be considered.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Lisa Opperman noted that the comments raised in the meeting will be provided to the avifaunal specialist for his consideration. She also stated that the interested and affected parties (I&APs) will be notified of the availability of the BA reports for review and comment, as well as the 30-day review period. She noted that comments received would be included in the final BA reports that would be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for decision-making. She thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting and closed the meeting.

Post Meeting Notes

Following the meeting with BirdLife a follow-up technical meeting was held on 14 August 2018 to further discuss the buffers of the Secretarybird nest recommended by the specialist and the justification for the size of the recommended buffers.

SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD				ATTENDANCE REGISTER	
Project	Namas and Zonnequa Wind Farms			Meeting	Birdlife SA
Date	18 July 2018	Time	13:00	Venue	Room A3, CBC Building Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, Rhodes Drive, Cape Town

	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
1	Birdlife SA	Sam Ralston-Paton	Tel :	
			Fax :	
	Designation		Cell : 0836 733 9148	
			E-mail : energy@birdlife.org.za	
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			Fax :	
	Designation		Cell : 082 344 5911	
			E-mail : dlamo@iafrica.com	
3	AEP	DAVID PENKE	Tel : 021 418 2596	
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	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
	Savannah Environmental	Lisa Opperman	Tel : 011 656 3237	
			Fax :	
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	EAP		E-mail : lisa.o@savannahsa.com	
			Tel :	
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			Tel :	
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			Tel :	
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	Designation		Cell :	
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Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM, NORTHERN CAPE

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING WITH BIRDLIFE SA HELD ON 14 AUGUST 2018 KIRSTENBOSCH BOTANICAL GARDENS, CAPE TOWN

Notes for the Record prepared by:

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
Contact: Ms Rozanne Els
Position: Public Participation Co-Ordinator
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Rozanne Els at the above address

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM, NORTHERN CAPE

Venue: Room A3, Centre for Biodiversity Conservation, Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens, Rhodes Drive, Cape Town
Date: 14 August 2018
Time: 10:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm are 140MW wind projects located within the Springbok Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ). As the abbreviated process is applicable for the applications for authorisation, it is considered necessary to engage with key stakeholders prior to the release of the report in order to ensure that key requirements/comments are noted and addressed ahead of finalising the reporting. This will enable the application to remain within the prescribed timeframes.

The projects were introduced at a meeting held with BirdLife SA (BLSA) on 18 July 2018. At the focus group meeting held in July 2018, BLSA had raised a comment regarding the Secretarybirds that had been observed on both the project sites proposed for the wind farms, and specifically the need for a buffer where the nest sites had been identified. Comment was also raised regarding the potential relocation of the Secretarybird nest located within the Zonnequa Wind Farm project site. This meeting provides the opportunity for clarity to be sought regarding these issues. The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for Rob Simmons (appointed as the avifauna specialist) to give a brief summary of his findings following the 12-month pre-construction monitoring campaign at both the Namas and the Zonnequa sites, and specifically regarding the use of the site by Priority bird species.

Rob Simmons advised the following regarding the observed behaviour of the Secretarybirds for the two sites:

- Namas Wind Farm: One inactive nest site observed; one flight of Secretarybird recorded only during the 12-month monitoring campaign; rest of the activity was at ground level.
- Zonnequa Wind Farm: One inactive nest site observed.

A low number of flights were observed over the monitoring period and the Secretarybirds were only noted as a pair in August/September 2017. Other than the pair observed in August/September 2017, only a single bird was noted during the monitoring campaign. Throughout the duration of the monitoring period (in more than 300 hours), the Secretarybirds were never seen on both sites, and therefore it is believed to be the same bird moving between the two nests located within the project sites.

During the monitoring campaign, the farmers were consulted regarding the sightings. One farmer reported a Secretarybird nest close to the Kommagas road and off the project site, albeit several years before. Following the fatality of one adult, the single individual has since left the area.

Rob Simmons advised that a cautious approach is being taken on the projects. As there is no active breeding being undertaken at the nests, and limited individuals recorded within the area, a 1km exclusion area around each inactive nest is still recommended. The justification for a 1km exclusion zone was based on a collation of thoughts from specialists in the field; and explained by Rob Simmons to include the following:

1. This is not an active breeding site, and the 1km exclusion zone is put forward as a precautionary measure.
2. Craig Whittington-Jones advised that a distance of 2500m from a nest is considered a "sensitive" area.
3. Ernest Retief has, from the results of a juvenile tagged Secretarybird, demonstrated that the bird stayed within 1.3km from its nest, and that the findings were from an open grassland habitat.
4. There is no good usage data available.
5. The Secretarybird is a terrestrial species and rarely takes flight.
6. Records from breeding Secretarybirds on an Eastern Cape wind farm site showed that the birds spend less than 0.2% of the time in flight, but 85% of that time is in the rotor swept area.
7. There is one recorded fatality of a Secretarybird at a wind farm in South Africa.
8. Collision with fences result in more deaths of Secretarybirds (than collision with wind turbines).

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Samantha Ralston-Paton (SRP)	BirdLife SA	Birds and Renewable Energy Project Manager
David Peinke (DP)	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Tamsin Sheard (TS)	Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Sonia Miszczak (SM)	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Karen Jodas (KJ)	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Marlei Martins (MM)	Birds and Bats Unlimited	Avifauna Specialist
Rob Simmons (RS)	Birds and Bats Unlimited	Avifauna Specialist

APOLOGIES

None

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
SRP: As the nests are not active, this is encouraging. The question will remain what if this situation changes, what can be done to safeguard the birds until more answers become available?	RS: One key mitigation for the area is to remove all roads from use within the recommended 1km buffer applied around the nests, as well as the removal all fences in these areas. There is no record of breeding on the sites, and no current breeding activity. The nests are inactive, and a second bird was only briefly observed on one occasion.
SRP: BirdLife SA is satisfied with the 1km buffer proposed for the Secretarybirds nests considering the justification provided by Rob Simmons. What management measures can be included into the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) as long-term management or mititgation measures? The nest sites should be monitored continually for any breeding activity.	RS: The recommendation for long-term monitoring during the operation phase has been included in the Avifauna Impact Assessment Report. A change in activity during the operation phase monitoring will be noted.
SRP: Should a nest become an active breeding site, it may be necessary to consider shut down on demand during high risk periods.	RS: The potential for risk to a provisioning male during the breeding period (that is, when bringing food back to the nest, the bird will soar/glide into the nest area) is acknowledged, and this risk can also impact the survival rates in juveniles.
SRP: As not enough data is on hand to know success rate of black blade painting as a mitigation measure, the success of this cannot be relied on alone. However, the remoteness of this area (with the lack of visual observers) may lend this site to being a good test site for this mitigation measure.	DP: In the scenario that an inactive nest becomes active, as a developer the potential to paint one blade on each turbine for those few turbines close to the 1km buffer may be viable. This will depend on the turbine supplier's requirements.

SUMMARY, WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In summary, the 1km exclusion zone put forward as a precautionary measure is supported by BLSA, following the rational provided by the specialists. BLSA will review the report once made available and provide any written comments as may be required. Karen Jodas thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting and closed the meeting.

Post Meeting Notes

Following the meeting, further correspondence was undertaken between the avifauna specialist and BirdLife and the size of the buffer around the nest located on the Namas Wind Farm project site and the recommendation of the relocation of the nest located on the Zonnequa Wind Farm project site was accepted. This is confirmed in the Avifauna Impact Assessment included as **Appendix E** of the Basic Assessment report.

SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD				ATTENDANCE REGISTER	
Project	Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm, Northern Cape			**Meeting**	BirdLife SA
Date	14 August 2018	**Time**	10:00	**Venue**	Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens, Cape Town

	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
1	Savannah Environmental	Karen Jodas	**Tel** : 011 656 3237	
			Fax :	
	Designation		**Cell** :	
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4	AEP	SONIA MISZCZAK	**Tel** : 021 418 2596	
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	DEVELOPER		**E-mail** : SONIA@ATLANTICEP.COM	
5	Birds & Bats Unlimited	Marlei Martins	**Tel** : 0827656850 / 0827860133	
		Rob Simmons	**Fax** :	
	Designation		**Cell** :	
	Bird Specialists		**E-mail** : marlei.bushbaby@gmail.com	
			rob.simmons@uct.ac.za	

	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
	BirdLife SA	Samantha Ralston Paton	Tel :	
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	Bird's & RE Manager		E-mail : energy@birdlife.org.za	
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ESKOM

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM, NORTHERN CAPE

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING WITH ESKOM HELD ON 18 JULY 2018 DOODLES RESTAURANT, BLOUBERGSTRAND

Notes for the Record prepared by:

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E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Rozanne Els at the above address

NAMAS WIND FARM AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARM, NORTHERN CAPE

Venue: Doodles Restaurant, Bloubergstrand
Date: 18 July 2018
Time: 11:00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Lisa Opperman, of Savannah Environmental, welcomed all present and thanked the attendees for availing themselves for the meeting. She noted that Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd propose the development of two 140MW wind farms on adjacent sites within the Springbok Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ), approximately 20km south-east of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm and are located within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. A suitable project site for the development of each of the wind farms has been identified by the project development companies.

Lisa Opperman noted that Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd and Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd have appointed Savannah Environmental as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) responsible for undertaking a Basic Assessment (BA) process to identify and assess all potential environmental impacts associated with the projects, and propose appropriate mitigation measures in an Environmental Management Programme (EMPr). She stated that the purpose of the meeting was to introduce the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm and provide a description of the BA and public participation process being undertaken. She also noted that the comments raised during the meeting will be included and addressed as part of the BA reports for the projects. As the abbreviated process is applicable for the applications for authorisation, it is considered necessary to engage with key stakeholders prior to the release of the report in order to ensure that key requirements/comments are noted and addressed ahead of finalising the reporting. This will enable the application to remain within the prescribed timeframes.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Gert Greeff (GG)	Eskom (adjacent landowner)	Manager: Land Management
Ralph Damonse (RD)	Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
David Peinke (DP)	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Tamsin Sheard (TS)	Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer
Sonia Miszczak (SM)	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners (Pty) Ltd	Project Developer

Lisa Opperman (LO)	Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd	Environmental Assessment Practitioner

APOLOGIES

None

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Lisa Opperman of Savannah Environmental presented the background and technical aspects relating to the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm to the meeting attendees.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
GG: No issues are foreseen with the development of the projects. The developers and Eskom will just need to conclude on the issues of the roads within the area that are proposed to be used for the developments. Eskom has confirmed that access for the use of these roads will not be denied.	LO: Comment noted.
GG: Eskom has a property next to the project sites which is also earmarked for the development of a wind energy facility. The rest of the Eskom properties might be used for the future development of solar energy, however no application for Environmental authorisation has been lodged.	LO: It is noted that Eskom is proposing the development of the Eskom Kleinsee Wind Farm, which is authorised and will have a capacity of 300MW and that solar energy facilities might be developed in future.
GG: Eskom have, in principle, already given approval for the 132kV power line servitudes to connect the facilities to the Gromis Substation.	LO: Comment noted.
GG: Eskom will not be registering servitudes on the properties owned by Eskom for the 400kV power line connecting to the Gromis Substation. Should Eskom decide to sell the properties in future then the servitudes will be registered.	LO: Comment noted.
GG: The three farm houses that are located along the road are unoccupied, with occasional occupation, about once a year, by farm labourers.	LO: The intermittent use of the farm houses located along the road is noted.

DP: On the Zonnequa Wind Farm site, access will need to be gained by crossing underneath the 400kV Eskom line. Will that be an issue as turbine towers etc. will need to be transported?	GG: Eskom won't necessarily give approval to use the Eskom service road which will zigzag underneath the 400kv power Line to be constructed. Rather use the farm access road and cross under the line at one point, especially for the transporting of turbines.
GG: Remainder of the Farm No. 655 does not exist. The portion we are referring to is in fact Remainder of the Farm Brazil No. 329. This property is owned by Dep. of Public Works (DPW)	LO: Comment noted.
GG: The road which traverses the properties is a proclaimed road (i.e. public road), and an application to have the road de-proclaimed will be actioned in the future. Should the road be de-proclaimed, Eskom will not deny a right of way servitude.	LO: Comment noted.
GG: A way leave application can be made for power lines over any of the Eskom properties; the applications won't be denied by Eskom.	LO: Comment noted.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

Lisa Opperman stated that the interested and affected parties (I&APs) will be notified of the availability of the BA reports for review and comment, as well as the 30-day review period. She noted that comments received would be included in the final BA reports that would be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for decision-making. She thanked the meeting attendees for availing themselves for the meeting and closed the meeting.

SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD				ATTENDANCE REGISTER	
Project	Namas and Zonnequa Wind Farms			Meeting	Eskom
Date	18 July 2018	Time	11:00	Venue	Doodles Restaurant, Bloubergstrand

	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
1	AEP **Designation** DEVELOPER	SONIA MISZCZAK PO BOX 51060 WATERFRONT	**Tel** : 0214182596 **Fax** : **Cell** : **E-mail** : SONIA@ATLANTICEP.COM	[signature]
2	AEP **Designation** DEVELOPER	DAVID PEINKE PO BOX 51060 WATERFRONT	**Tel** : 021 418 2596 **Fax** : **Cell** : **E-mail** : david@atlanticep.com	[signature]
3	Eskom. **Designation** —	Greet Graaff. Private Bag X10 Kernkrag, 7440	**Tel** : **Fax** : **Cell** : 082 784 4374 **E-mail** : graaffg@eskom.co.za	[signature]
4	Genesis **Designation** Developer	RALAH AMMOUSE	**Tel** : **Fax** : **Cell** : 0823445511 **E-mail** : damo@iafrica.com	[signature]
5	Genesis **Designation** Developer	TAMSIN SHEARD	**Tel** : **Fax** : **Cell** : 083 251 2798 **E-mail** : tamsin.sheard@genesis-eco.com	[signature]

Rocky - 084 586 6667.

	Organisation	Name & Postal Address	Contact Details	Signature
	Savannah Environmental	Lisa Opperman	Tel : 011 656 3237	
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MEETINGS WITH AUTHORITIES DURING THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE CONSERVATION (DENC)

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
for the
NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS, ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR NEAR KLEINSEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING
HELD ON TUESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER 2018
VENUE: Department of Environment and Nature Conservation: Northern Cape Province Offices, Springbok

Notes for the Record prepared by:
Nicolene Venter
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR

Venue: DENC Northern Cape Province Offices, Springbok
Date: Tuesday, 13 November 2018
Time: 09h00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicolene Venter, Public Participation Practitioner, Savannah Environmental, thanked the attendees for making time available for attending the Focus Group Meeting. After introducing herself and her role, she requested the project team and the attendance to introduce themselves.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Mr Conrad Geldenhuys	Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC)	Production Scientist: Grade B Botanist
Mr Peter Cloete		Production Scientist: Ecologist
Ms Tamsin Sheard	Developer	Genesis Eco Energy
Ms Sonia Miszczak	Developer	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Ms Lisa Opperman	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Ms Nicolene Venter		Public Participation & Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

None received.

Attendance record attached as Appendix A

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

Two 140MW wind farms are proposed to be developed on adjacent sites within the Springbok REDZ, approximately 20 km south of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the **Namas Wind Farm** and the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and are within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. Suitable project sites for the development of each of the wind farms has been identified within the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) which is known as the Springbok REDZ.

The farms Zonnekwa 328 and the Remaining Extent of the Farm Zonnekwa 326 are the properties identified for the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and four (4) farms have been identified as suitable sites for

the **Namas Wind Farm:** Zonnekwa 328, portions 3 and 4 and Rooivlei 327, remaining extent and portion 3.

The associated infrastructure for both these wind farms will consist of:

- concrete turbine foundations and hardstand areas;
- temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas;
- internal cabling between the turbines;
- temporary concrete batching plant; and
- operation and maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

Grid Infrastructure

The power generated by these two wind farms will feed into Eskom's existing grid network via a connection to the existing Gromis Substation located approximately 26km north of both the wind farm sites. The grid network will consist of a double-circuit132kV power line and collector substation for each project and the proposed corridor for environmental assessment will be 300m wide. Should this corridor be found to be feasible, a registered servitude of 32m will be negotiated with the affected landowners.

It is the developer's intention to bid each wind farm under the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from each facility will be sold to Eskom and will feed into the national electricity grid. The development of the facilities will also assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP).

Environmental Impacts as documented in the Basic Assessment Reports

Ms Lisa Opperman informed the attendees that the environmental studies conducted for the Namas Wind Farm and the Zonnequa Wind Farm are:

- Ecology;
- Avifauna;
- Bats
- Land Use, Soils and Agricultural Potential;
- Heritage (including archaeology and palaeontology);
- Noise
- Visual;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic

No Fatal flaws were identified, and sensitive environmental features have been taken into account with the design layouts of both the wind farms and are therefore avoided.

The studies also indicated that the majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance although the visual impact would be high due to the flat terrain. This impact cannot be mitigated. All other environmental impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Copy of presentation attached as Appendix B.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Mr Peter Cloete enquired whether a freshwater study was conducted.	Ms Lisa Opperman responded that during the screening study undertaken for the two project sites the ecologist, Simon Todd, undertook fieldwork for the two projects and did not identify any freshwater features within the sites. Due to the absence of freshwater features present within the project sites, as identified during the screening study (i.e. prior to the commencement of the BA processes), it was determined that there is no need for the undertaking of a Freshwater Impact Assessment as part of the Basic Assessment processes.
Mr Conrad Geldenhuys informed the project team that they had not yet had time to review the content of the BARs and enquire whether the Namaqualand Salt Pans were addressed in the study as the Namaqualand Salt Pans run directly through the sites.	Ms Opperman informed the attendees that this matter is addressed in the Ecological Impact Assessment Report and it was concluded in the report, and through the undertaking of fieldwork by the specialist, that the pans do not represent the Namaqualand Salt Pans unit as mapped by the VegMap, but rather represents a strandveld community associated with the coarse white sands that characterise this area. It was also noted that there are houses situated within these areas. The ecologist stated that this habitat is not currently operating as a hydrological feature and it is not considered as sensitive as it would be if it represented a more typical salt pan habitat.
Mr Geldenhuys informed the project team that the saltpans can diffuse its entity in the terrestrial environment, i.e. blend into the landscape. He is not quite familiar with the characteristics of these pans on the sites but assessing from google earth images it seems that there are patches that contain the characteristics of a salt pan.	Ms Opperman responded that the ecologist has undertaken fieldwork within the project sites and has ground-truthed that the salt pans do not represent the Namaqualand Salt Pans vegetation unit.

