

## **Appendix 7.5**

### **Minutes of Stakeholder Meetings**





KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM

DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928

ATTENDANCE REGISTER – SCOPING OPEN DAY

FOCUS COMMUNITY CENTRE, DARLING, 23 JUNE 2010



Oelsner  
E R O U P

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KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM

DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928

ATTENDANCE REGISTER – SCOPING OPEN DAY

FOCUS COMMUNITY CENTRE, DARLING, 23 JUNE 2010



Oelsner  
G R O U P

Name	Interest / Organisation	Email Address	Telephone No	Address	Fax No	Signature
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4	MBE Jonathan	SUSSEX MUM		0823929248	P.O. BOX 49 DARLING	
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**KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM**

**DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928**



**SCOPING OPEN DAY MINUTES**

**FOCUS COMMUNITY CENTRE, DARLING, 23 JUNE 2010**

<b>Attendance</b>		
<b>Abbr</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation / Interest</b>
SC	Sedique Crombie	Facilitator
SR	Sandy Rippon	Environmental Evaluation Unit
KS	Kirsten Scott	Environmental Evaluation Unit
JAM	Jessy Appavoo-Moodelly	Environmental Evaluation Unit
HO	Hermann Oelsner	Oelsner Group
AO	Antionette Oelsner	Oelsner Group
EF	E Frans	Oelsner Group
DB	D Beziek	Oelsner Group
CK	Craig Kleinhans	Oelsner Group
TL	Tomas Lastra	Oelsner Group
HW	Henning Wech	Oelsner Group
RDS	RD Sabor	SECC (Pty) Ltd
KK	K Kirby	Ventusa Energy
HO	H Oberholzer	Private
PN	P Nel	West Coast National Park
CJ	C Johns	Private
PS	Paul Smit	Landowner
BS	Bokkie Smit	Landowner
PD	Philip Duguay	UCT Law / AfriWEA
SB	Shaheed Bamid	Wykskomitee
RB	Robert Bezuidenhout	Ward Committee
EP	Etienne Pharaoh	Private
HC	H Cleophas	Swartland Municipality
AJ	Abe Johnson	Swartland Municipality
GA	George Adams	Darling Working Group
NP	Neil Parker	Private

<b>Introductions</b>	
SC	SC welcomed all, introduced the EEU team and gave the ground rules.
<b>Presentation</b>	
SR	SR presented the slides and gave an overview of the project and the process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project Context</li> <li>2. Need and desirability</li> <li>3. Project description</li> <li>4. Approach to alternatives</li> <li>5. Environmental impacts common to wind farms</li> <li>6. Specialist studies</li> <li>7. EIA process</li> <li>8. Participation</li> </ol>

<b>Discussion and Questions</b>	
AJ	AJ (a Swartland Municipality councillor) enquired whether this was the first meeting held for this process.
SC	SC confirmed that it was.
AJ	AJ made reference to the existing farm at Windhoek and stated that it has been accepted by the community.
GA	GA (Darling Working Group) noted that most people were aware of the Rhebokfontein Wind Farm and other processes running in the West Coast and were therefore familiar with the EIA process.
HC	HC (representing ward 5 farmers) noted the concern of having an entrance to Kerrie Fontein from the R27 as it was very foggy in winter. A 'Plan B' should be considered whereby the Kerrie Fontein section can be accessed from the R315.
SR	SR stated that the relevant municipality and traffic authorities would be consulted and have an opportunity to comment.
HC	HC enquired how the bird life had been affected since operation of the existing Darling Wind Farm.
SR	SR stated that there was presently a lack of scientific data, only anecdotal information. The avifauna specialist would undertake studies within the next year to provide more robust scientific data
HO	HO (from the Oelsner Group) noted that during the first year of operation there was monitoring and not a single dead bird was found under the turbines. He suggested that the landowner PS (Windhoek Farm) could confirm that.
PS	PS was in agreement.
EF	EF (Oelsner Group) added to HO's comment and noted the only problem has been birds nesting on the top of the turbines when they are stationary, which fall off once the turbines start to operate. Precautions can be taken to address this by having a bird fence with spikes.
SR	SR noted that there are many international studies relating to impacts of wind farms on birds, however there is a lack of information relevant to South Africa. There is currently a local initiative to develop guidelines and undertake a strategic assessment of wind energy and birds.
GA	GA raised the issue of alternatives and queried the present state of technology: how does wind compare to solar in terms of cost and effectiveness. Also, once the wind energy infrastructure is in place, can we then add solar.
SR	SR responded by confirming that in terms of capital investment, wind energy is more cost effective. The regulators are aware of this and to encourage investment in solar facilities, they have offered a higher renewable energy feed in tariff (REFIT). In terms of a hybrid, it would be more complex and is not proposed for this project.
HO	HO added to the comment by stating that the land area required for solar is higher than wind to produce the equivalent amount of power. In terms of photovoltaic you are more likely to find these on homes, integrated into buildings, rather than on land. Solar or hybrid is not the right solution for this project.
SR	SR stated that there is consensus that wind power is a more mature technology and more affordable than solar.
AJ	AB queried how would the community of Darling benefit from the project, and what job opportunities would be created?
SR	SR replied that wind energy does not create many jobs in the operational phase, but there will be some jobs created during construction. We have no figures yet but these will be estimated and documented in the Scoping Report. The employment benefits will be captured in the social assessment.
HO	HO added to this comment by noting that wind energy creates 4 times more jobs than