Mr Cloete enquired where fresh water will be sourced from for the construction phase.	Ms Sonia Miszczak replied that fresh water will be sourced from the local municipality.
Mr Cloete asked, for clarification purposes, whether the water will be trucked in.	Ms Miszczak replied that it could be trucked in, should water not be supplied by the local municipality.
Mr Cloete enquired why the project site for the Namas Wind Farm is larger than that of the Zonnequa Wind Farm.	Ms Opperman responded that the larger project sites were assessed to identify where the turbines could be located considering the sensitive environmental features present. Approximately 35ha would be required for the Namas Wind Farm development footprint and approximately 40ha would be required for the Zonnequa Wind Farm development footprint. Ms Miszczak informed the attendees that the eastern portion of the Namas Wind Farm project site (east of the Gromis/Juno 400kV power line) has been excluded as that portion of the project site is sensitive not only from a bats perspective but it is, from a biodiversity point of view, also sensitive. It is for these reasons that the Namas Wind Farm site is smaller than the Zonnequa Wind Farm.
Mr Cloete enquired whether the footprint of the developments include the road infrastructure.	Ms Miszczak confirmed that it does.
Mr Cloete enquired for confirmation that turbines will not be constructed in sensitive bat areas.	Ms Opperman confirmed that a high sensitive buffer zone has been applied to sensitive bat features which have been avoided by the turbine placements included as part of the preferred development footprints.
Mr Geldenhuys enquired whether the possible impact on the Booted Eagle can be mitigated.	Ms Opperman responded that the avifaunal specialists recommended painting one blade of the turbines black or painting the blades with a UV paint to act as visual signalling to birds, but this is still being trialled on other facilities.
Mr Cloete informed the project team that an application for a permit needs to be lodged with the Department for the removal or relocation of any vegetation.	Ms Miszczak confirmed that all permits for the removal of vegetation will be attended to.
Mr Geldenhuys indicated that detailed planning needs to be undertaken where the project might impact on protected areas that are in the process of being expand.	Ms Opperman responded that with the consideration of the Northern Cape Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) it was identified that the Zonnequa Wind Farm project site is located within "Other Natural Areas", with a small area

	in the southwest corner of the project site classified as an Ecological Support Area. The majority of the Namas Wind Farm project site is located within an Ecological Support Area, with some CBA2 present in the southwest of the project site, however the ecologist could not identify why this area has been classified as CBA2 considering the homogenous vegetation within the area. Both project sites are located outside of the Northern Cape Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NC-PAES) focus areas.
Mr Geldenhuys raised the concern regarding cumulative impacts, taking into consideration all the renewable energy projects receiving Environmental Authorisation (EA) in the area. The main concern is that some of the vegetation areas are not being identified as endangered.	Ms Opperman responded that the specialist environmental impact assessment reports address cumulative impacts and Chapter 10 of the BARs assess cumulative impacts as part of a separate assessment.
Mr Geldenhuys presented a map downloaded from the DEA's database on their website which indicates all the renewable energy projects that received EAs in the area and reiterated his concern regarding cumulative impacts.	Ms Opperman informed Mr Geldenhuys that unfortunately the DEA's information on their website is not updated as a few of the EAs have lapsed, which are therefore not considered as viable projects to be included and assessed as part of the cumulative impact assessment. It was mentioned that for each of the renewable energy projects that Savannah Environmental is conducting the BA or EIA, an investigation of the status of other proposed projects in the surrounding area is made to identify which projects are viable to include as part of the cumulative impact assessment. The cumulative impact assessment included in Chapter 10 of the BARs for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm is considered to be the latest information.
Ms Nicolene Venter, as a reminder, informed the attendees that the grid connection information was presented at the FGM and that the comments received on the power line corridors will form part of the public participation process for the grid infrastructure Basic Assessment processes.	The attendees acknowledged the information received as presented.
Mr Geldenhuys informed the project team that the Strandveld Conservation area is in the process of formally registering a property in	Ms Opperman replied that to the project team's knowledge, the Strandveld Conservation area has not yet been formally declared a protected

Kleinsee as a protected area, and that the negotiations are still ongoing. He enquired whether this will affect these applications.	area, and that the declaration of the conservation area will not impact these projects. She informed the attendees that representatives from the Strandveld Conservation will attend the FGM to be held on Wednesday, 14 November 2018. The attendees were also informed that SanParks and World Wildlife Fund (WWF), who own some of SanPark's properties, are part of the consultation process.
Mr Cloete asked, for confirmation, whether no fresh water ecology studies will be conducted.	Ms Opperman confirmed, that it was identified not to be required for the project sites due to the absence of freshwater features.
Mr Geldenhuys enquired what quality of fresh water will be required for the construction of the turbines, as to his knowledge a certain type / quality of water is required.	Ms Miszczak replied that for the cement for the foundations the water must be of a high quality for the structural integrity of the cement.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In terms of the wind farms, Ms Opperman reminded the attendees that the Basic Assessment Reports' comment and review period started on the 24th of October 2018 and will end on the 23rd of November 2018. The attendees were requested that should they have any additional comments which were not discussed at the Focus Group Meeting, to please ensure that they reach the public participation office by the 23rd of November 2018. All comments raised during the public participation process will be included in the final Basic Assessment Reports that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) by early December 2018 for decision-making.

It is envisaged that the DEA will issue their decision in February 2019.

In terms of the Grid Connection, the attendees were informed that:

- Basic Assessment Processes will be undertaken for the grid infrastructure associated with the wind farm, and that the detailed independent specialist studies will be completed, after which;
- the Basic Assessment Reports (BARs)will be drafted;
- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be notified of the availability of the BARs for review;
- the BARs will be made available for a 30-day review period;
- all comments received during the BARs' review period will be included in the final BARs;
- the final BARs will be submitted to the DEA for approval; and
- the expected timeframe for the BARs will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Ms Venter thanked the attendees once again for their attendance and informed them not to hesitate to submit any further queries regarding the proposed developments to the Savannah Environmental public participation office.

The meeting closed at 10h50

APPENDIX B: Attendance Record

NAMAS & ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATIOED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID CONNECTION NEAR KLEINZEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
DEA Ref. Nos.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/1970 (Zonnequa Wind Farm) and 14/12/16/3/3/1/1971 (Namas Wind Farm)
Focus Group Meeting - Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation
Held on Tuesday, 13 November 2018, DENC Offices, Springbok
At 09h00

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION
Peter	Cloete	Northern Cape Province Department of Environment and Nature Conseration
Conrad	Geldenhuys	
Sonia	Miszczak	Atalantic Renewable Energy Partners
Tamsin	Sheard	Genesis Eco Energy
Lisa	Opperman	Savannah Environmental
Nicolene	Venter	

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meetings

13 – 14 November 2018

1

MEETING AGENDA

1. Welcome & introduction
2. Purpose of the Meeting
3. Scope of works
4. Project Overview
5. Overview of BA Process
6. Way forward

2

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide I&APs with an overview of:
  - Namas Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
  - Zonnequa Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
- Explain the **Basic Assessment (BA) & Public Participation** process(es) being undertaken
- Present the findings of the **BA Reports**
- Provide I&APs the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects
- Opportunity to provide valuable input into/to inform the BA processes
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final BA Reports** to be submitted to DEA

3

SCOPE OF WORKS

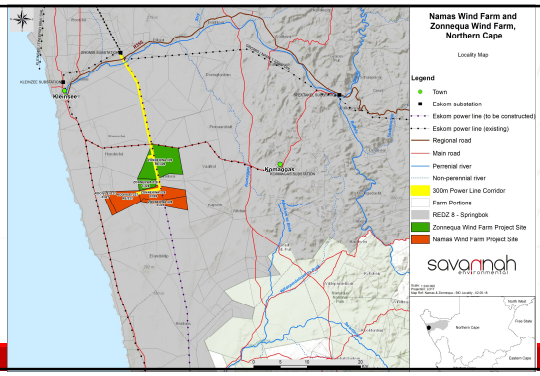
- Assessment of the environmental and social impacts
- Recommendation of appropriate mitigation measures
- Studies include:
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)

4

PROGRESS UPDATE

- BAs for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm (facilities only) – have been undertaken, reports are currently available for review and comment
- BAs for the associated grid infrastructure – still underway

5



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DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A REDZ

- REDZ - Renewable Energy Development Zone
- Areas of strategic importance for large scale wind and solar photovoltaic development in terms of Strategic Integrated Project 8
- Significant impacts on the natural environment are limited and socio-economic benefits to the country are enhanced
- Shortened timeframe in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), prescribed timeframes
- Project location – Springbok REDZ

7

PROJECT DETAILS – WIND FARMS

	Namas Wind Farm	Zonnequa Wind Farm
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Area of project site	~5092ha (4 affected properties)	~4434ha (2 affected properties)
Area of development footprint	~35.46ha	~39.57ha
Contracted capacity	up to 140MW	up to 140MW
Number of turbines	up to 43	up to 56
Hub height	up to 130m	up to 130m
Tip height	up to 205m	up to 205m
On-site facility substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Access roads	~8m in width	~8m in width

8

PROJECT DETAILS – ASSOCIATED GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

	Namas Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure	Zonnequa Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Grid connection	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 26km north of the wind farm	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 16km north of the wind farm
Grid connection solution	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor
Power line capacity	132kV	132kV
Collector substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Collector substation capacity	22/132kV or 33/132kV	22/132kV or 33/132kV

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WIND FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

- Concrete turbine foundations & hardstand areas
- Temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas
- Internal cabling between the turbines
- Temporary concrete batching plant
- Operation & Maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop & visitors centre.

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GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access roads/tracks for construction an maintenance of power line and collector substation
- Pylon foundations
- Power line towers (pylons)
- Collector substation foundation
- Limited offices or buildings for the operation and management of the collector substation

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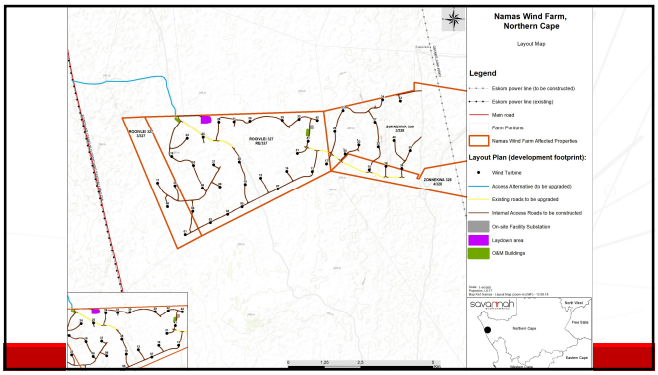

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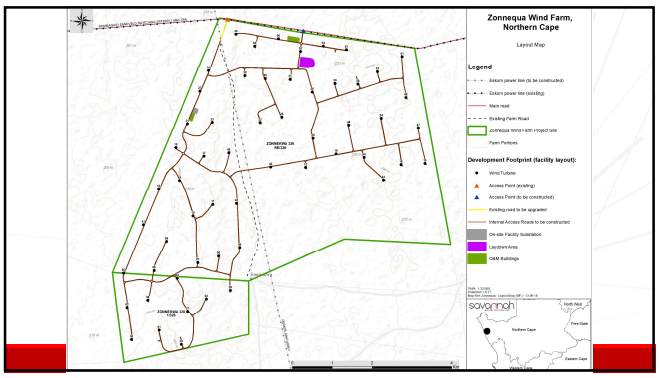

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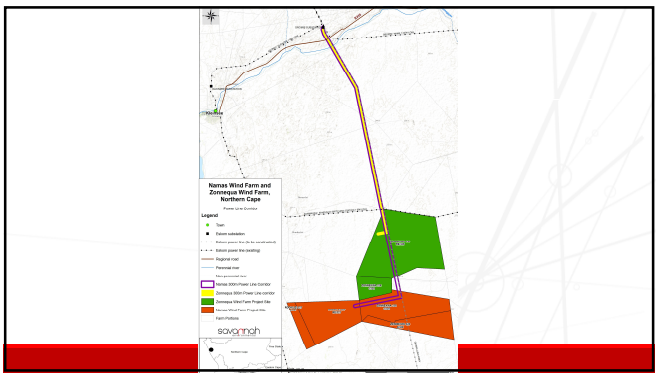

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations
- Construction of turbines
- Installation of internal cabling
- Construction of on-site substation
- Temporary infrastructure

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the turbines (rotation of the blades)
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the facility

16

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations (incl. pylon foundations)
- Construction of collector substation
- Construction of power line
- Temporary infrastructure

17

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the associated power infrastructure
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the collector substation

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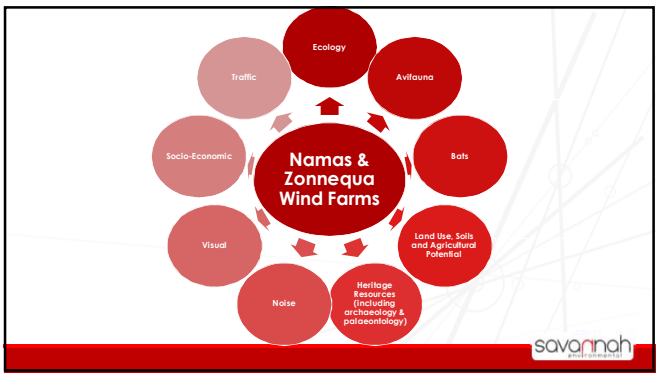

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with construction activities within the development footprint
  - Loss or modification of intact vegetation
  - Threats to biodiversity and ecological processes (i.e. CBA and ESA)
  - Impacts to fauna and birds (e.g. direct mortality and loss of habitat)
  - Soil erosion (i.e. wind erosion)
  - Destruction of heritage sites/material
  - Noise and vibration
  - Nuisance impacts (i.e. dust)
  - Social impacts – visual, residents, socio-economic and economic benefits

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with operation phase activities within the development footprint to be managed through the EMPr
  - Visual impacts – visibility of the wind turbines
  - Noise impacts
  - Avian/bat mortality resulting from collisions with infrastructure
  - Social impact/benefit – local residents, property value, socio-economic benefits

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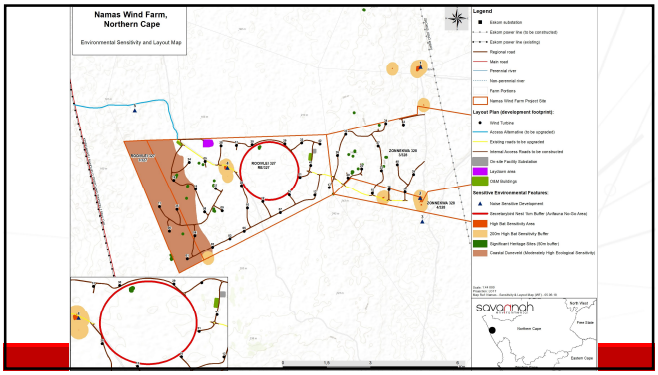

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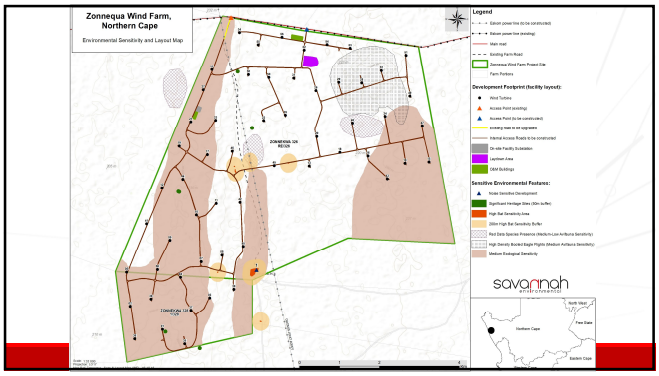

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WIND FARM - RESULTS

- No fatal flaws identified
- Sensitive environmental features have been avoided
- Majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance
- High visual impact due to visibility of the turbines – cannot be mitigated
- All other impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels
- Development footprints are considered acceptable within the proposed project sites

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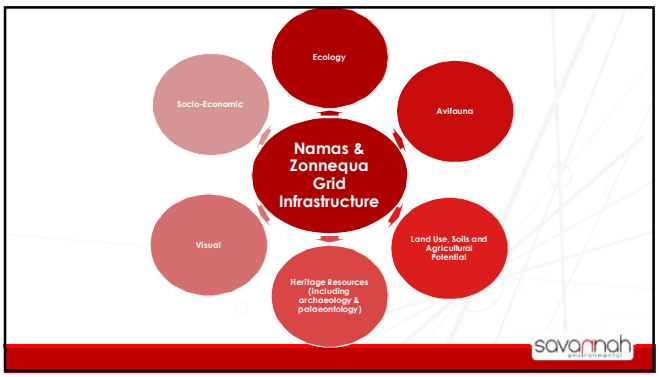

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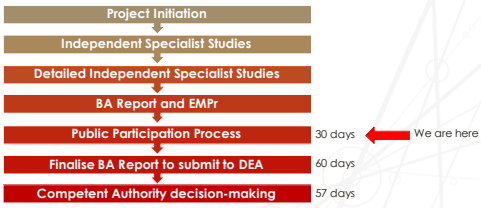
EIA PROCESS

- **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** in terms of NEMA & the EIA Regulations
- National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the competent authority (i.e. decision-maker)
- Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) is the commenting authority
- Basic Assessment (BA) process being undertaken
- Basic Assessment process within the REDZ runs for a total of 147 days
  - 90 days - BA process
  - 57 days – competent authority decision-making

26

BA PROCESS WITHIN A REDZ



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WAY FORWARD – WIND FARMS

- BA Reports Review period: **24 October 2018 – 23 November 2018**.
- Written comments to be submitted by **23 November 2018**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval: December 2018.
- Expected timing of decision: February 2019.

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WAY FORWARD – GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Undertake and complete the detailed independent **specialist studies**.
- Compile **BA reports** for the grid infrastructure.
- Notify I&APs of the availability of the BA reports for review.
- Make the BA reports available for a **30-day review period**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval.
- Expected timing of report availability: TBC.

29

PLEASE DIRECT COMMENTS TO:

Nicolene Venter: **Savannah Environmental**
t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0)86 684 0547
e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
w: www.savannahsa.com
a: First Floor, Block 2, 5 Woodlands Drive Office Park
Cnr Woodlands Drive & Western Service Road
Woodmead, 2191

30

LOCAL AUTHORITY:
NAMA KHOI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
for the
NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS, ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR NEAR KLEINSEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Nama Khoi Local Municipality

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING
HELD ON TUESDAY, 13 NOVEMBER 2018
VENUE: Blue Diamond Lodge, Springbok

Notes for the Record prepared by:
Nicolene Venter
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR PROJECTS

Venue: Blue Diamond Lodge, Springbok
Date: Tuesday, 13 November 2018
Time: 14h00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicolene Venter, Public Participation Practitioner, Savannah Environmental, thanked the attendees for making time available for attending the Focus Group Meeting. After introducing herself and her role, she requested the project team and the attendance to introduce themselves.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Cllr Paulus van Reenen	Nama Khoi Local Municipality	Councillor: Ward 8
Ms Laura Diergaardt		Ward Committee Member
Ms Elmarie Julie		Ward Committee Member
Mr Dominic Bugan	Corporate Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs	Community Development Worker:
Ms Tamsin Sheard	Developer	Genesis Eco Energy
Ms Sonia Miszczak	Developer	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Ms Lisa Opperman	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Ms Nicolene Venter		Public Participation & Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

None received.

Attendance record attached as Appendix A

Ms Venter requested from the attendees in which languages they would prefer the information in the presentation to be presented in and it was agreed that Ms Opperman will present the information in Afrikaans.

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

Two 140MW wind farms are proposed to be developed on adjacent sites within the Springbok REDZ, approximately 20 km south of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the **Namas Wind Farm** and the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and are within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. Suitable project sites for the development of

each of the wind farms has been identified within the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) which is known as the Springbok REDZ.

The farms Zonnekwa 328 and the Remaining Extent of the Farm Zonnekwa 326 are the properties identified for the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and four (4) farms have been identified as suitable sites for the **Namas Wind Farm:** Zonnekwa 328, portions 3 and 4 and Rooivlei 327, remaining extent and portion 3.

The associated infrastructure for both of these wind farms will consist of:

- concrete turbine foundations and hardstand areas;
- temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas;
- internal cabling between the turbines;
- temporary concrete batching plant; and
- operation and maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

Grid Infrastructure

The power generated by these two wind farms will feed into Eskom's existing grid network via a connection to the existing Gromis Substation located approximately 26km north of both the wind farm sites. The grid network will consist of a 132kV double-circuit power line and collector substation for each project and the proposed corridor for environmental assessment will be 300m wide. Should this corridor be found to be feasible, a registered servitude of 32m will be negotiated with the affected landowners.

It is the developer's intention to bid each wind farm under the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from each facility will be sold to Eskom and will feed into the national electricity grid. The development of the facilities will also assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP).

Environmental Impacts as documented in the Basic Assessment Reports

Ms Lisa Opperman informed the attendees that the environmental studies conducted for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm are:

- Ecology;
- Avifauna;
- Bats;
- Land Use, Soils and Agricultural Potential;
- Heritage (including archaeology and palaeontology);
- Noise;
- Visual;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic

No Fatal flaws were identified, and sensitive environmental features have been taken into account with the design layouts of both the wind farms and are therefore avoided.

The studies also indicated that the majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance although the visual impact would be high due to the flat terrain. This impact cannot be mitigated. All other environmental impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Copy of presentation attached as Appendix B.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Cllr Van Reenen informed the meeting attendees of their experience with the Juwi wind farm project (Kap Vley), and another project, just outside Springbok believed to be known as Platvlei, which were presented in July 2017 to the Council and since the presentation of the projects no further communication or information was received.	Ms Lisa Opperman confirmed that the Kap Vley Wind Farm was granted Environmental Authorisation (EA).
Cllr Van Reenen stated, for information purposes, that although Kap Vley is privately owned, it falls under the jurisdiction of the Nama Khoi Local Municipality. Community members are raising questions which he cannot respond to i.e. why more attention is given to Kap Vley but not Platvlei, and these questions relate to human development and job opportunities, to which he does not have the answers.	Ms Nicolene Venter thanked the Councillor for the information provided and explained that neither Savannah Environmental nor the project development team can respond to these concerns as they are not involved in these projects.
Cllr Van Reenen informed the meeting attendees that the information regarding the wind farm projects, as presented, is noted and that all aspects of the environment have been well researched, and he thanked Savannah Environmental for sharing the information with them. The research that was done in terms of the Secretary Bird is proof of the level of assessment done.	Ms Opperman thanked the Councillor for the confirmation.
Cllr Van Reenen expressed the hope and trust that with the work done for these proposed projects that the outcome will be positive as it will be to the benefit of the communities in the area.	Ms Venter thanked the Councillor for the positive inputs. Ms Opperman added that in terms of the benefits to the communities, one of the

	conditions prescribed by the Department of Energy for Independent Power Producers (IPPs) is that a percentage of the revenue generated from the wind farms need to be invested in communities within a 50km radius of the project sites. For this, a Trust will be established in co-operation with the Local Municipality, community representatives and the developer to assist with community upliftment within the relevant areas. In terms of job opportunities, it is envisaged that over the 2-year construction period there will be up to 400 job opportunities and during the 20 to 25 year operations period there will be approximately 35 permanent staff employed. Ms Opperman also informed the attendees that skills training / development forms part of the bidding process and that there will be opportunities for local procurement i.e. construction material. In addition, Ms Tamsin Sheard informed the attendees that as part of the Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) there are measures and procedures that would be followed in terms of sourcing local community members for work opportunities on the projects.
Cllr Van Reenen informed the project team that Councillors and Community Development Workers (CDWs) were not consulted regarding work opportunities on the Concordia Wind Farm and to avoid any possible conflict for these two proposed projects, he requested that the formal authority structures and municipal procedures form part of the employment process. He further informed the project team that a CDW will be appointed in Kleinsee which would make communication with the Kleinsee community easier.	Ms Opperman thanked the Councillor for the information regarding previous experience and said that consultation prior to construction will take place with the Nama Khoi Local Municipality. The information regarding the appointment of a CDW in Kleinsee is noted.
Mr Dominic Bugan informed the project team that there are local construction businesses that would be able to provide services and/or materials to the developer.	Ms Opperman thanked Mr Bugan for the information and said that it is important that local businesses make themselves known to the appointed contractor once the project starts.

Cllr Van Reenen expressed his concern that he hopes that these proposed developments, once its lifespan is over, do not follow the same path as that of De Beers mine. Although De Beers provided financial support for upgrading certain infrastructure in Kleinsee, the Local Municipality determined that it would not be sufficient to attend to all the upgrading that is needed. As an example, it was mentioned that the clinic is ill equipped.	Ms Opperman acknowledged the concerns raised, especially the impacts that could be associated once the project is decommissioned. However, as technology improves, the project's lifespan might be able to be extended after 20 years of operation.
Mr Bugan informed the meeting attendees that there are lots of social issues in the communities and urged the project team to please ensure that only local community members are used for the employment requirements on the project.	Ms Opperman confirmed that a Socio-Economic Impact Assessment has been conducted and urged Mr Bugan to read the Report as it includes information on the current social status of the area and also provides recommendations as to how these issues must be considered with the development of the two proposed wind farms.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In terms of the wind farms, Ms Opperman reminded the attendees that the Basic Assessment Reports' comment and review period started on the 24th of October 2018 and will end on the 23rd of November 2018. The attendees were requested that should they have any additional comments which were not discussed at the Focus Group Meeting, to please ensure that they reach the public participation office by the 23rd of November 2018. All comments raised during the public participation process will be included in the final Basic Assessment Reports that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) by early December 2018 for decision-making.

It is envisaged that the DEA will issue their decision in February 2019.

In terms of the Grid Connection, the attendees were informed that:

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Ms Venter thanked the attendees once again for their attendance and informed them not to hesitate to submit any further queries regarding the proposed developments to the Savannah Environmental public participation office.

The meeting closed at 11h45.

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DEA Ref. Nos.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/1970 (Zonnequa Wind Farm) and 14/12/16/3/3/1/1971 (Namas Wind Farm)
Focus Group Meeting - Nama Khoi Local Municipality
Held on Tuesday, 13 November 2018, Blue Diamond Lodge, Springbok
At 14h00

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION
Cllr Paul	Van Reenen	Nama Khoi Local Municipality
Laura	Diergaardt	
Elmarie	Julie	
Dominic	Bucan	Corporate Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
Sonia	Miszczak	Atalantic Renewable Energy Partners
Tamsin	Sheard	Genesis Eco Energy
Lisa	Opperman	Savannah Environmental
Nicolene	Venter	

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meetings

13 – 14 November 2018

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- Present the findings of the **BA Reports**
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SCOPE OF WORKS

- Assessment of the environmental and social impacts
- Recommendation of appropriate mitigation measures
- Studies include:
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)

4

PROGRESS UPDATE

- BAs for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm (facilities only) – have been undertaken, reports are currently available for review and comment
- BAs for the associated grid infrastructure – still underway

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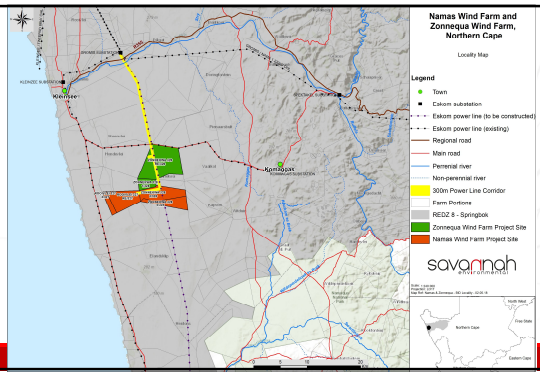

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DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A REDZ

- REDZ - Renewable Energy Development Zone
- Areas of strategic importance for large scale wind and solar photovoltaic development in terms of Strategic Integrated Project 8
- Significant impacts on the natural environment are limited and socio-economic benefits to the country are enhanced
- Shortened timeframe in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), prescribed timeframes
- Project location – Springbok REDZ

7

PROJECT DETAILS – WIND FARMS

	Namas Wind Farm	Zonnequa Wind Farm
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Area of project site	~5092ha (4 affected properties)	~4434ha (2 affected properties)
Area of development footprint	~35.46ha	~39.57ha
Contracted capacity	up to 140MW	up to 140MW
Number of turbines	up to 43	up to 56
Hub height	up to 130m	up to 130m
Tip height	up to 205m	up to 205m
On-site facility substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Access roads	~8m in width	~8m in width

8

PROJECT DETAILS – ASSOCIATED GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

	Namas Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure	Zonnequa Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Grid connection	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 26km north of the wind farm	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 16km north of the wind farm
Grid connection solution	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor
Power line capacity	132kV	132kV
Collector substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Collector substation capacity	22/132kV or 33/132kV	22/132kV or 33/132kV

9

WIND FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

- Concrete turbine foundations & hardstand areas
- Temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas
- Internal cabling between the turbines
- Temporary concrete batching plant
- Operation & Maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop & visitors centre.

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GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access roads/tracks for construction an maintenance of power line and collector substation
- Pylon foundations
- Power line towers (pylons)
- Collector substation foundation
- Limited offices or buildings for the operation and management of the collector substation

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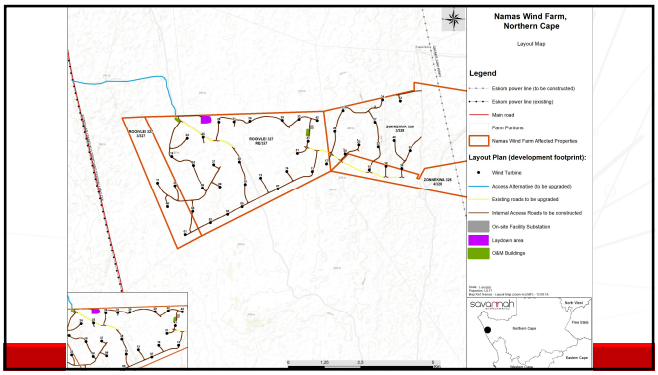

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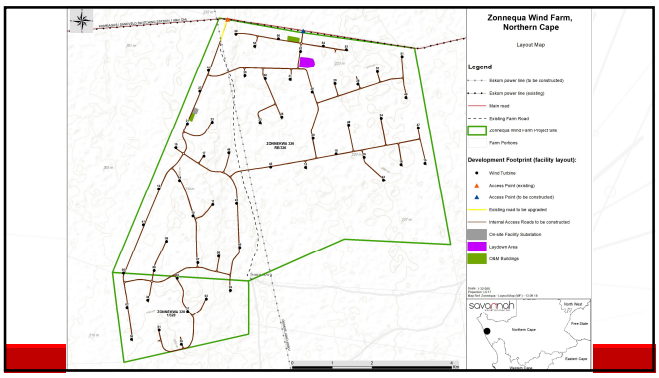

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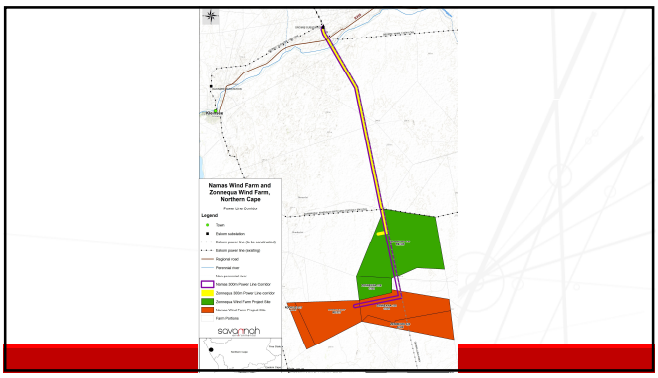

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations
- Construction of turbines
- Installation of internal cabling
- Construction of on-site substation
- Temporary infrastructure

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the turbines (rotation of the blades)
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the facility

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GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations (incl. pylon foundations)
- Construction of collector substation
- Construction of power line
- Temporary infrastructure

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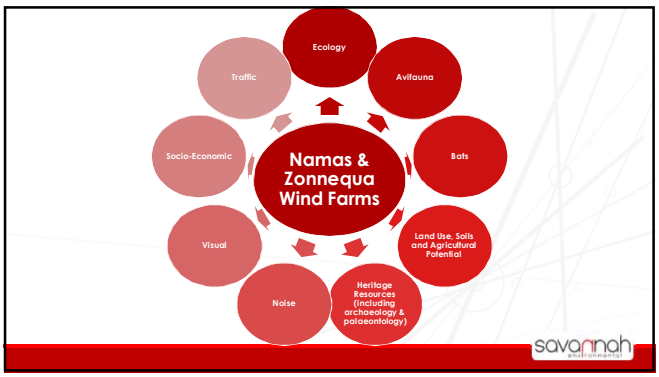
GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the associated power infrastructure
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the collector substation

18



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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with construction activities within the development footprint
  - Loss or modification of intact vegetation
  - Threats to biodiversity and ecological processes (i.e. CBA and ESA)
  - Impacts to fauna and birds (e.g. direct mortality and loss of habitat)
  - Soil erosion (i.e. wind erosion)
  - Destruction of heritage sites/material
  - Noise and vibration
  - Nuisance impacts (i.e. dust)
  - Social impacts – visual, residents, socio-economic and economic benefits

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with operation phase activities within the development footprint to be managed through the EMPr
  - Visual impacts – visibility of the wind turbines
  - Noise impacts
  - Avian/bat mortality resulting from collisions with infrastructure
  - Social impact/benefit – local residents, property value, socio-economic benefits

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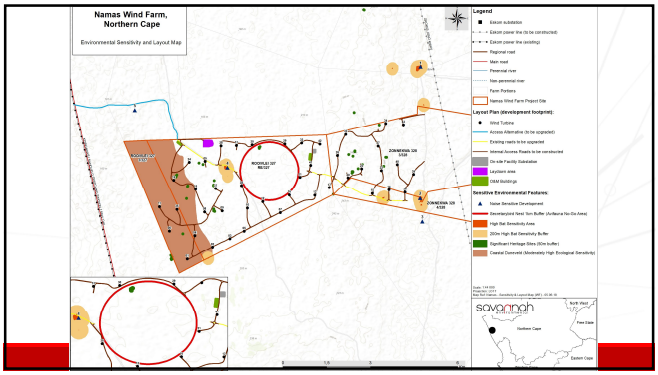

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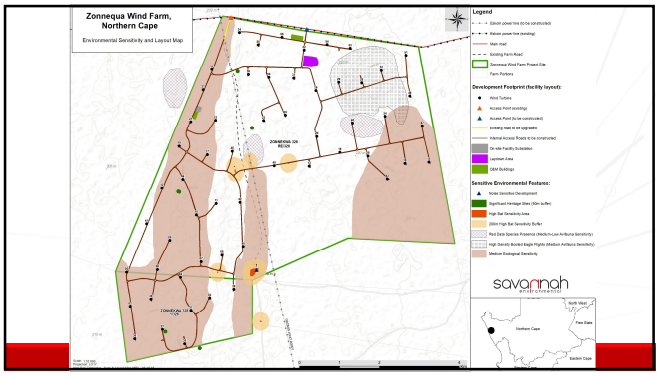

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WIND FARM - RESULTS

- No fatal flaws identified
- Sensitive environmental features have been avoided
- Majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance
- High visual impact due to visibility of the turbines – cannot be mitigated
- All other impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels
- Development footprints are considered acceptable within the proposed project sites

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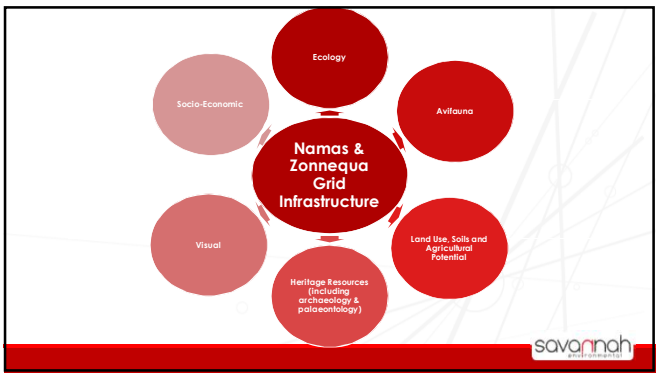

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EIA PROCESS

- **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** in terms of NEMA & the EIA Regulations
- National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the competent authority (i.e. decision-maker)
- Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) is the commenting authority
- Basic Assessment (BA) process being undertaken
- Basic Assessment process within the REDZ runs for a total of 147 days
  - 90 days - BA process
  - 57 days – competent authority decision-making

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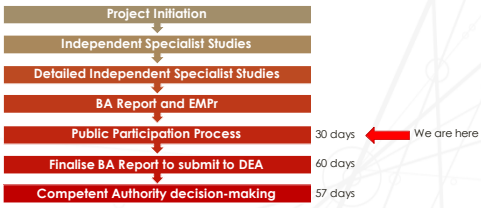
BA PROCESS WITHIN A REDZ



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WAY FORWARD – WIND FARMS

- BA Reports Review period: **24 October 2018 – 23 November 2018**.
- Written comments to be submitted by **23 November 2018**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval: December 2018.
- Expected timing of decision: February 2019.

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WAY FORWARD – GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Undertake and complete the detailed independent **specialist studies**.
- Compile **BA reports** for the grid infrastructure.
- Notify I&APs of the availability of the BA reports for review.
- Make the BA reports available for a **30-day review period**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval.
- Expected timing of report availability: TBC.

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PLEASE DIRECT COMMENTS TO:

Nicolene Venter: **Savannah Environmental**
t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0)86 684 0547
e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
w: www.savannahsa.com
a: First Floor, Block 2, 5 Woodlands Drive Office Park
Cnr Woodlands Drive & Western Service Road
Woodmead, 2191

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MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS DURING THE SCOPING REPORT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENT PERIOD

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
for the
NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS, ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR NEAR KLEINSEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Kleinsee Community Representatives

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 2018
VENUE: Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinsee

Notes for the Record prepared by:
Nicolene Venter
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR PROJECTS

Venue: Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinsee
Date: Wednesday, 14 November 2018
Time: 10h00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicolene Venter, Public Participation Practitioner, Savannah Environmental, thanked the attendees for making time available for attending the Focus Group Meeting. After introducing herself and her role, she requested the project team and the attendance to introduce themselves.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Natalie Weyers	Strandveld Conservation Club & Private Business	Member Owner
Hannes Visser	Private Business	Owner
Kobus van der Merwe	Private Business (Restaurant & Accommodation)	Owner
Rodney Williams	Private	
Schalk van der Merwe	Diamond Coast Aquaculture	Owner
Donovan van Wyk	Kraai Enterprizes	Owner
Carla van Wyk	Kraai Enterprizes	Owner
Gino Esterhuizen	Private Business	Owner
Victor Cloete	Kleinzee Community Forum	Chairperson
Cyril Hollenbacht	Kleinzee Community Forum	Ward Committee Member
Quiryn Snethlage	Sandveld Conservation Club	Chairperson
Tamsin Sheard	Developer	Genesis Eco Energy
Sonia Miszczak	Developer	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Lisa Opperman	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Nicolene Venter		Public Participation & Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

Paul Vermeulen, Trainee Estate Agent, ERA Estate Agency, Kleinsee

Attendance record attached as Appendix A

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

In the absence of projection facilities, Lisa Opperman presented the project information by referring the attendees to the Background Information Document and the environmental sensitivity and locality maps made available to the attendees.