	coal (per MWh) and 10 times more jobs than nuclear. The original 4 turbines required an operational and maintenance team of 5 and we expect to build up a team for the Kerrie Fontein Project. It is not only the 2 or 3 people you see on the ground but there are indirect jobs such as those relating to accommodation and services from visitors etc.
AJ	AJ pointed out that there could be benefits for the community of Darling n terms of 'social responsibility'.
<b>Closure</b>	
SC	S closed the meeting and noted that the EEU contact details could be found on the Background Information Document (BID) handout.



Photo 1: Sedique Crombie facilitating the discussion and Sandra Rippon (EEU) responding to queries.



Photo 2: Informal discussions after the presentation.



**KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM**

**DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928**

**Meeting with CapeNature**

**Somerset West, 8 November 2010**



<b>ATTENDANCE</b>		
<b>Abbr</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organisation/Interest</b>
SR	Sandra Rippon	EEU
KS	Kirsten Scott	EEU
ADC	Alana Duffell-Canham	CapeNature
KP	Kerry Purnell	CapeNature

<b>INTRODUCTIONS</b>	
EEU	The EEU wishes to discuss the preferred approach to entering a stewardship agreement as recommended by Nick Helme in the botanical scoping study for the Kerrie Fontein and Darling Wind Farm

<b>DISCUSSION</b>	
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Cape Nature	<p><b>Stewardship Agreement (as recommended by Nick Helme in Draft Scoping Report)</b></p> <p>CapeNature largely has a proactive approach in identifying sites suitable for stewardship and will approach the landowner, depending on their conservation priorities and capacity. CapeNature also considers reactive proposals which arise through development applications whereby the landowner approaches CapeNature. The proposals are then evaluated with respect to the category of stewardship, and this will determine the intensity of the management required.</p> <p>In this case, this is a reactive proposal and therefore the cost (including legal costs) must be borne by the landowner. Depending on CapeNature's capacity in the area and the outcomes of their review of the property and its status, they will either require the landowner to conduct independent audits annually which they will audit every 3 years, or they will undertake annual auditing themselves. The audits would therefore be at the cost of the landowner.</p> <p>CapeNature prefers to receive a memorandum of understanding (MoU) indicating a commitment from the landowner. The MoU can be a simple 1 page document, indicating that it is feasible for the landowner and that they confirm their willingness to enter into an agreement. After environmental authorisation, CapeNature will make a decision with respect to what category of management would be preferred.</p> <p>In terms of the duration of the agreement, longer agreements are preferred especially with the long life span of a facility. A Draft MoU can be drawn up which indicates a stewardship agreement is sought, the status of which to be decided by CapeNature.</p>
Cape Nature	<p><b>Typical Costs to landowner:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation servitude (Legal work): ±R1,000</li> <li>• Survey Diagram: ±8-10K</li> <li>• Drafting of Management Plans (template provided) – Consultant fees</li> <li>• On-going management actions on site e.g. alien clearing</li> <li>• Annual Audits</li> </ul>



**KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM**

**DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928**

**LANDOWNERS MEETING MINUTES**

**WEST COAST PADSTAL, R27, 23 MAY 2011**

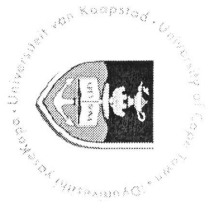


<b>ATTENDANCE</b>		
<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization/Interest</b>
JFK	JF Kirsten	Landowner – Grootberg (1199)
EL	E. Loedolff	Landowner – Dennenburg (553/3) and Suurfontein
CB	Coenie Basson	Landowner – Swartwater (454/2)
KS	Kirsten Scott	Environmental Evaluation Unit
JvN	Jaci van Niekerk	Environmental Evaluation Unit
TdB	Taryn de Beer	Environmental Evaluation Unit
JA	Jessy Appavoo	Environmental Evaluation Unit