She informed the attendees that the project consist of two 140MW wind farms proposed to be developed on adjacent sites within the Springbok REDZ, approximately 20 km south of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the **Namas Wind Farm** and the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and are within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. Suitable project sites for the development of each of the wind farms has been identified within the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) which is known as the Springbok REDZ.

The farms Zonnekwa 328 and the Remaining Extent of the Farm Zonnekwa 326 are the properties identified for the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and four (4) farms have been identified as suitable sites for the **Namas Wind Farm:** Zonnekwa 328, portions 3 and 4 and Rooivlei 327, remaining extent and portion 3.

The associated infrastructure for both these wind farms will consist of:

- concrete turbine foundations and hardstand areas;
- temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas;
- internal cabling between the turbines;
- temporary concrete batching plant; and
- operation and maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

Grid Infrastructure

The power generated by these two wind farms will feed into Eskom's existing grid network via a connection to the existing Gromis Substation located approximately 26km north of both the wind farm sites. The grid network will consist of a double-circuit 132kV power line and collector substation for each project and the proposed corridor for environmental assessment will be 300m wide. Should this corridor be found to be feasible, a registered servitude of 32m will be negotiated with the affected landowners.

It is the developer's intention to bid each wind farm under the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from each facility will be sold to Eskom and will feed into the national electricity grid. The development of the facilities will also assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP).

Environmental Impacts as documented in the Basic Assessment Reports

Ms Lisa Opperman informed the attendees that the environmental studies conducted for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm are:

- Ecology;
- Avifauna;
- Bats;
- Land Use, Soils and Agricultural Potential;
- Heritage (including archaeology and palaeontology);
- Noise;
- Visual;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic

No Fatal flaws were identified, and sensitive environmental features have been taken into account with the design layouts of both the wind farms and are therefore avoided.

The studies also indicated that the majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance although the visual impact would be high due to the flat terrain. This impact cannot be mitigated. All other environmental impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Copy of presentation attached as Appendix B.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Natalie Weyers enquired whether an impact assessment regarding the possible degradation of the roads has been done.	Lisa Opperman responded that a Traffic Impact Assessment has been undertaken by a traffic specialist and it was found that as the roads have been constructed to accommodate vehicles associated with De Beers Mine, no upgrade is needed for the trucks transporting the equipment for the wind farm developments to the respective project sites.
Natalie Weyers enquired whether the wind turbines will be transported from the Port of Saldanha.	Lisa Opperman replied that the equipment will be transported from the Port of Saldanha and that various route options were considered, and are included in the Traffic Impact Assessment Report of the Basic Assessment Reports for the projects.
Quiryn Snethlage enquired whether an Avifauna study was conducted.	Lisa Opperman responded that an Avifauna Impact Assessment was conducted, and the findings and mitigation measures can be found in the Basic Assessment Reports for the projects.
Natalie Weyers asked for clarification purposes, what is meant by O&M buildings.	Lisa Opperman replied that it is the term used for the buildings for the operational and maintenance (O&M) phases of the project.

Natalie Weyers asked for clarification purposes, what is means by lay-down areas.	Lisa Opperman replied that it is the area identified for the storage of construction equipment and material during the construction phase.
Natalie Weyers asked how the significant heritage sites were determined.	Lisa Opperman responded that the layout plans of the projects were provided to the Heritage Specialist who undertook fieldwork and ground-truthed the heritage sites present within the project sites. Small artefacts were found in pockets and a buffer of 50m has been allocated to these identified sites to avoid any possible impacts during construction. The development footprints of the two projects avoid these areas.
Quiryn Snethlage mentioned that it is believed that with the various projects taking place in the area i.e. including the new 400kV power line and these two proposed wind farms, that there is no real benefit to the local communities in terms of employment and sub-contracting opportunities.	Tamsin Sheard responded that the local employment and sub-contracting would form a part of the construction phase and that local community members would play an important role. Once the main contractor has been appointed, local labour will be procured in collaboration with the Nama Khoi Local Municipality. Advertisements will also be placed inviting people to apply for various jobs. Sonia Miszczak added that a local community member will be appointed as a Community Liaison Officer for the projects.
Quiryn Snethlage enquired whether the Garies-Kommagas road will be tarred to accommodate the trucks transporting the heavy blades. It was also enquired whether the proposed Brazil temporary harbour has been considered to receive the material for the projects.	Lisa Opperman replied that the Garies-Kommagas road will not be tarred. Only existing infrastructures have been considered for receiving and transporting of materials.
Natalie Weyers informed the project team that pot holes occurred in the resurfaced Kommagas-Kleinzee road.	Sonia Miszczak informed the attendees that the roads will be kept to their current conditions with the construction of the projects. However, should the roads be in such a state that it will compromise the integrity of the equipment, the surfacing of the roads will be considered.
Mr Van der Merwe commented that once the construction is completed, then the developer will leave and they, as community members, will sit with the consequences.	Lisa Opperman acknowledged the comment made regarding the possible negative impact on the road infrastructure and requested the attendees to read the Traffic Impact Assessment Report where the traffic impacts

He raised the concern regarding the road infrastructure and enquired whether funds would be made available for rehabilitating the roads.	associated with the projects and the significance of the impacts are assessed and addressed. In terms of funds being made available to rehabilitate the roads, Sonia Miszczak reiterated that the roads will be left in the same condition they are found, if not better.
Quiryn Snethlage commented that the reports referred to are generally scientific waffle and not written in layman's terms.	Lisa Opperman confirmed that an Executive Summary is included in the Basic Assessment Report which summarised the scientific findings. She informed the attendees that a copy of the Executive Summary will be distributed with the draft meeting notes. **Post-Meeting note**: Executive Summary attached as **Appendix C** to this document.
Cllr Van Reenen reiterated the concern regarding the road conditions and that travelling on these roads is a challenge to the local community. He made reference to the De Beers mine who left the town of Kleinsee and it has become the responsibility of the Nama Khoi Local Municipality to maintain outdated infrastructures	Lisa Opperman informed the attendees that it is important that they refer to the Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) in which the mitigation measures are captured for the projects to ensure that the impacts are mitigated to acceptable levels. The EMPr informs the reader and the developer how negative impacts could be avoided or mitigated but also how positive impacts can be enhanced.
Cllr Van Reene informed the project team that there are a number of successful land claims, especially in Kommagas and enquired whether there are any land claims lodged against the properties earmarked for these proposed developments.	Sonia Miszczak replied that information regarding land claims was requested from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the feedback received was that there are currently no land claims submitted against these properties.
Victor Cloete enquired where in the process these projects are.	Lisa Opperman replied that the projects are currently busy with the Basic Assessment processes in order to obtain Environmental Authorisation.
Victor Cloete enquired which communities would benefit from the proposed developments.	Lisa Opperman replied that all communities located within a 50km radius from the project sites stand in line to benefit from the proposed developments. Sonia Miszczak added that as part of the Social Development aspect as required by the Department of Energy for the companies bidding their projects, a certain percentage of the revenue needs to be allocated to social

	development within the surrounding communities.
Gino Esterhuizen asked how big the work force will be during the construction phase.	Sonia Miszczak responded that it is envisaged that 300 – 400 workers will be required during the construction phase of the projects, and that it is important to note that no workers will be staying on site and that they will stay in town and be bussed in daily.
Quiryn Snethlage enquired how many staff will be permanently employed, i.e. during the operation phase of the developments.	Lisa Opperman replied that it is envisaged that up to 30 people will be permanently employed. Sonia Miszczak added that depending on the operation of the wind farms, it could be 10 permanent staff members attending to the day-to-day operations of the wind farms.
Victor Cloete informed the project team that according to him, it seems that there will not be a lot of jobs at the end. He further said that they are looking forward to further discussions prior to the construction phase.	Sonia Miszczak acknowledged Mr Cloete's comment and confirmed that due process will be followed with the legal entities of the communities prior to the commencement of construction.
Victor Cloete enquired who are the partners in these developments, i.e. who will own the development.	Sonia Miszczak replied that the project is a partnership between Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners and Genesis Eco Energy Developments. They are the partners that will be bidding the projects to the Department of Energy as part of the REIPPP programme.
Mr Van der Merwe enquired whether the specialists took note of the Kleinsee airstrip.	Lisa Opperman responded that the project team is aware of the airstrip and that the Air Traffic and Navigation Services (ATNS) and the Civil Aviation Authority (SA CAA) are key stakeholders on these proposed projects and are being consulted as part of the process.
Mr Van der Merwe requested that the correspondence received regarding the land claims be provided to the community.	Sonia Miszczak informed the attendees that the correspondence would be made available as requested. Nicolene Venter confirmed that it will be included as an Appendix to the meeting notes. **Post-Meeting note**: The letter is attached as **Appendix D**
Victor Cloete informed the project team that to date there were a number of successful land claims and that the project team needs to be conscious of this fact.	Nicolene Venter acknowledged the information provided by Mr Cloete.
Cyril Hollenbacht informed the project team that it is his viewpoint that transformation first	Nicolene Venter acknowledged Mr Hollenbacht's input and responded that

needs to be dealt with before the team proceed with this proposed development.	transformation is a lengthy process and in the interim, proposed developments need to proceed.
Cllr Van Reenen mentioned that at the meetings held for the Concordia Solar PV project there was a lot of conflict regarding ownership of properties.	Nicolene Venter thanked the Councillor for the information and noted that the project team will take this matter into consideration for the proposed developments.
Gino Esterhuizen enquired how the developer will deal with injuries, especially serious injuries, occurring during the construction phase as there is not a hospital in Kleinsee or Komaggas and the nearest hospital is in Springbok.	Sonia Miszczak responded that there will be trained people with basic first aid skills available to deal with injuries.
Victor Cloete enquired when the development of the proposed projects will start.	Sonia Miszczak replied that there are not fixed timelines as the Department of Energy needs to announce the next bidding round as part of the REIPPP programme. Should these projects be successful, it is envisaged that the projects might commence in 5 to 6 years' time, however this is subject to change.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In terms of the wind farms, Ms Opperman reminded the attendees that the Basic Assessment Reports' comment and review period started on the 24th of October 2018 and will end on the 23rd of November 2018. The attendees requested that should they have any additional comments which were not discussed at the Focus Group Meeting, to please ensure that they reach the public participation office by the 23rd of November 2018. All comments raised during the public participation process will be included in the final Basic Assessment Reports that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) by early December 2018 for decision-making.

It is envisaged that the DEA will issue their decision in February 2019.

In terms of the Grid Connection, the attendees were informed that:

- Basic Assessment Processes will be undertaken for the grid infrastructure associated with the wind farms, and that the detailed independent specialist studies will be completed, after which;
- the Basic Assessment Reports (BARs)will be drafted;
- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be notified of the availability of the BARs for review;
- the BARs will be made available for a 30-day review period;
- all comments received during the BARs' review period will be included in the fina BAR(s);
- the final BARs will be submitted to the DEA for approval; and
- the expected timeframe for the BARs will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Ms Venter thanked the attendees once again for their attendance and informed them not to hesitate to submit any further queries regarding the proposed developments to the Savannah Environmental public participation office.

The meeting closed at 11h20.

APPENDIX A: Attendance Record

NAMAS & ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATIOED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID CONNECTION NEAR KLEINZEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
DEA Ref. Nos.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/1970 (Zonnequa Wind Farm) and 14/12/16/3/3/1/1971 (Namas Wind Farm)
Focus Group Meeting - KLeinzee Community Representatives
Held on Wednesday, 14 November 2018, Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinzee
At 10h00
(Alphabetically according to Surname)

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION
Victor	Cloete	Kleinzee Community Forum
Gino	Esterhuizen	Private Business
Cyril	Hollenbacht	Kleinzee Community Forum
Sonia	Miszczak	Atalantic Renewable Energy Partners
Lisa	Opperman	Savannah Environmental
Tamsin	Sheard	Genesis Eco Energy
Quiryn	Snethlage	Sandveld Conservation Club
Kobus	Van der Merwe	Private Business (Restaurant & Accommodation)
Schalk	Van der Merwe	Diamond Coast Aquaculture
Carla	Van Wyk	Kraai Enterprizes
Donavan	Van Wyk	Kraai Enterprizes
Nicolene	Venter	Savannah Environmental
Hannes	Visser	Private Business
Natalie	Weyers	Strandveld Conservation Club & Private Business
Rodney	Williams	Private

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meetings

13 – 14 November 2018

1

MEETING AGENDA

1. Welcome & introduction
2. Purpose of the Meeting
3. Scope of works
4. Project Overview
5. Overview of BA Process
6. Way forward

2

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide I&APs with an overview of:
  - Namas Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
  - Zonnequa Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
- Explain the **Basic Assessment (BA) & Public Participation** process(es) being undertaken
- Present the findings of the **BA Reports**
- Provide I&APs the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects
- Opportunity to provide valuable input into/to inform the BA processes
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final BA Reports** to be submitted to DEA

3

SCOPE OF WORKS

- Assessment of the environmental and social impacts
- Recommendation of appropriate mitigation measures
- Studies include:
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)

4

PROGRESS UPDATE

- BAs for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm (facilities only) – have been undertaken, reports are currently available for review and comment
- BAs for the associated grid infrastructure – still underway

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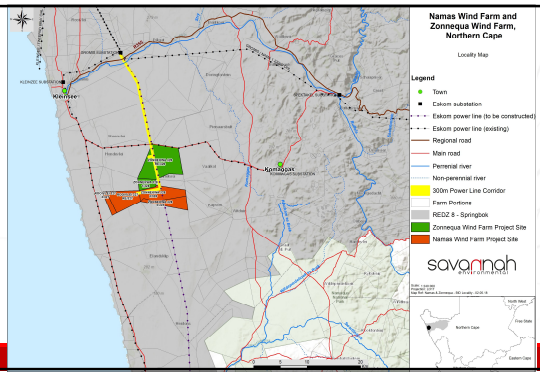

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- Shortened timeframe in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), prescribed timeframes
- Project location – Springbok REDZ

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Grid connection solution	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor
Power line capacity	132kV	132kV
Collector substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Collector substation capacity	22/132kV or 33/132kV	22/132kV or 33/132kV

9

WIND FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

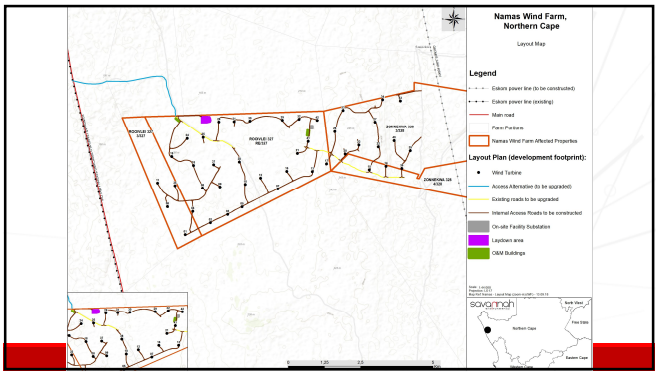
- Concrete turbine foundations & hardstand areas
- Temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas
- Internal cabling between the turbines
- Temporary concrete batching plant
- Operation & Maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop & visitors centre.

10

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access roads/tracks for construction an maintenance of power line and collector substation
- Pylon foundations
- Power line towers (pylons)
- Collector substation foundation
- Limited offices or buildings for the operation and management of the collector substation

11



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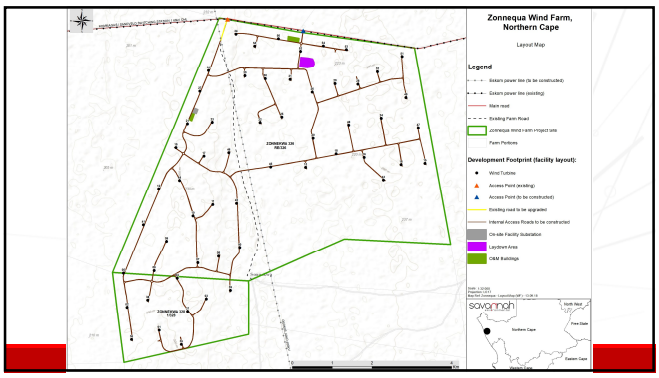

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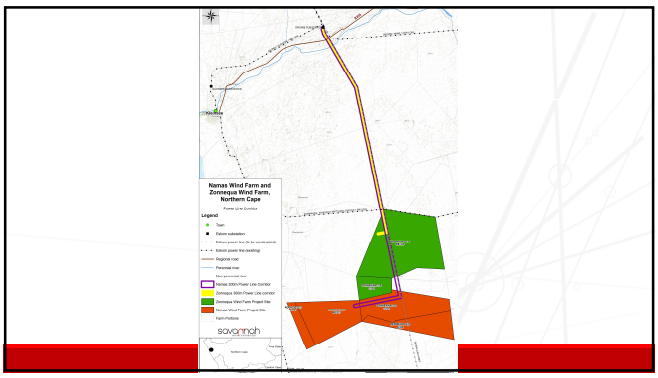


14

WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations
- Construction of turbines
- Installation of internal cabling
- Construction of on-site substation
- Temporary infrastructure

15

WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the turbines (rotation of the blades)
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the facility

16

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

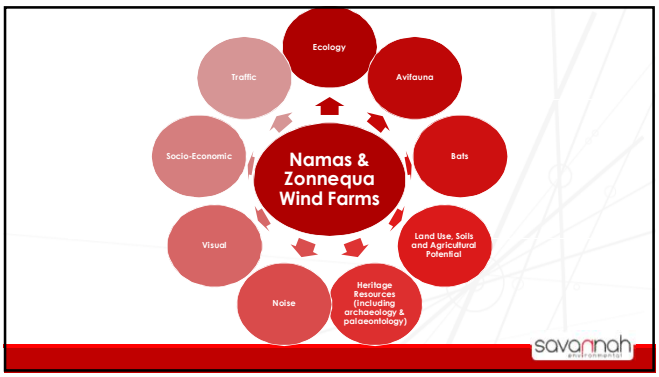
- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations (incl. pylon foundations)
- Construction of collector substation
- Construction of power line
- Temporary infrastructure

17

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the associated power infrastructure
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the collector substation

18



19

WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with construction activities within the development footprint
  - Loss or modification of intact vegetation
  - Threats to biodiversity and ecological processes (i.e. CBA and ESA)
  - Impacts to fauna and birds (e.g. direct mortality and loss of habitat)
  - Soil erosion (i.e. wind erosion)
  - Destruction of heritage sites/material
  - Noise and vibration
  - Nuisance impacts (i.e. dust)
  - Social impacts – visual, residents, socio-economic and economic benefits

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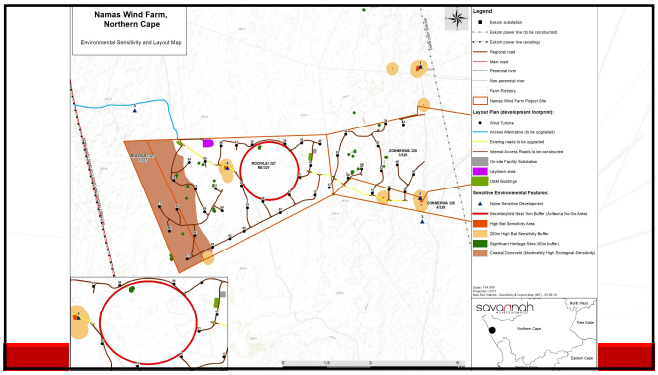
WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with operation phase activities within the development footprint to be managed through the EMPr
  - Visual impacts – visibility of the wind turbines
  - Noise impacts
  - Avian/bat mortality resulting from collisions with infrastructure
  - Social impact/benefit – local residents, property value, socio-economic benefits

21



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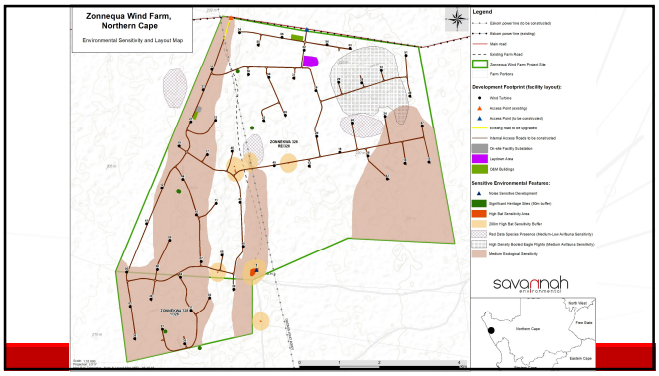
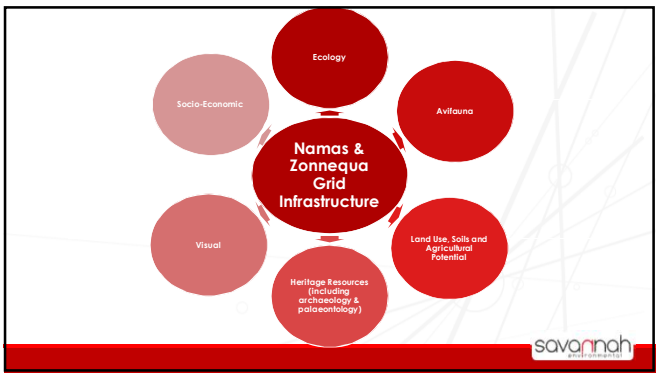


23

WIND FARM - RESULTS

- No fatal flaws identified
- Sensitive environmental features have been avoided
- Majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance
- High visual impact due to visibility of the turbines – cannot be mitigated
- All other impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels
- Development footprints are considered acceptable within the proposed project sites

24



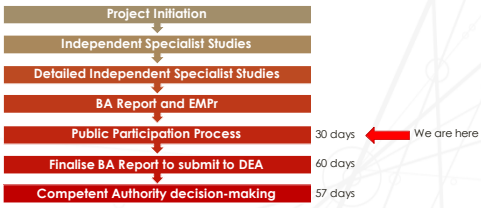
25

EIA PROCESS

- **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** in terms of NEMA & the EIA Regulations
- National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the competent authority (i.e. decision-maker)
- Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) is the commenting authority
- Basic Assessment (BA) process being undertaken
- Basic Assessment process within the REDZ runs for a total of 147 days
  - 90 days - BA process
  - 57 days – competent authority decision-making

26

BA PROCESS WITHIN A REDZ



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WAY FORWARD – WIND FARMS

- BA Reports Review period: **24 October 2018 – 23 November 2018**.
- Written comments to be submitted by **23 November 2018**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval: December 2018.
- Expected timing of decision: February 2019.

28

WAY FORWARD – GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Undertake and complete the detailed independent **specialist studies**.
- Compile **BA reports** for the grid infrastructure.
- Notify I&APs of the availability of the BA reports for review.
- Make the BA reports available for a **30-day review period**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval.
- Expected timing of report availability: TBC.

29

PLEASE DIRECT COMMENTS TO:

Nicolene Venter: **Savannah Environmental**
t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0)86 684 0547
e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
w: www.savannahsa.com
a: First Floor, Block 2, 5 Woodlands Drive Office Park
Cnr Woodlands Drive & Western Service Road
Woodmead, 2191

30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a 140MW wind farm and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 19km south-east of Kleinsee. The wind farm is known as the Zonnequa Wind Farm and is located within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province.

A preferred project site, consisting of 2 affected properties, has been identified by Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd for the development of a wind farm. The preferred project site has an extent of ~4434ha and is considered sufficient in extent (allowing sufficient space to avoid any major environmental sensitivities which may be identified within the site) and suitable for the development of up to 56 wind turbines from a technical perspective. The project site is located ~19km south-east of Kleinsee (Northern Cape), with the entire extent of the project site located within the Springbok REDZ. The wind farm is to be constructed within the project site, and together with the associated infrastructure, the wind farm will have a development footprint of less than 1% (~39.57ha) of the total project site. The wind farm is proposed within the following farm portions (**Figure 1**):

» Portion 1 of the Farm Zonnekwa 328
» Remaining Extent of the Farm Zonnekwa 326

The development footprint of the wind farm, to be located within the larger project site, will accommodate the wind turbines as well as the associated infrastructure. The grid connection required in order to connect the facility to the national grid at the existing Gromis Substation will primarily be located outside of the project site, and will be assessed as part of a separate Basic Assessment process. The Zonnequa Wind Farm will consist of the following components:

» Up to 56 wind turbines with a maximum hub height of up to 130m. The tip height of the turbines will be up to 205m;
» Concrete turbine foundations and turbine hardstands;
» Temporary laydown areas which will accommodate the storage and assembly area;
» Cabling between the turbines, to be laid underground where practical;
» An on-site substation of 150m x 150m to facilitate the connection between the wind farm and the electricity grid;
» Access roads to the site (with a width of up to 10m) and between project components (with a width of approximately 8m);
» A temporary concrete batching plant; and
» Operation and maintenance buildings including a gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

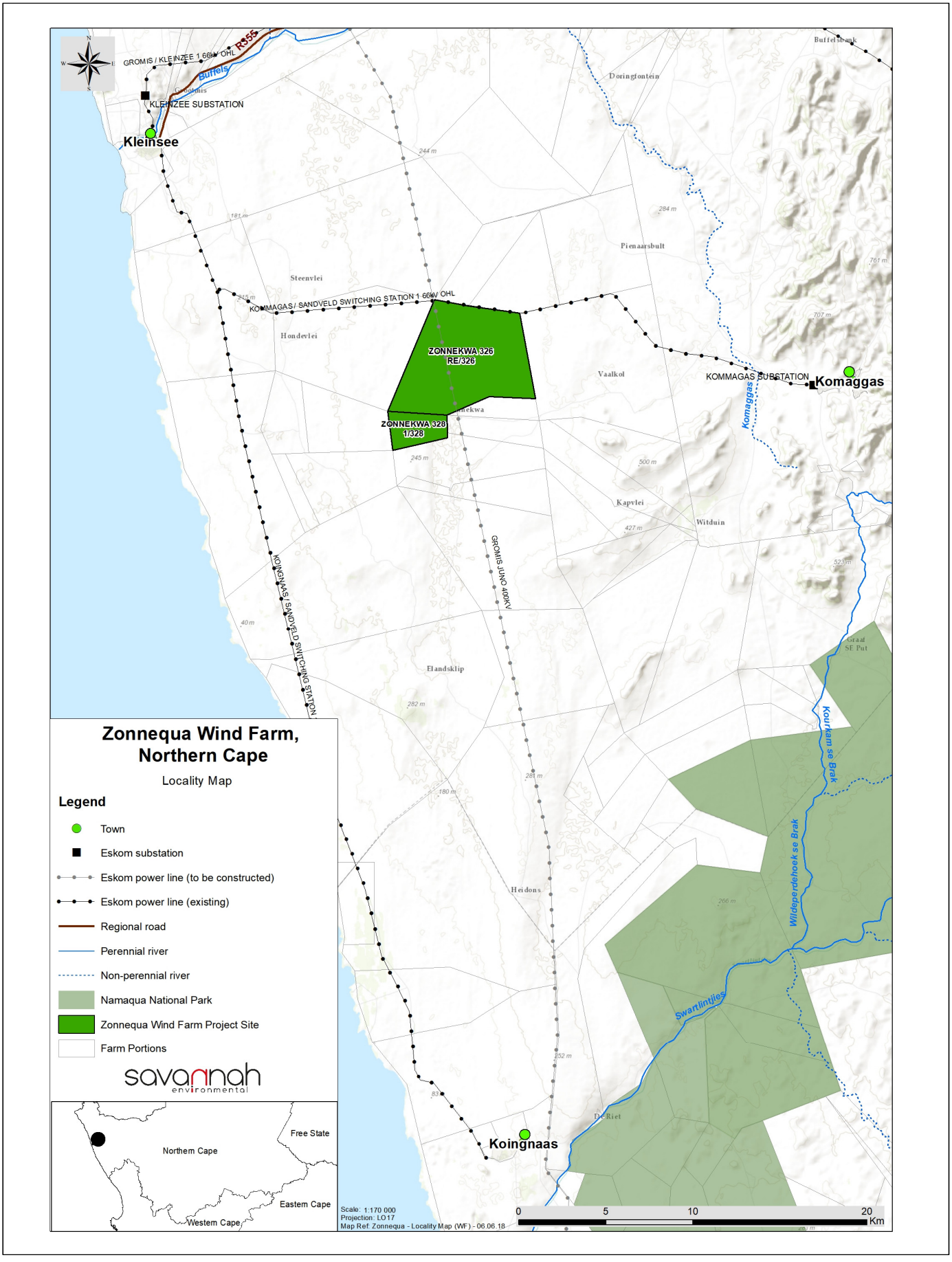

Figure 1: Locality map showing the location of the project site proposed for the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm

No environmental fatal flaws were identified in the detailed specialist studies conducted, provided that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, for the Zonnequa Wind Farm. These measures include, amongst others, the avoidance of sensitive features within the development footprint and the undertaking of the construction and operational monitoring, as specified by the specialists. The development footprint was designed by the project developer in order to respond to and avoid the sensitive environmental and social features located within the project site. This approach ensured the application of the mitigation hierarchy (i.e. avoid, minimise and offset) to the Zonnequa Wind Farm project, which ultimately ensures that the development is appropriate from an environmental perspective and is suitable for development within the project site.

The potential environmental impacts associated with the Zonnequa Wind Farm identified and assessed through the BA process include:

Ecological Impacts - Based on the nature and significance of the post-mitigation ecological impacts, the Zonnequa Wind Farm project site is considered as a broadly suitable environment for wind farm development from an ecological perspective. There are no specific long-term impacts likely to be associated with the wind farm that cannot be reduced to an acceptable level through mitigation and avoidance, including a low post-mitigation impact on ESAs and no impact on CBAs. Consequently, there are no high residual impacts or fatal flaws associated with the development and it can be supported from a terrestrial ecology perspective. It is therefore the reasoned opinion of the specialist that the Zonnequa Wind Farm should be authorised, subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Avifauna Impacts - From the results of the avifauna assessment, it can be concluded that no impacts of high significance will occur on the avifauna communities within the area and the project site. The avifauna impacts expected to occur include direct impact fatalities, as well as disturbance and loss of foraging habitat. The significance of the impacts on the three collision-prone Red Data species will be low following the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures of the specialists.

Impacts on Bats - Considering the findings of the bat pre-construction monitoring campaign and the impact assessment, it is concluded by the specialist that the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm is acceptable from a bat impact perspective, subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. During the construction phase, the impacts include the destruction of foraging habitat through the clearing of vegetation. During the operation phase the impacts to bats include bat mortalities due to direct impact or barotrauma caused by the wind turbines and an increase in bat mortalities due to increased insect numbers as a result of the light attraction caused by the wind farm.

Impacts on Land Use, Soil and Agricultural Potential - Following the assessment of the associated impacts, the specialist concluded that the proposed activities associated with the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm are acceptable from a soils perspective considering the characteristics and the potential of the soils present within the project site. The impacts associated with land use, soil and agricultural potential include the loss of agricultural land and soil erosion. Both of these impacts can be mitigated to a low significance with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Impacts on Heritage Resources - The heritage specialist concluded that the palaeontological and archaeological resources are the main concerns for the Zonnequa Wind Farm, although fossils are less likely to be found than archaeological sites. While fossils would be revealed by excavations during

construction, and would require reporting when found, archaeological sites will be readily located during a final pre-construction survey and can be rescued through archaeological excavation before construction starts. Impacts on palaeontological resources, archaeological resources and graves may occur during the construction phase should direct destruction or damage arise through the activities associated with excavations for foundations and trenches, or the clearing of land for roads, laydown areas and ancillary infrastructure. One impact is expected to occur during the operation phase, which relates to the impacts to the cultural landscape through the introduction of wind turbines into an area where there are currently none.

Noise Impacts - The noise specialist concluded that the Zonnequa Wind Farm could have a noise impact on the surrounding environment, however the impacts can be mitigated to a low significance. The increase in the noise levels is not considered to be a fatal flaw and the project is considered to be acceptable from a noise perspective. The construction phase of the wind farm will lead to an increase in the ambient sound level of more than 7dB during the daytime, or daytime rating levels higher than 52dBA. The operation phase of the wind farm will lead to an increase in the ambient sound level with more than 7dB during the daytime, or daytime rating levels higher than 52dBA. Five Noise Sensitive Developments (NSD) were identified, of which one is located within the Zonnequa Wind Farm project site (NSD01).

Visual Impacts - The visual specialist concluded that the anticipated visual impacts on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the Zonnequa Wind Farm remains high, but that the impact is not considered to be a fatal flaw. The specialist further concluded, that subject to the recommended mitigation measures being implemented, the proposed wind farm development may be supported regardless of the impacts and the significance thereof. The Visual Impact Assessment identified negative impacts on visual receptors during the undertaking of construction activities and during construction and operation of the Zonnequa wind Farm. The visual impact decreases with increasing distance from the wind farm, but remains greatest within the first 5km of the wind farm.

Socio-Economic Impacts - The specialist concluded that the socio-economic benefits outweigh the negative socio-economic effects that the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm could create, and that there are no objections to the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm from a socio-economic perspective. The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment identified positive and negative impacts which are expected to occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Zonnequa Wind Farm.

Traffic Impacts - The specialist concluded that the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm is supported from a traffic engineering perspective, subject to the implementation of the stipulated recommendations. The Traffic Impact Assessment identified impacts expected to occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

Cumulative Impacts - The contribution of the development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm to the overall impact of all wind energy facilities being considered within a 30km radius of the project site, will be of a medium to low significance, with no impacts of high significance anticipated. The development of the Zonnequa Wind Farm will not result in unacceptable, high cumulative impacts and will not result in a whole-scale change of the environment.

Figure 2 provides an environmental sensitivity map of the development footprint assessed as part of the BA process, as well as the environmental sensitivities identified.

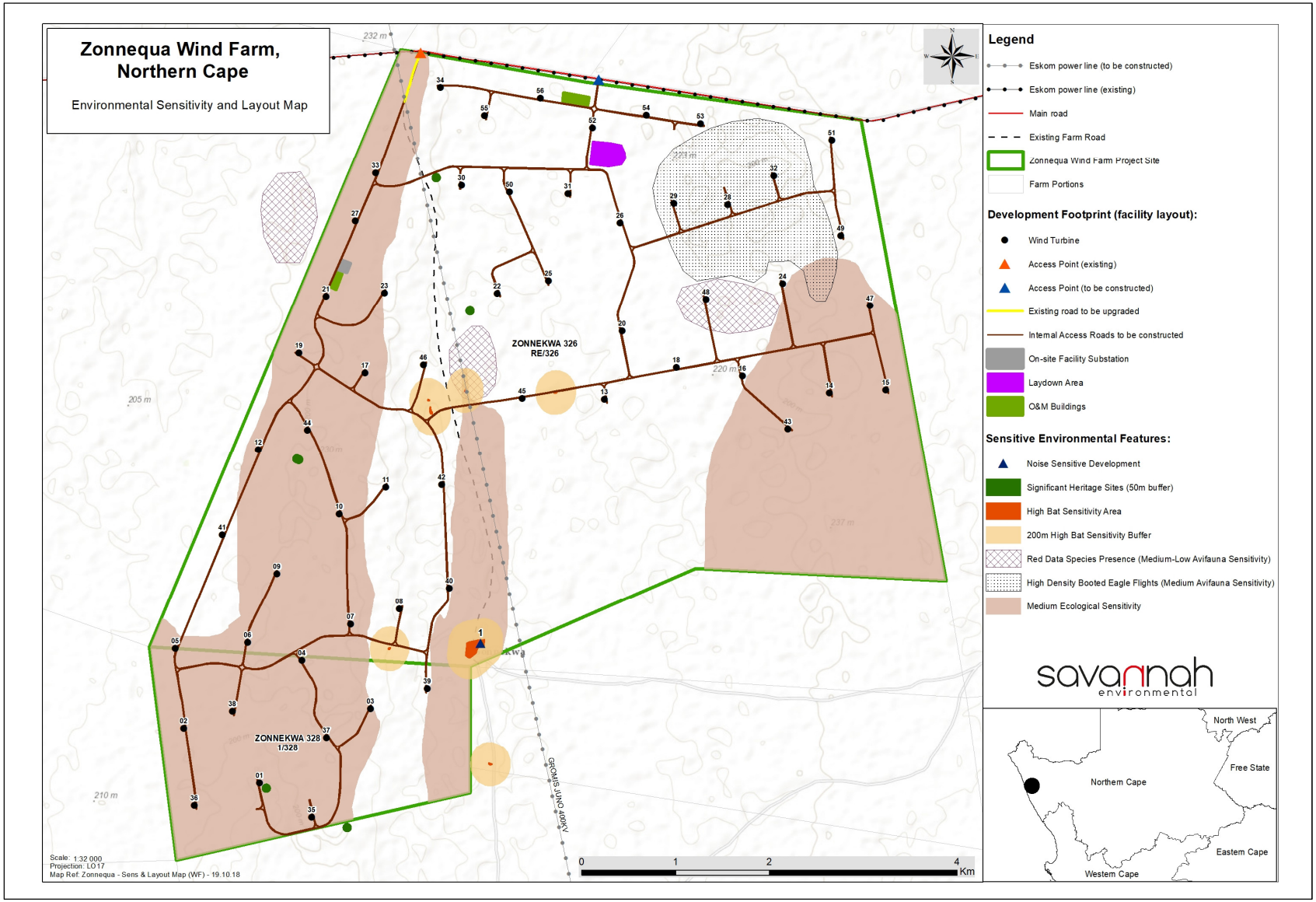

Figure 2: The development footprint (~39.57ha) of the Zonnequa Wind Farm overlain on the identified environmental sensitive features (refer to **Appendix N** for A3 map)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd is proposing the development of a 140MW wind farm and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 20km south-east of Kleinsee. The wind farm is known as the Namas Wind Farm and is located within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality in the Northern Cape Province.