	Meeting commenced at 10.15 a.m.
KS	KS provided a brief project description. The following was explained to the landowners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two layout alternatives (14 x N77 vs 16 x N60)</li> <li>• Traffic during construction/operation</li> <li>• Stewardship opportunities with CapeNature</li> <li>• Proposed Visitors Centre on Windhoek Farm as a separate application</li> </ul>
JFK	JFK mentioned that the visitors centre was already proposed during the first phase,i.e, the demonstration project and queried why it did not go ahead
KS	The application has been submitted to DEA&DP for authorisation however issues regarding the height of the proposed building are being resolved before the authorisation can be granted and the visitors centre built. Note that this is a separate application by the same developer.
KS	KS listed the different specialist studies to be undertaken in the EIA phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise assessment</li> <li>• Bird studies</li> <li>• Bat studies</li> <li>• Botanical studies</li> <li>• Social impact assessment</li> <li>• Visual assessment (Biggest concern, therefore models will be provided)</li> </ul>
KS	The rationale for the meeting was to involve the neighbouring landowners, document issues and answer questions about the project.
EL	EL asked how far does the sound travel from the wind turbines.
CB	CB answered that the threshold is approximately 0.5 km.
KS	KS added that the noise studies that were done in the past for the Darling Demonstration Project only considered certain sensitive receptors. But now, according to new Western Cape Draft guidelines, it should consider the impact on the farm boundaries because noise could impact the potential future use of neighbouring land portions.
JFK	The Darling Demonstration Wind Farm was expected to have quite a heavy impact in terms of noise generation but no such impacts were ever felt.

EL	There is no point in having security guards.
KS	There won't be any fencing around the turbines therefore security guards will be important to monitor the site.
KS	KS asked about the local impacts being felt by the landowners.
	Unanimously, they all agreed that no impacts were felt.
JFK	People living in Yzerfontein are against the project and make the most comments while they own holiday houses are built on ecologically sensitive land.
KS	KS mentioned that members of the Yzerfontein tourism committee were in favour of the project. However there could be a divide between the perception of the committee members and the residents.
JvN	JvN asked the farmers what kind of farming they practiced and whether they detected any impacts from the Demonstration Farm, or anticipated impacts from the proposed Kerrie Fontein and Darling Wind Farm.
	The farmers either had beef cattle, dairy herds on their land or grew crops like wheat and corn. They did not encounter any impacts on their farming and did not anticipate any with the proposed development.
JFK	JFK asked about the impacts on the micro-climate.
KS	KS mentioned that it is an interesting factor that should be investigated. Nordex as the manufacturers are based in France and they have supplied the turbines for various wind energy facilities all over the world so they may be able to provide information about micro-climate changes.
JFK	What will the cumulative impact of the different proposed developments in the area be?
KS	One of the major issues is the cumulative impact as there are 20 applications for renewable energy facilities on the West Coast. Our specialists will consider cumulative impacts.
EL	EL asked about the flight paths of birds.
JFK	Due to the light at the top of turbines, birds should be available to avoid collision with the turbines. There are many Blue Cranes in the area. However, Blue Cranes being killed by powerlines is a much more significant issue than the likelihood of them being affected by wind turbines.
KS	KS mentioned that a new protocol requires that bird monitoring should take place for one year before construction and one year after operation. This is also proposed for bat monitoring. Bird monitoring has been undertaken as part of the Darling Demonstration Project and for the proposed Kerrie Fontein and Darling Wind Farm however there has been no bat monitoring yet and should the bat protocol apply. the implications would be a one year delay in the project timeline.
JFK	JFK mentioned that he has not witnessed any bats. He further mentioned that bats are likely to be found in Langebaan but not in the Darling area. The flight path is from Outeniqua to Langebaan.
KS	KS stated that bats are more sensitive than birds because international studies have revealed that wind turbines affect the pressure in their lungs.
KS	KS asked if the wind turbines are a distraction along the R27?
EL	EL mentioned that along the same line of thought, Table Mountain could be classified as a distraction. The turbines become part of the landscape as people get accustomed to them.
CB	CB asked when will construction start?
KS	KS stated that it is planned to start next year but it depends on the environmental authorisation process, the land use approval process and the process with the Department of Energy and their decision on which developments will receive the REFIT subsidies.
EL	EL asked on which farm portion will construction occur first?