A preferred project site, consisting of 4 affected properties, has been identified by Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd for the development of a wind farm. The preferred project site has an extent of ~5092ha and is considered sufficient in extent (allowing sufficient space to avoid any major environmental sensitivities which may be identified within the site) and suitable for the development of up to 43 wind turbines from a technical perspective. The project site is located ~20km south-east of Kleinsee (Northern Cape), with the entire extent of the project site located within the Springbok REDZ. The wind farm is to be constructed within the project site, and together with the associated infrastructure, the wind farm will have a development footprint of less than 1% (~35.46ha) of the total project site. The wind farm is proposed within the following farm portions (**Figure 1**):

» Portion 3 of the Farm Zonnekwa 328
» Portion 4 of the Farm Zonnekwa 328
» Remaining Extent of the Farm Rooivlei 327
» Portion 3 of the Farm Rooivlei 327

The development footprint of the wind farm, to be located within the larger project site, will accommodate the wind turbines as well as the associated infrastructure. The grid connection required in order to connect the facility to the national grid at the existing Gromis Substation will primarily be located outside of the project site, and will be assessed as part of a separate Basic Assessment process. The Namas Wind Farm will consist of the following components:

» Up to 43 wind turbines with a maximum hub height of up to 130m. The tip height of the turbines will be up to 205m;
» Concrete turbine foundations and turbine hardstands;
» Temporary laydown areas which will accommodate the storage and assembly area;
» Cabling between the turbines, to be laid underground where practical;
» An on-site substation of 100m x 100m to facilitate the connection between the wind farm and the electricity grid;
» Access roads to the site (with a width of up to 10m) and between project components (with a width of approximately 8m);
» A temporary concrete batching plant; and
» Operation and maintenance buildings including a gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

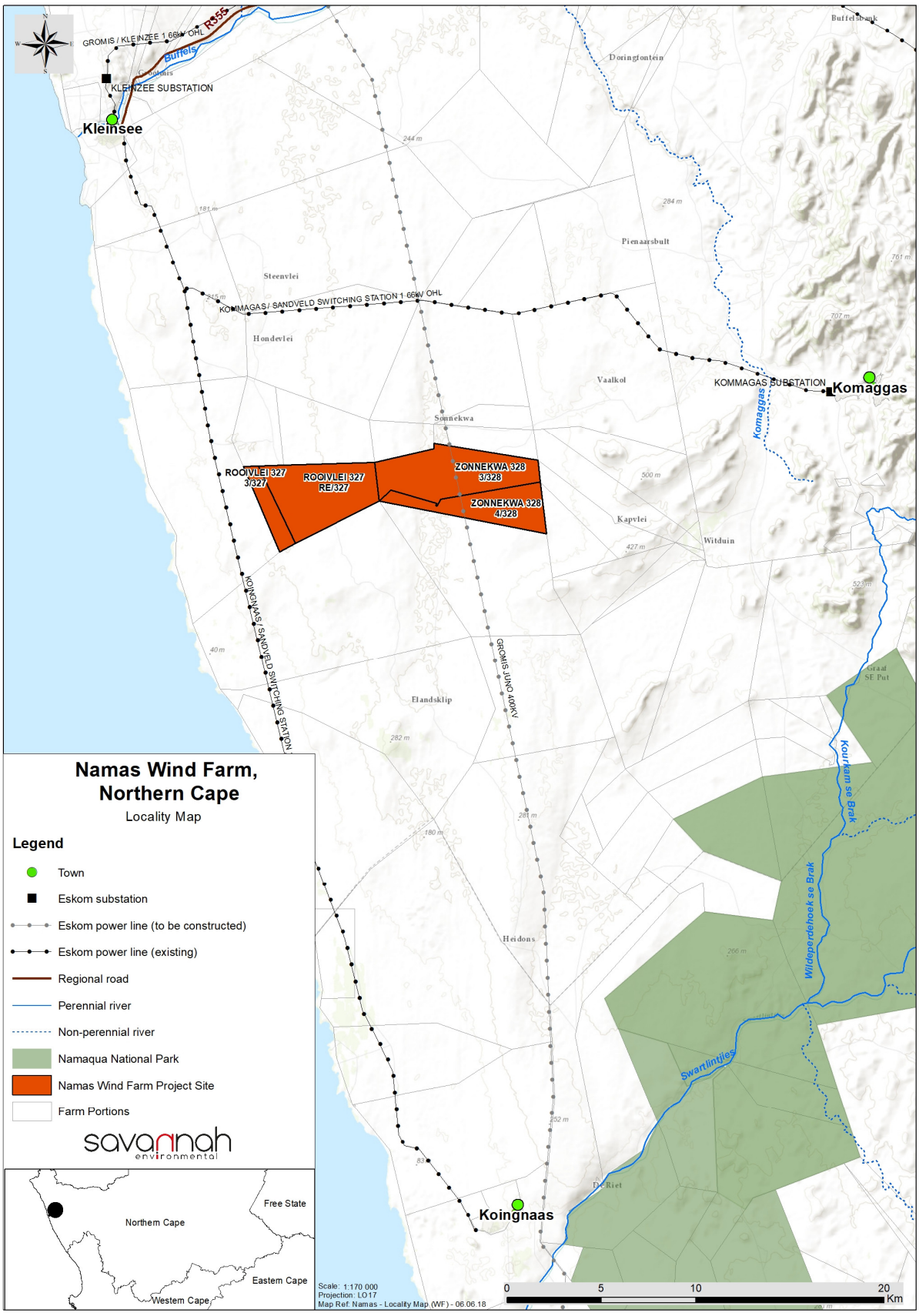

Figure 1: Locality map showing the location of the project site proposed for the development of the Namas Wind Farm

No environmental fatal flaws were identified in the detailed specialist studies conducted, provided that the recommended mitigation measures are implemented, for the Namas Wind Farm. These measures include, amongst others, the avoidance of sensitive features within the development footprint and the undertaking of the construction and operational monitoring, as specified by the specialists. The development footprint was designed by the project developer in order to respond to and avoid the sensitive environmental and social features located within the project site. This approach ensured the application of the mitigation hierarchy (i.e. avoid, minimise and offset) to the Namas Wind Farm project, which ultimately ensures that the development is appropriate from an environmental perspective and is suitable for development within the project site.

The potential environmental impacts associated with the Namas Wind Farm identified and assessed through the BA process include:

Ecological Impacts - Based on the nature and significance of the post-mitigation ecological impacts, the Namas Wind Farm project site is considered as a broadly suitable environment for wind farm development from an ecological perspective. There are no specific long-term impacts likely to be associated with the wind farm that cannot be reduced to an acceptable level through mitigation and avoidance, including a low post-mitigation impact on ESAs and CBAs. Consequently, there are no high residual impacts or fatal flaws associated with the development and it can be supported from a terrestrial ecology perspective. It is therefore the reasoned opinion of the specialist that the Namas Wind Farm should be authorised, subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

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Impacts on Bats - Considering the findings of the bat pre-construction monitoring campaign and the impact assessment, it is concluded by the specialist that the development of the Namas Wind Farm is acceptable from a bat impact perspective, subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. During the construction phase, the impacts include the destruction of foraging habitat through the clearing of vegetation. During the operation phase the impacts to bats include bat mortalities due to direct impact or barotrauma caused by the wind turbines and an increase in bat mortalities due to increased insect numbers as a result of the light attraction caused by the wind farm.

Impacts on Land Use, Soil and Agricultural Potential - Following the assessment of the associated impacts, the specialist concluded that the proposed activities associated with the development of the Namas Wind Farm are acceptable from a soils perspective considering the characteristics and the potential of the soils present within the project site. The impacts associated with land use, soil and agricultural potential include the loss of agricultural land and soil erosion. Both of these impacts can be mitigated to a low significance with the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Impacts on Heritage Resources - The heritage specialist concluded that the palaeontological and archaeological resources are the main concerns for the Namas Wind Farm, although fossils are less likely to be found than archaeological sites. While fossils would be revealed by excavations during construction, and would require reporting when found, archaeological sites will be readily located during a final pre-

construction survey and can be rescued through archaeological excavation before construction starts. Impacts on palaeontological resources, archaeological resources and graves may occur during the construction phase should direct destruction or damage arise through the activities associated with excavations for foundations and trenches, or the clearing of land for roads, laydown areas and ancillary infrastructure.

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Visual Impacts - The visual specialist concluded that the anticipated visual impacts on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the Namas Wind Farm remains high, but that the impact is not considered to be a fatal flaw. The specialist further concluded, that subject to the recommended mitigation measures being implemented, the proposed wind farm development may be supported regardless of the impacts and the significance thereof. The Visual Impact Assessment identified negative impacts on visual receptors during the undertaking of construction activities and during construction and operation of the Namas wind Farm. The visual impact decreases with increasing distance from the wind farm, but remains greatest within the first 5km of the wind farm.

Socio-Economic Impacts - The specialist concluded that the socio-economic benefits outweigh the negative socio-economic effects that the development of the Namas Wind Farm could create, and that there are no objections to the development of the Namas Wind Farm from a socio-economic perspective. The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment identified positive and negative impacts which are expected to occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Namas Wind Farm.

Traffic Impacts - The specialist concluded that the development of the Namas Wind Farm is supported from a traffic engineering perspective, subject to the implementation of the stipulated recommendations. The Traffic Impact Assessment identified impacts expected to occur during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

Cumulative Impacts - The contribution of the development of the Namas Wind Farm to the overall impact of all wind energy facilities being considered within a 30km radius of the project site, will be of a medium to low significance, with no impacts of high significance anticipated. The development of the Namas Wind Farm will not result in unacceptable, high cumulative impacts and will not result in a whole-scale change of the environment.

Figure 2 provides an environmental sensitivity map of the development footprint assessed as part of the BA process, as well as the environmental sensitivities identified.

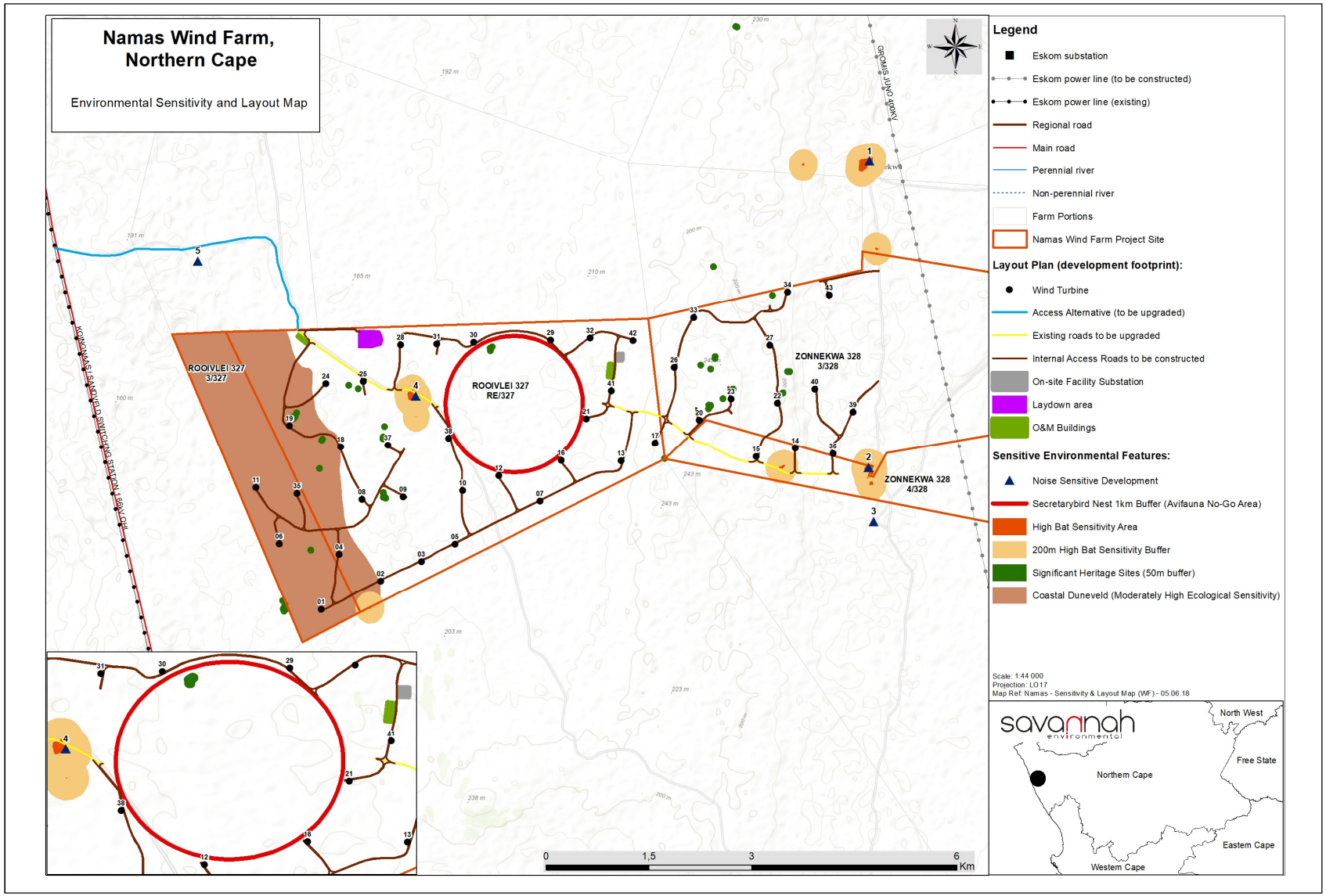


Figure 2: The development footprint (~35.46 ha) of the Namas Wind Farm overlain on the identified environmental sensitive features (refer to **Appendix N** for A3 map)

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

Enquiries: Ryan Oliver

The Director: **Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd**
39 De Villiers Road
Kommetjie
Western Cape
7975

Dear Sir/ Madam

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY

1. **Portion 1 of the Farm Zonnekwa No. 328, Namakqualand District, Province Northern Cape.**

2. **Remainder of the Farm Zonnekwa No. 326 Namakqualand District, Province Northern Cape.**

We refer to your letter received 02/07/2018

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF LAND RIGHTS

Enquiries: Ryan Oliver

The Director: **Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd**
39 De Villiers Road
Kommetjie
Western Cape
7975

Dear Sir/ Madam

LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY

1. **Portion 3 of the Farm Zonnekwa No. 328, Namakqualand District, Province Northern Cape.**

2. **Remainder of the Farm Rooivlei No. 327 Namakqualand District, Province Northern Cape.**

3. **Portion 4 of the Farm Zonnekwa No. 328 Namakqualand District, Province Northern Cape.**

4. **Portion 3 of the Farm Rooivlei No. 327 Namakqualand District, Province Northern Cape.**

We refer to your letter received 22/06/2018

We confirm that as at the date of this letter no land claims appear on our database in respect of the Property. This includes the database for claims lodged by 31 December 1998; and those lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014.

Whilst the Commission takes reasonable care to ensure the accuracy of the information it provides, there are various factors that are beyond the Commission's control, particularly relating to claims that have lodged but not yet been gazetted such as:

1. Some Claimants referred to properties they claim dispossession of rights in land against using historical property descriptions which may not match the current property description; and
2. Some Claimants provided the geographic descriptions of the land they claim without mentioning the particular actual property description they claim dispossession of rights in land against.

The Commission therefore does not accept any liability whatsoever if through the process of further investigation of claims it is found that there is in fact a land claim in respect of the above property.

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

Yours faithfully

PP

Ms. M. Du Toit
Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape
Date: 27.06.2018

If you are aware of any change in the description of the above property after 19 June 1913 kindly supply us with such description so as to enable us to do a further search.

Yours faithfully

PP

Ms. M. Du Toit
Chief Director: Land Restitution Support-Northern Cape
Date: 03.07.2018

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
for the
NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS, ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR NEAR KLEINSEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Sandveld Farmers'Association

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 2018
VENUE: Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinsee

Notes for the Record prepared by:
Nicolene Venter
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR PROJECTS

Venue: Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinsee
Date: Wednesday, 14 November 2018
Time: 18h00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicolene Venter, Public Participation Practitioner, Savannah Environmental, thanked the attendees for making time available for attending the Focus Group Meeting. After introducing herself and her role, she requested the project team and the attendance to introduce themselves.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Meisie Engelbrecht	Sandveld Farmers' Association	Chairperson
Danie Englebrecht		Member
Danie van Dykl		
Johan Mostert		
WD de Waal		
Eddie Snell & Mev Snell		
KC du Toit	South African Police Services	Superintendent
Alwyn Beeslaar		Kleinzee Forum
Tamsin Sheard	Developer	Genesis Eco Energy
David Peinke	Developer	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Sonia Miszczak		
Lisa Opperman	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Nicolene Venter		Public Participation & Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

None

Attendance record attached as Appendix A

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

In the absence of projection facilities, Lisa Opperman presented the project information by referring the attendees to the Background Information Document and the environmental sensitivity and locality maps made available to the attendees.

She informed the attendees that the project consist of two 140MW wind farms proposed to be developed on adjacent sites within the Springbok REDZ, approximately 20 km south of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the **Namas Wind Farm** and the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and are within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. Suitable project sites for the development of each of the wind farms has been identified within the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) which is known as the Springbok REDZ.

The farms Zonnekwa 328 and the Remaining Extent of the Farm Zonnekwa 326 are the properties identified for the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and four (4) farms have been identified as suitable sites for the **Namas Wind Farm:** Zonnekwa 328, portions 3 and 4 and Rooivlei 327, remaining extent and portion 3.

The associated infrastructure for both these wind farms will consist of:

- concrete turbine foundations and hardstand areas;
- temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas;
- internal cabling between the turbines;
- temporary concrete batching plant; and
- operation and maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop and visitors centre.

Grid Infrastructure

The power generated by these two wind farms will feed into Eskom's existing grid network via a connection to the existing Gromis Substation located approximately 26km north of both the wind farm sites. The grid network will consist of a double-circuit 132kV power line and collector substation for each project and the proposed corridor for environmental assessment will be 300m wide. Should this corridor be found to be feasible, a registered servitude of 32m will be negotiated with the affected landowners.

It is the developer's intention to bid each wind farm under the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from each facility will be sold to Eskom and will feed into the national electricity grid. The development of the facilities will also assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP).

Environmental Impacts as documented in the Basic Assessment Reports

Ms Lisa Opperman informed the attendees that the environmental studies conducted for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm are:

- Ecology;
- Avifauna;
- Bats;
- Land Use, Soils and Agricultural Potential;
- Heritage (including archaeology and palaeontology);

- Noise;
- Visual;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic

No Fatal flaws were identified, and sensitive environmental features have been taken into account with the design layouts of both the wind farms and are therefore avoided.

The studies also indicated that the majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance although the visual impact would be high due to the flat terrain. This impact cannot be mitigated. All other environmental impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Copy of presentation attached as Appendix B.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Johan Mostert enquired how many local job opportunities there would be.	Lisa Opperman replied that during the construction phase, it is envisaged that there would be between 300 – 400 job opportunities and up to 30 people will be permanently employed during the operation phase. Sonia Miszczak added that depending on the operation of the wind farms, it could be 10 permanent staff members attending to the day-to-day activities of the wind farms for the 20 – 25-year life span of the wind farms.
Eddie Snell asked for clarification whether the construction period for the wind farms and the power lines would be 24 months.	Lisa Opperman replied that the construction of a wind farm can take between 12 to 18 months and the power lines proposed for these projects could take up to 6 months.
Danie van Dyk enquired whether the local workforce will be accommodated on the project sites or will they be transported by bus.	David Peinke responded that as developers they are avoiding making housing facilities available on site and that the workers will be transported on a daily basis by bus to the sites. **Post-Meeting note**: It needs to be noted that the only staff that will stay on the property would be the security officer/s on duty.
Alwyn Beeslaar enquired how many people would be working on the project that are not local.	Lisa Opperman replied that at this stage the number is not known but it can be mentioned that it would be the highly skilled and skilled workforce that is envisaged not to be local.

Alwyn Beeslaar enquired regarding the time frames for the proposed developments.	David Peinke responded that the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) are waiting for the Department of Energy (DOE) to release the next bidding date, at which stage all IPPs will be requested to submit their proposals. Generally, the DOE takes up to three (3) months to make a decision and inform the successful bidders, thereafter it takes between nine (9) months to two (2) years for the IPPs to reach financial closure. Construction will only commence once financial close has been reached.
Danie Engelbrecht informed the project team that the proposed power lines will traverse his property and asked whether the proposed power lines would be single or double circuit and whether the lines will be constructed and maintained by Eskom.	David Peinke responded that the developers are still in discussions with Eskom. At this stage, collector substations will be constructed on each of the proposed development sites and a double-circuit line for each power line will feed the generated electricity into Eskom's existing Gromis Substation.
Danie Engelbrecht enquired which roads would be used to bring in the wind turbines.	Sonia Miszczak replied that the current planning is to access the Zonnequa project site from the north via the DR2964, and that the Namas site is proposed to be accessed by the MR751. What is important to note is that as a developer, they cannot leave the roads worse than the state they are currently in.
Alwyn Beeslaar informed the project team that there are discussions that the harbour in Port Noloth might be upgraded.	David Peinke thanked Mr Beeslaar for the information.
Eddie Snell raised the concern regarding the possible influx of people from other areas seeking jobs.	Tamsin Sheard responded that to ensure that the labour force is sourced from local communities, the establishment of a steering committee between the appointed main contractor and Officials from the Nama Khoi Local Municipality would be established. Nicolene Venter added that unfortunately no one has control if community members inform family members from communities outside the 50km radius about the possibility of employment. It is believed that it will come down to the community members to confirm that a job seeker is from the local community.
Alwyn Beeslaar raised the concern that there are various projects that received Environmental Authorisation and a number in	Lisa Opperman replied that cumulative impacts have been assessed and the outcome is available in the Basic Assessment Reports.

the planning phase in the area and this influx of projects could also negatively impact the environment.	These cumulative impacts include not only biodiversity but also the socio-economic impact.
Alwyn Beeslaar enquired whether the electricity price will be cheaper with all the renewable energy projects taking place.	David Peinke responded that the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) is the authority that regulates the electricity price, whether the electricity is generated at coal fired power stations or through renewable energy. Therefore, the pricing of renewable energy projects cannot be responded to.
Alwyn Beeslaar enquired whether the environmental studies were conducted during the dry-season.	Lisa Opperman responded that the specialists contracted to undertake the impact assessments are well informed of the broader study area as the specialists had conducted various studies in the area for historical and current projects.
Eddie Snell commented that in the long term it would be better for the environment if renewable energy can be the main source to generate electricity and to stop using coal as an electricity generating source.	David Peinke acknowledged the comment and informed the attendees that hopefully this could be the situation in the future.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In terms of the wind farms, Ms Opperman reminded the attendees that the Basic Assessment Reports' comment and review period started on the 24th of October 2018 and will end on the 23rd of November 2018. The attendees were requested that should they have any additional comments which were not discussed at the Focus Group Meeting, to please ensure that they reach the public participation office by the 23rd of November 2018. All comments raised during the public participation process will be included in the final Basic Assessment Reports that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) by early December 2018 for decision-making.

It is envisaged that the DEA will issue their decision in February 2019.

In terms of the Grid Connection, the attendees were informed that:

- Basic Assessment Processes will be undertaken for the grid infrastructure associated with the wind farms, and that the detailed independent specialist studies will be completed, after which;
- the Basic Assessment Reports (BARs)will be drafted;
- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be notified of the availability of the BARs for review;
- the BARs will be made available for a 30-day review period;
- all comments received during the BARs' review period will be included in the final BARs;
- the final BARs will be submitted to the DEA for approval; and
- the expected timeframe for the BARs will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Ms Venter thanked the attendees once again for their attendance and informed them not to hesitate to submit any further queries regarding the proposed developments to the Savannah Environmental public participation office.

The meeting closed at 19h30.

APPENDIX A: Attendance Record

NAMAS & ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATIOED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID CONNECTION NEAR KLEINZEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
DEA Ref. Nos.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/1970 (Zonnequa Wind Farm) and 14/12/16/3/3/1/1971 (Namas Wind Farm)
Focus Group Meeting - Sandveld Farmers'Association
Held on Wednesday, 14 November 2018, Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinzee
At 18h00
(Alphabetically according to Surname)

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION
Alwyn	Beeslaar	South African Police Services
WD	De Waal	Sandveld Farmers'Association
KC	Du Toit	South African Police Services
Danie	Engelbrecht	Sandveld Farmers'Association
Meisie	Engelbrecht	
Sonia	Miszczak	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Johan	Mostert	Sandveld Farmers'Association
Lisa	Opperman	Savannah Environmental
David	Peinke	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Tamsin	Sheard	Genesis Eco Energy
Eddie & Mrs	Snell	Sandveld Farmers'Association
Danie	Van Dyk	
Nicolene	Venter	Savannah Environmental

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meetings

13 – 14 November 2018

1

MEETING AGENDA

1. Welcome & introduction
2. Purpose of the Meeting
3. Scope of works
4. Project Overview
5. Overview of BA Process
6. Way forward

2

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide I&APs with an overview of:
  - Namas Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
  - Zonnequa Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
- Explain the **Basic Assessment (BA) & Public Participation** process(es) being undertaken
- Present the findings of the **BA Reports**
- Provide I&APs the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects
- Opportunity to provide valuable input into/to inform the BA processes
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final BA Reports** to be submitted to DEA

3

SCOPE OF WORKS

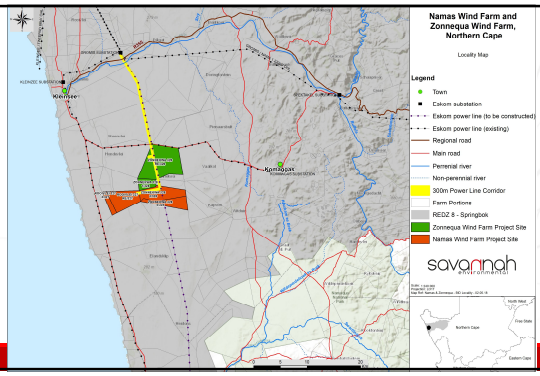
- Assessment of the environmental and social impacts
- Recommendation of appropriate mitigation measures
- Studies include:
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)

4

PROGRESS UPDATE

- BAs for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm (facilities only) – have been undertaken, reports are currently available for review and comment
- BAs for the associated grid infrastructure – still underway

5



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DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A REDZ

- REDZ - Renewable Energy Development Zone
- Areas of strategic importance for large scale wind and solar photovoltaic development in terms of Strategic Integrated Project 8
- Significant impacts on the natural environment are limited and socio-economic benefits to the country are enhanced
- Shortened timeframe in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), prescribed timeframes
- Project location – Springbok REDZ

7

PROJECT DETAILS – WIND FARMS

	Namas Wind Farm	Zonnequa Wind Farm
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Area of project site	~5092ha (4 affected properties)	~4434ha (2 affected properties)
Area of development footprint	~35.46ha	~39.57ha
Contracted capacity	up to 140MW	up to 140MW
Number of turbines	up to 43	up to 56
Hub height	up to 130m	up to 130m
Tip height	up to 205m	up to 205m
On-site facility substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Access roads	~8m in width	~8m in width

8

PROJECT DETAILS – ASSOCIATED GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

	Namas Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure	Zonnequa Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Grid connection	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 26km north of the wind farm	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 16km north of the wind farm
Grid connection solution	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor
Power line capacity	132kV	132kV
Collector substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Collector substation capacity	22/132kV or 33/132kV	22/132kV or 33/132kV

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WIND FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

- Concrete turbine foundations & hardstand areas
- Temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas
- Internal cabling between the turbines
- Temporary concrete batching plant
- Operation & Maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop & visitors centre.

10

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access roads/tracks for construction an maintenance of power line and collector substation
- Pylon foundations
- Power line towers (pylons)
- Collector substation foundation
- Limited offices or buildings for the operation and management of the collector substation

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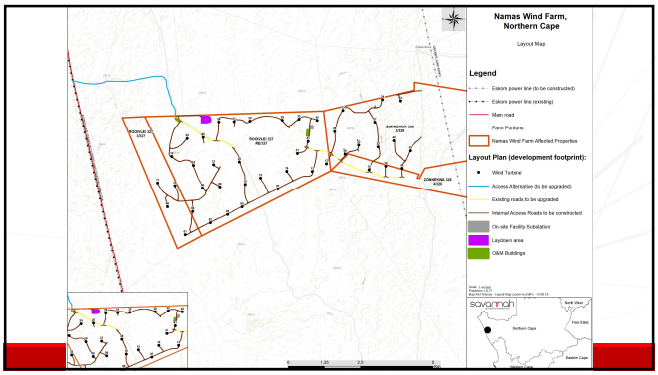

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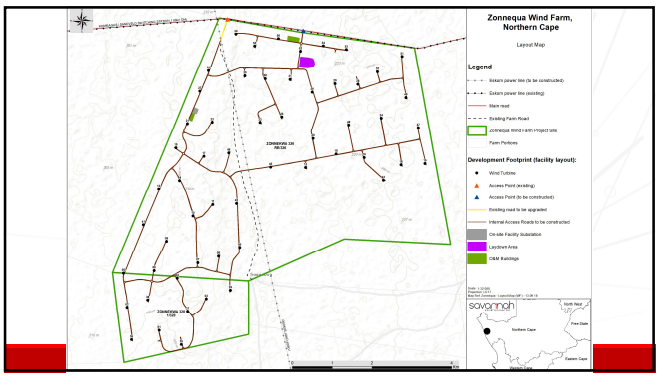

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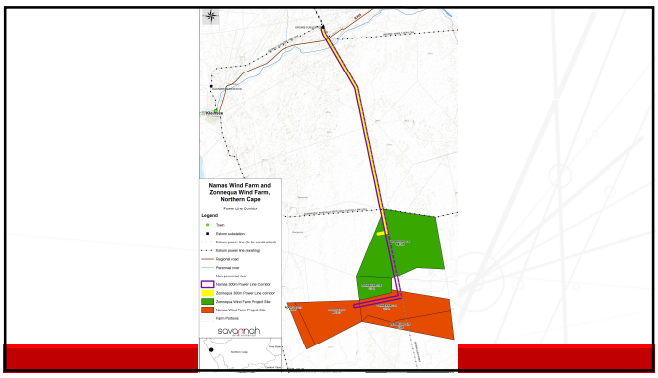

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations
- Construction of turbines
- Installation of internal cabling
- Construction of on-site substation
- Temporary infrastructure

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the turbines (rotation of the blades)
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the facility

16

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

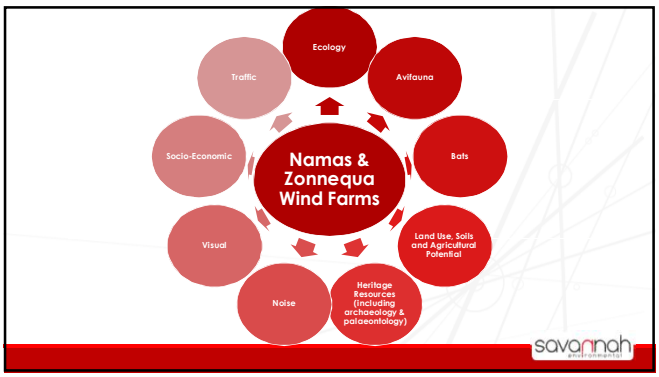
- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations (incl. pylon foundations)
- Construction of collector substation
- Construction of power line
- Temporary infrastructure

17

GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the associated power infrastructure
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the collector substation

18



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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with construction activities within the development footprint
  - Loss or modification of intact vegetation
  - Threats to biodiversity and ecological processes (i.e. CBA and ESA)
  - Impacts to fauna and birds (e.g. direct mortality and loss of habitat)
  - Soil erosion (i.e. wind erosion)
  - Destruction of heritage sites/material
  - Noise and vibration
  - Nuisance impacts (i.e. dust)
  - Social impacts – visual, residents, socio-economic and economic benefits

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with operation phase activities within the development footprint to be managed through the EMPr
  - Visual impacts – visibility of the wind turbines
  - Noise impacts
  - Avian/bat mortality resulting from collisions with infrastructure
  - Social impact/benefit – local residents, property value, socio-economic benefits

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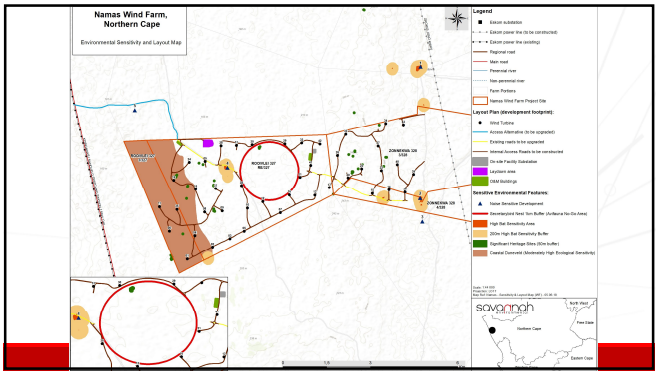

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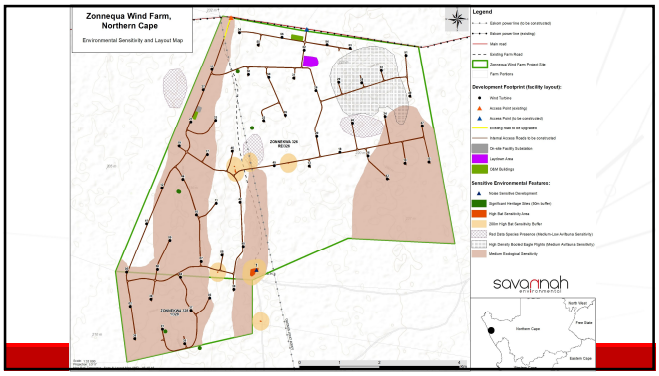

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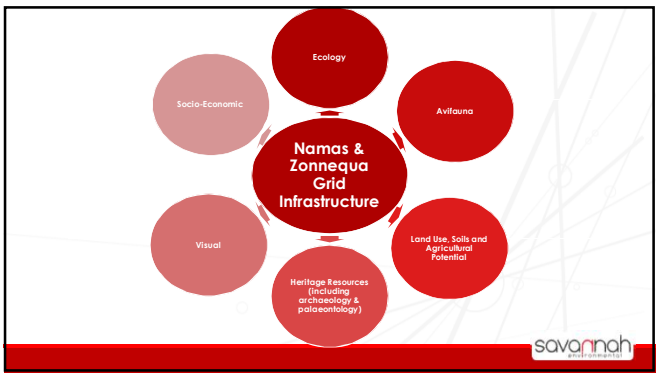
WIND FARM - RESULTS

- No fatal flaws identified
- Sensitive environmental features have been avoided
- Majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance
- High visual impact due to visibility of the turbines – cannot be mitigated
- All other impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels
- Development footprints are considered acceptable within the proposed project sites

24



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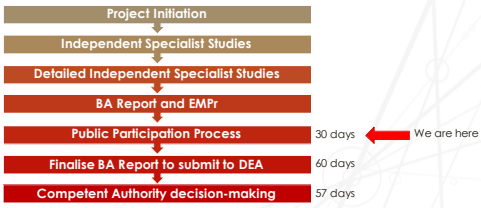
EIA PROCESS

- **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** in terms of NEMA & the EIA Regulations
- National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the competent authority (i.e. decision-maker)
- Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) is the commenting authority
- Basic Assessment (BA) process being undertaken
- Basic Assessment process within the REDZ runs for a total of 147 days
  - 90 days - BA process
  - 57 days – competent authority decision-making

26

BA PROCESS WITHIN A REDZ



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WAY FORWARD – WIND FARMS

- BA Reports Review period: **24 October 2018 – 23 November 2018**.
- Written comments to be submitted by **23 November 2018**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval: December 2018.
- Expected timing of decision: February 2019.

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WAY FORWARD – GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Undertake and complete the detailed independent **specialist studies**.
- Compile **BA reports** for the grid infrastructure.
- Notify I&APs of the availability of the BA reports for review.
- Make the BA reports available for a **30-day review period**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval.
- Expected timing of report availability: TBC.

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PLEASE DIRECT COMMENTS TO:

Nicolene Venter: **Savannah Environmental**
t: +27 (0)11 656 3237
f: +27 (0)86 684 0547
e: publicprocess@savannahsa.com
w: www.savannahsa.com
a: First Floor, Block 2, 5 Woodlands Drive Office Park
Cnr Woodlands Drive & Western Service Road
Woodmead, 2191

30

LANDOWNERS

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd | Directors: KM Jodas, J Thomas, M Matsabu
Company Reg No.: 2006/000127/07
VAT Reg No.: 4780226736

BASIC ASSESSMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
for the
NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS, ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR NEAR KLEINSEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Affected Landowners

NOTES OF FOCUS GROUP MEETING
HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 2018
VENUE: Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinsee

Notes for the Record prepared by:
Nicolene Venter
Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd
E-mail: publicprocess@savannahsa.com

Please address any comments to Savannah Environmental at the above address

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE AND POWER LINE CORRIDOR PROJECTS

Venue: Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinsee
Date: Wednesday, 14 November 2018
Time: 14h00

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Ms Nicolene Venter, Public Participation Practitioner, Savannah Environmental, thanked the attendees for making time available for attending the Focus Group Meeting. After introducing herself and her role, she requested the project team and the attendance to introduce themselves.

MEETING ATTENDEES

Name	Organisation	Position
Meisie Engelbrecht	Farm Zonnekwa	Landowner
Danie Englebrecht		
Annabe van Dyk		
Johan & Jenny Mostert	Farm Rooivlei	Landowners
Albertus Roux	Farm Kap Vley	Landowner
Anton Meyer	De Beers Group	Senior Environmental Officer
Winnefred McNellas	Namahala Trading	Owner
Nico Stassen	Kamieskroon	Resident
Tamsin Sheard	Developer	Genesis Eco Energy
Sonia Miszczak	Developer	Atlantic Renewable Energy Partners
Lisa Opperman	Savannah Environmental	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
Nicolene Venter		Public Participation & Social Consultant

APOLOGIES

Gert Greeff, Eskom Holdings SOC Ltd

Attendance record attached as Appendix A

BACKGROUND & TECHNICAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

In the absence of projection facilities, Lisa Opperman presented the project information by referring the attendees to the Background Information Document and the environmental sensitivity and locality maps made available to the attendees.

She informed the attendees that the project consist of two 140MW wind farms proposed to be developed on adjacent sites within the Springbok REDZ, approximately 20 km south of the town of Kleinsee in the Northern Cape. The wind farms are known as the **Namas Wind Farm** and the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and are within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the Namakwa District Municipality. Suitable project sites for the development of each of the wind farms has been identified within the Focus Area 8 of the Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) which is known as the Springbok REDZ.

The farms Zonnekwa 328 and the Remaining Extent of the Farm Zonnekwa 326 are the properties identified for the **Zonnequa Wind Farm** and four (4) farms have been identified as suitable sites for the **Namas Wind Farm:** Zonnekwa 328, portions 3 and 4 and Rooivlei 327, remaining extent and portion 3.