KS	KS answered that construction will commence on both farms at the same time and construction occurs in phases, i.e, all access roads are built at the same time and then the turbines are raised one at a time once the other infrastructure is in place
JFK	Can we get some of the electricity at a subsidised rate?
KS	Unfortunately all the electricity goes straight into the grid and will be bought by Eskom.
	The meeting ended at 11 a.m.



KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM  
 DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928  
 ATTENDANCE REGISTER – EIA OPEN DAY  
 MARMALADE CAT, DARLING, 2 JULY 2011



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14 M. BAVIE	ACKASTEIN	john@ackastein.co.za	083574761	124 River dater		<i>[Signature]</i>
15 J. DANIEL	"	"	083574761	gatengatani	0224093308	<i>[Signature]</i>
16 Paul Smit	Windfarm Darling	paulsmit@windfarmdarling.co.za	0829275501	1315 47, Darling		<i>[Signature]</i>
17 Louis van Rater	Kouersu Rater Reperts	louis@kouersu.co.za	071317553	497 Pkason Darty	056564419	<i>[Signature]</i>
18 RUSSEL SHAR	CV SPEC	rs@kismet.co.za	021-5113175	607741 JEFF TOWN	021-5113174	<i>[Signature]</i>
19 Dan Hildebrand	DAKSTADT	dan@danhildebrand.co.za	0714286217	121 Rivers *Mdburg		<i>[Signature]</i>
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**KERRIE FONTEIN AND DARLING WIND FARM**

**DEA REF: 12/12/20/1928**

**EIA OPEN DAY**

**VENUE: THE MARMALADE CAT, DARLING**

**2 JULY 2011**



<b>ATTENDANCE</b>		
<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization/Interest</b>
SR	Sandra Rippon	Environmental Evaluation Unit
KS	Kirsten Scott	Environmental Evaluation Unit
JvN	Jaci van Niekerk	Environmental Evaluation Unit
TdB	Taryn de Beer	Environmental Evaluation Unit
SF	Stephen Forder	CDM Gold Standard
EO	E. Oswald	City of Cape Town
SC	Steve Claassen	Steve Electrical and Jakkalsfontein Resident
JK	J. Krebs	Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve
DB	Dominique Beziek	Oelsner Group
EF	Etienne Frans	Oelsner Group
HO	Hermann Oelsner	Oelsner Group
AO	Antoinette Oelsner	Oelsner Group
RG	Ruth Goodman	Estate Agent
NP	Neil Parker	CAPEAFRICA
LS	Lee Stoch	Darling Resident
KH	Keith Harrison	West Coast Bird Club
SM	Steyn Marais	Jakkalsfontein Nature Reserve
NTS	N.T. Smith	Private
ML	Martin Langenhoven	Planscape Town Planners
MD	M. Daniel	Jakkalsfontein Resident
JD	John Daniel	Jakkalsfontein Resident
PS	Paul Smit	Wind Farm Darling
LM	Louisa Malan	Louisa Malan Properties
RS	Russell Sabor	6VJ/SECC
JH	Jan Hildebrand	Jakkalsfontein Resident
RH	Rosemary Hayter	Darling Resident
GA	Dr George Adams	Swartland Ward 4 Committee Member (Darling)