The associated infrastructure for both these wind farms will consist of:

- concrete turbine foundations and hardstand areas;
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It is the developer's intention to bid each wind farm under the Department of Energy's (DoE) Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) Programme. The power generated from each facility will be sold to Eskom and will feed into the national electricity grid. The development of the facilities will also assist with the achievement of the electricity goals as set out in the Integrated Resources Plan (IRP).

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- Ecology;
- Avifauna;
- Bats;
- Land Use, Soils and Agricultural Potential;
- Heritage (including archaeology and palaeontology);

- Noise;
- Visual;
- Socio-economic; and
- Traffic

No Fatal flaws were identified, and sensitive environmental features have been taken into account with the design layouts of both the wind farms and are therefore avoided.

The studies also indicated that the majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance although the visual impact would be high due to the flat terrain. This impact cannot be mitigated. All other environmental impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

Copy of presentation attached as Appendix B.

DISCUSSION SESSION

Question / Comment	Response
Johan Mostert raised the concern that the construction will have a negative impact on the environment and the landowners affected by the proposed developments.	Lisa Opperman responded that a Social Impact Assessment was conducted, and any negative impacts associated with the project, especially during the construction phase, have been identified, addressed and mitigation measures proposed. Sonia Miszczak added that an Environmental Control Officer (ECO) will be appointed during the construction phase to ensure that all mitigation measures captured in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) are adhered to considering the affected landowners. She informed the attendees that all non-compliance can be reported to the ECO and that the ECO needs to keep a register of all complaints submitted and indicate how and when it was dealt with. Tamsin Sheard added that all non-compliance can also be submitted directly to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).
Jenny Mostert raised concerns that the construction vehicles will impact on the roads.	Lisa Opperman responded that a Traffic Impact Assessment has been undertaken by the Traffic Specialist and it was found that the roads in the area have been constructed to accommodate the De Beers mine vehicles, and as such no upgrades are needed for the trucks transporting

	the equipment to the project sites for these developments.
Albertus Roux raised the concern regarding the damage that the construction vehicles would cause when turning in the field and thereby destroy the growth of the plants, which is highly sensitive in terms of re-growth.	Lisa Opperman replied that specific measures in terms of traffic management have been included in the EMPr and that the drivers of the construction vehicles will need to adhere to these mitigation measures in order to be compliant with the Environmental Authorisation.
The attendees informed the project team that the concern raised regarding construction vehicles not sticking to the requirements as set out in the EMPr and overall disregard of the environment and the disrespectful behaviour towards landowners is mentioned as they experienced it during the erection of the wind mast for the projects.	Sonia Miszczak replied that the company was not aware of the situation and that it will be taken forward to prevent the same situation should these projects be successful in the bidding process.
Anton Meyer requested that records need to be drafted in which the current environmental condition is recorded for the power line corridors (before and after) to address any disturbance and to determine whether the disturbance was due to mining or the construction of the power lines.	Lisa Opperman replied that this matter will need to be discussed further between the developer and the mining companies in order to ensure that correct responsibility is placed for disturbance and rehabilitation.
Anton Meyer enquired whether the power line project will consist of two single power lines or a double circuit for both the wind farms.	Lisa Opperman replied that two double-circuit 132kV power lines (one for each wind farm) will be assessed as part of the grid infrastructure Basic Assessment processes.
Albertus Roux enquired whether provision will be made to prevent and deal with veld fires.	Lisa Opperman replied that measures to prevent veld fires are included in the EMPr.
Johan Mostert enquired whether erosion has been taken into consideration.	Lisa Opperman confirmed that the Soils Impact Assessment identified and assessed the impact of soil erosion for the projects. The specialist has also recommended appropriate mitigation measures within the report for the mitigation of soil erosion associated with the wind farms.
Jenny Mostert enquired whether the registered servitude for the grid connection will traverse the farms listed as affected by the grid infrastructure.	Lisa Opperman confirmed that the power lines for the projects will traverse the properties as listed.
Danie Engelbrecht enquired whether the power lines for the projects will be above or below ground.	Lisa Opperman confirmed that the power lines will be constructed above ground. The only underground lines would be the internal reticulation lines from the wind turbines to the on-site substation.

WAY FORWARD AND CLOSURE

In terms of the wind farms, Ms Opperman reminded the attendees that the Basic Assessment Reports' comment and review period started on the 24th of October 2018 and will end on the 23rd of November 2018. The attendees were requested that should they have any additional comments which were not discussed at the Focus Group Meeting, to please ensure that they reach the public participation office by the 23rd of November 2018. All comments raised during the public participation process will be included in the final Basic Assessment Reports that will be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) by early December 2018 for decision-making.

It is envisaged that the DEA will issue their decision in February 2019.

In terms of the Grid Connection, the attendees were informed that:

- Basic Assessment Processes will be undertaken for the grid infrastructure associated with the wind farm, and that the detailed independent specialist studies will be completed, after which;
- the Basic Assessment Reports (BARs)will be drafted;
- Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) will be notified of the availability of the BARs for review;
- the BARs will be made available for a 30-day review period;
- all comments received during the BARs' review period will be included in the final BARs;
- the final BARs will be submitted to the DEA for approval; and
- the expected timeframe for the BARs will be communicated to registered I&APs.

Ms Venter thanked the attendees once again for their attendance and informed them not to hesitate to submit any further queries regarding the proposed developments to the Savannah Environmental public participation office.

The meeting closed at 14h45.

APPENDIX A: Attendance Record

NAMAS & ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATIOED INFRASTRUCTURE AND GRID CONNECTION NEAR KLEINZEE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
DEA Ref. Nos.: 14/12/16/3/3/1/1970 (Zonnequa Wind Farm) and 14/12/16/3/3/1/1971 (Namas Wind Farm)
Focus Group Meeting - Affected landowners
Held on Wednesday, 14 November 2018, Houthoop Guest Farm, Kleinzee
At 14h00
(Alphabetically according to Surname)

NAME	SURNAME	ORGANISATION
Danie	Engelbrecht	Farm Zonnekwa
Meisie	Engelbrecht	Farm Zonnekwa
Winnefred	McNellas	Namahala Trading
Anton	Meyer	De Beers Group
Johan & Jenny	Mostert	Farm Rooivlei
Lisa	Opperman	Savannah Environmental
Albertus	Roux	Farm Kap Vley
Tamsin	Sheard	Genesis Eco Energy
Nico	Stassen	Kamieskroon Resident
Annabe	Van Dyk	Farm Zonnekwa
Nicolene	Venter	Savannah Environmental

NAMAS AND ZONNEQUA WIND FARMS AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Key Stakeholder Focus Group Meetings

13 – 14 November 2018

1

MEETING AGENDA

1. Welcome & introduction
2. Purpose of the Meeting
3. Scope of works
4. Project Overview
5. Overview of BA Process
6. Way forward

2

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- Provide I&APs with an overview of:
  - Namas Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
  - Zonnequa Wind Farm and associated infrastructure
- Explain the **Basic Assessment (BA) & Public Participation** process(es) being undertaken
- Present the findings of the **BA Reports**
- Provide I&APs the opportunity to seek clarity regarding the projects
- Opportunity to provide valuable input into/to inform the BA processes
- Obtain and record comments for inclusion in the **Final BA Reports** to be submitted to DEA

3

SCOPE OF WORKS

- Assessment of the environmental and social impacts
- Recommendation of appropriate mitigation measures
- Studies include:
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Namas Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm (only the facility)
  - BA for the Zonnequa Wind Farm associated grid infrastructure (incl. collector substation and power line)

4

PROGRESS UPDATE

- BAs for the Namas Wind Farm and Zonnequa Wind Farm (facilities only) – have been undertaken, reports are currently available for review and comment
- BAs for the associated grid infrastructure – still underway

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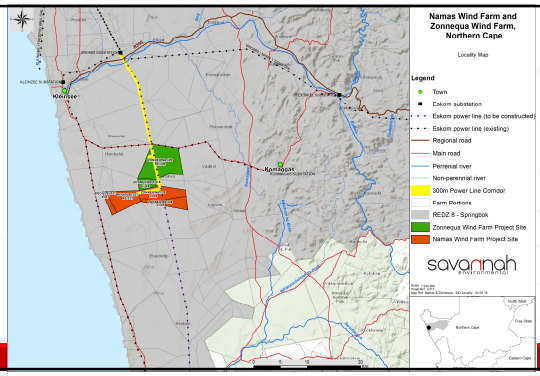

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DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A REDZ

- REDZ - Renewable Energy Development Zone
- Areas of strategic importance for large scale wind and solar photovoltaic development in terms of Strategic Integrated Project 8
- Significant impacts on the natural environment are limited and socio-economic benefits to the country are enhanced
- Shortened timeframe in terms of the EIA Regulations, 2014 (as amended), prescribed timeframes
- Project location – Springbok REDZ

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PROJECT DETAILS – WIND FARMS

	Namas Wind Farm	Zonnequa Wind Farm
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Area of project site	~5092ha (4 affected properties)	~4434ha (2 affected properties)
Area of development footprint	~35.46ha	~39.57ha
Contracted capacity	up to 140MW	up to 140MW
Number of turbines	up to 43	up to 56
Hub height	up to 130m	up to 130m
Tip height	up to 205m	up to 205m
On-site facility substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Access roads	~8m in width	~8m in width

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PROJECT DETAILS – ASSOCIATED GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

	Namas Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure	Zonnequa Wind Farm – associated grid infrastructure
Applicant	Genesis Namas Wind (Pty) Ltd	Genesis Zonnequa Wind (Pty) Ltd
Grid connection	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 26km north of the wind farm	Existing Gromis Substation, approx. 16km north of the wind farm
Grid connection solution	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor	Double-Circuit power line and collector substation assessed as a 300m power line corridor
Power line capacity	132kV	132kV
Collector substation size	150m x 150m	150m x 150m
Collector substation capacity	22/132kV or 33/132kV	22/132kV or 33/132kV

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WIND FARM INFRASTRUCTURE

- Concrete turbine foundations & hardstand areas
- Temporary laydown areas, including storage and assembly areas
- Internal cabling between the turbines
- Temporary concrete batching plant
- Operation & Maintenance buildings, including gate house, security building, control centre, offices, warehouses, a workshop & visitors centre.

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GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access roads/tracks for construction an maintenance of power line and collector substation
- Pylon foundations
- Power line towers (pylons)
- Collector substation foundation
- Limited offices or buildings for the operation and management of the collector substation

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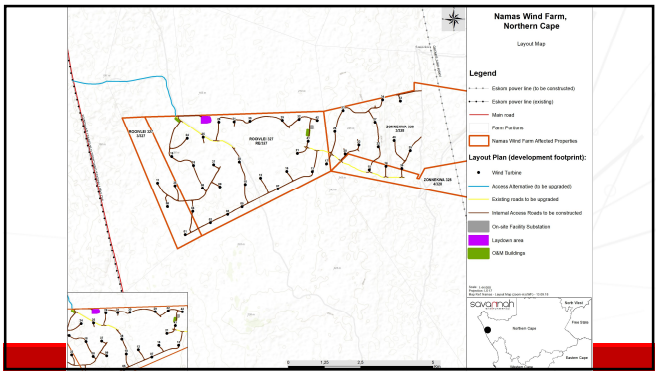

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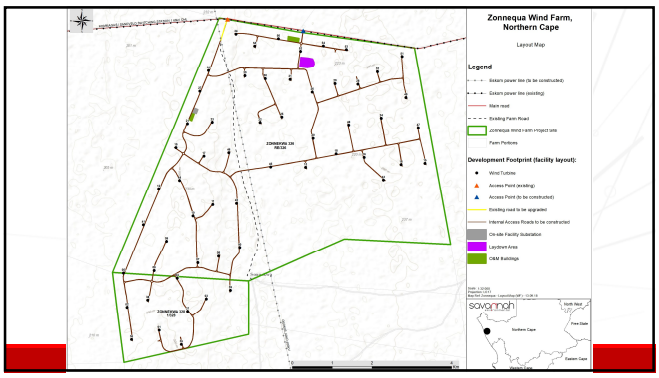

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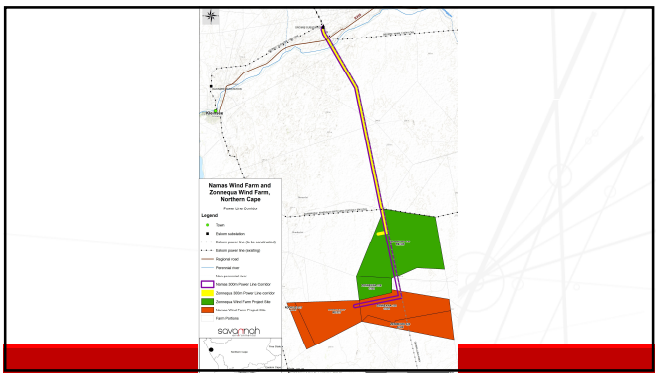

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations
- Construction of turbines
- Installation of internal cabling
- Construction of on-site substation
- Temporary infrastructure

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the turbines (rotation of the blades)
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the facility

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GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Activities

- Establish access roads
- Site preparation
- Laydown areas
- Construction of foundations (incl. pylon foundations)
- Construction of collector substation
- Construction of power line
- Temporary infrastructure

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GRID INFRASTRUCTURE-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Activities

- Operation of the associated power infrastructure
- Maintenance activities
- Night time lighting of the collector substation

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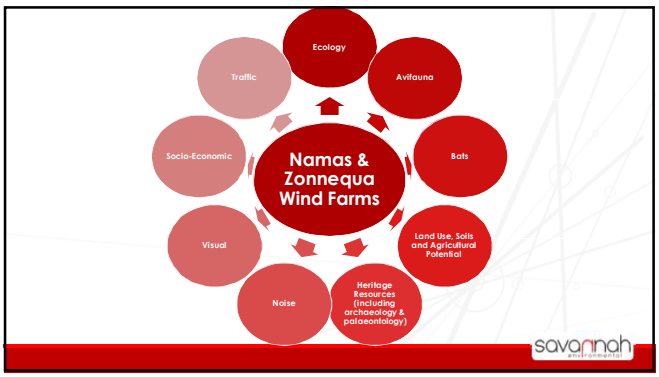

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Construction Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with construction activities within the development footprint
  - Loss or modification of intact vegetation
  - Threats to biodiversity and ecological processes (i.e. CBA and ESA)
  - Impacts to fauna and birds (e.g. direct mortality and loss of habitat)
  - Soil erosion (i.e. wind erosion)
  - Destruction of heritage sites/material
  - Noise and vibration
  - Nuisance impacts (i.e. dust)
  - Social impacts – visual, residents, socio-economic and economic benefits

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WIND FARM PROJECT-SPECIFIC DETAILS: Operation Impacts

- Environmental impacts: associated with operation phase activities within the development footprint to be managed through the EMPr
  - Visual impacts – visibility of the wind turbines
  - Noise impacts
  - Avian/bat mortality resulting from collisions with infrastructure
  - Social impact/benefit – local residents, property value, socio-economic benefits

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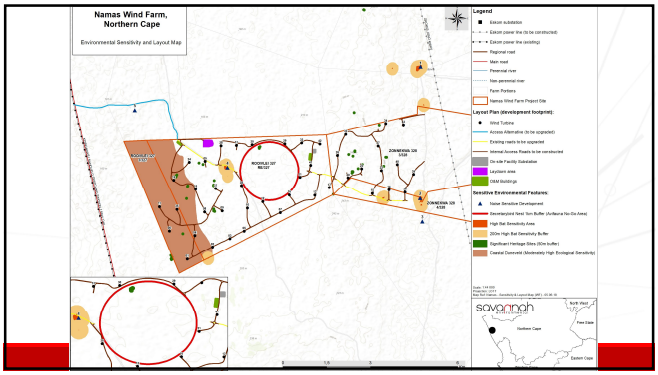

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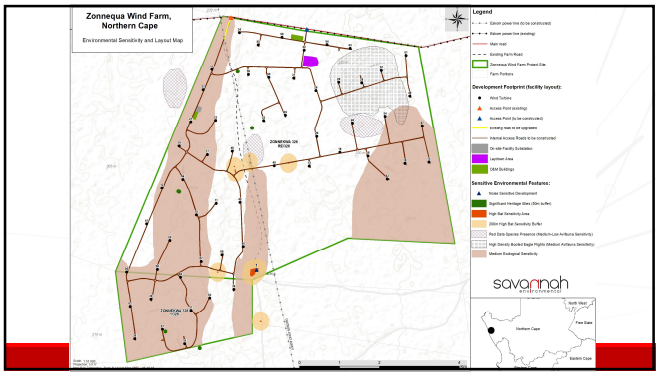

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WIND FARM - RESULTS

- No fatal flaws identified
- Sensitive environmental features have been avoided
- Majority of the impacts will be of a medium to low significance
- High visual impact due to visibility of the turbines – cannot be mitigated
- All other impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels
- Development footprints are considered acceptable within the proposed project sites

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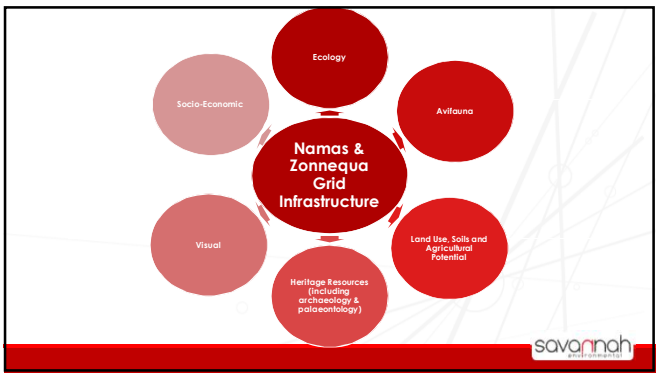

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EIA PROCESS

- **Environmental Authorisation (EA)** in terms of NEMA & the EIA Regulations
- National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the competent authority (i.e. decision-maker)
- Northern Cape Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) is the commenting authority
- Basic Assessment (BA) process being undertaken
- Basic Assessment process within the REDZ runs for a total of 147 days
  - 90 days - BA process
  - 57 days – competent authority decision-making

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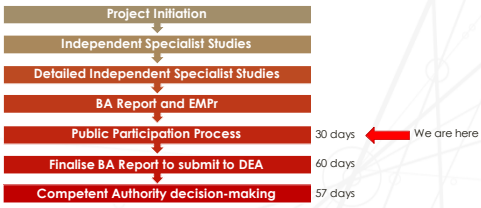
BA PROCESS WITHIN A REDZ



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WAY FORWARD – WIND FARMS

- BA Reports Review period: **24 October 2018 – 23 November 2018**.
- Written comments to be submitted by **23 November 2018**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval: December 2018.
- Expected timing of decision: February 2019.

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WAY FORWARD – GRID INFRASTRUCTURE

- Undertake and complete the detailed independent **specialist studies**.
- Compile **BA reports** for the grid infrastructure.
- Notify I&APs of the availability of the BA reports for review.
- Make the BA reports available for a **30-day review period**.
- **Record comments** raised during the PPP in the FBAR(s).
- Submit **Final BA Reports** to DEA for approval.
- Expected timing of report availability: TBC.

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PLEASE DIRECT COMMENTS TO:

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