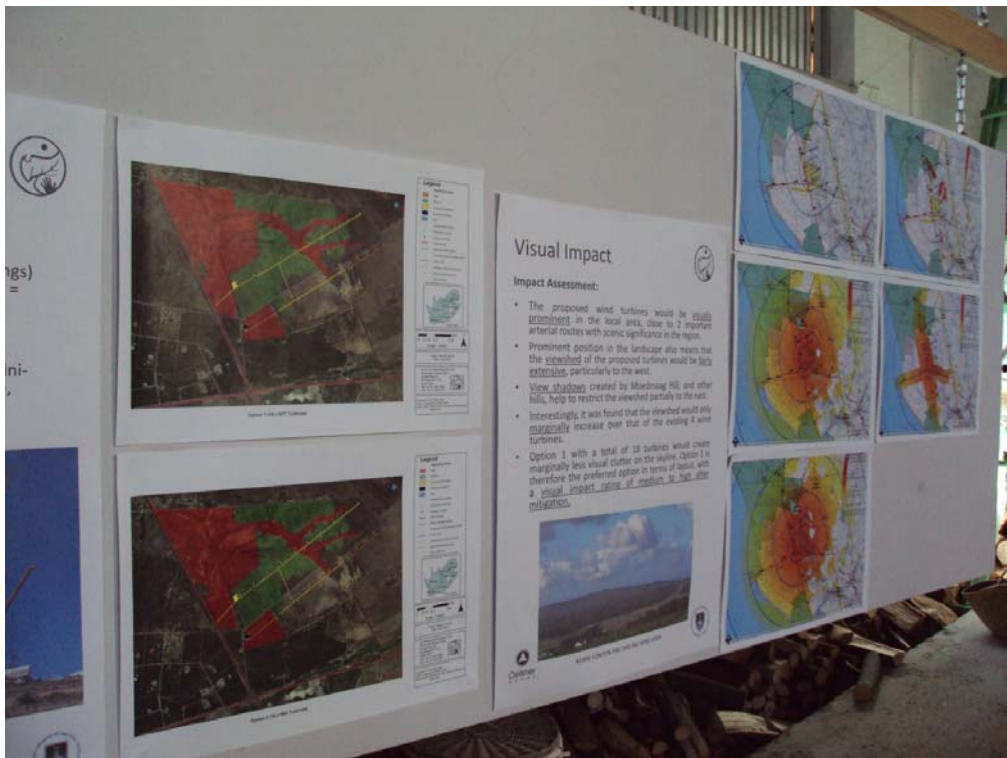
<b>Open Day commenced at 10.00 a.m.</b>	
<b>Presentation commenced at 11:00 a.m.</b>	
SR	Presented the EIA findings from the specialist studies.
<b>Questions / Comments</b>	
RG	<i>What is the present size of the existing turbines compared to the proposed turbines?</i>
EF	The proposed N60 turbines are the same size as the existing turbines- the ones proposed in Option 2 are the same size as the existing ones.

RG	<i>It has been suggested by other projects that positive impacts have been increased by local training and then they have imported trained staff. Is there something stipulated about this for this development?</i>
HO	At present there are 5 staff for maintenance and operation of the Darling wind farm, and this will increase with an increase in the number of turbines.
SR	A means of promoting use of local labour is to include a minimum percentage of local labour in the tender and contract documents with the Contractor who builds the facility.
KS	The skills required (to build a wind farm) may not be available locally.
EF	Management and specialist technical skills will be brought in.
JD	<i>The turbines are often not turning. What is the percentage of operation of the turbines?</i>
EF	During maintenance, the turbines take 7 minutes to start up and all sorts of test are done on them during this time. If a problem results then they stop for 20 minutes to try and resolve the problem.
JD	<i>Why are they not turning all the time? There is a large amount of time when they are not turning?</i>
HO	There are technical problems with the existing turbines.
KH	<i>There are vertical axel and horizontal axel turbines. Vertical Axel is a Swedish make and is 20 m high and make less noise. Why aren't these being considered as an alternative?</i>
SR	There is so much ambient noise coming from the 2 main roads that this masks the turbines noise. Wind turbine technologies are advancing all the time.
HO	The vertical axel efficiency is very low and not economically efficient.
KH	<i>There isn't a study of bats, and bats experience higher impacts from wind turbines compared to birds. Apparently the number of bat fatalities is reduced when the turbine starts operating at 5 m/s instead of 4 m/s. Can you control the impacts in this way?</i>
EF	Yes we can ensure that it only starts at 5m/s. We have never found a dead bat on site.
SR	This could be included as a mitigation measure.
HO	There are electronic devices which can control the turbines to shutdown when they detect movement of bats and during certain seasons.
SM	<i>The Swartland Granite Renosterveld is critically endangered and extremely rare. Can wind farms rather be built on flat land and not on hill tops where the Renosterveld is mostly found?</i>
HO	We recommend that wind farms should be to the east of R27 and not west which is close to the coast that has tourism value.
SM	<i>Can you give us a guarantee that there won't be any more wind turbines built around this area?</i>
SR	The site is not considered suitable for a larger wind farm and all the specialists support this.
SM	<i>Down the road there is a proposal for 80 turbines. The need for energy outweighs the need for biodiversity. For example 1 or 2 serious fires could potentially cause damage to the turbines - then we would have to cut the Renosterveld down.</i>
SR	There is the need for a national/provincial Wind Atlas to identify the most suitable sites at a strategic level. National and Provincial strategic plans should be addressing site identification for renewable energy facilities. Yes, we do recognise that cumulative impacts are significant.
HO	The wind resource is best on top of the hill, however, for visual reasons the proposed wind farm is below the top of the hill
SM	<i>In Jakkalsfontein houses are subject to e restrictions on how they may be built but then across the road there are these monstrous objects. How can these be put in full view of a Nature Reserve?</i>
HO	If you are referring to the Rhebokfontein project, you have had a chance to object and comment at the Rhebokfontein Wind Farm meetings. This however is a separate project.

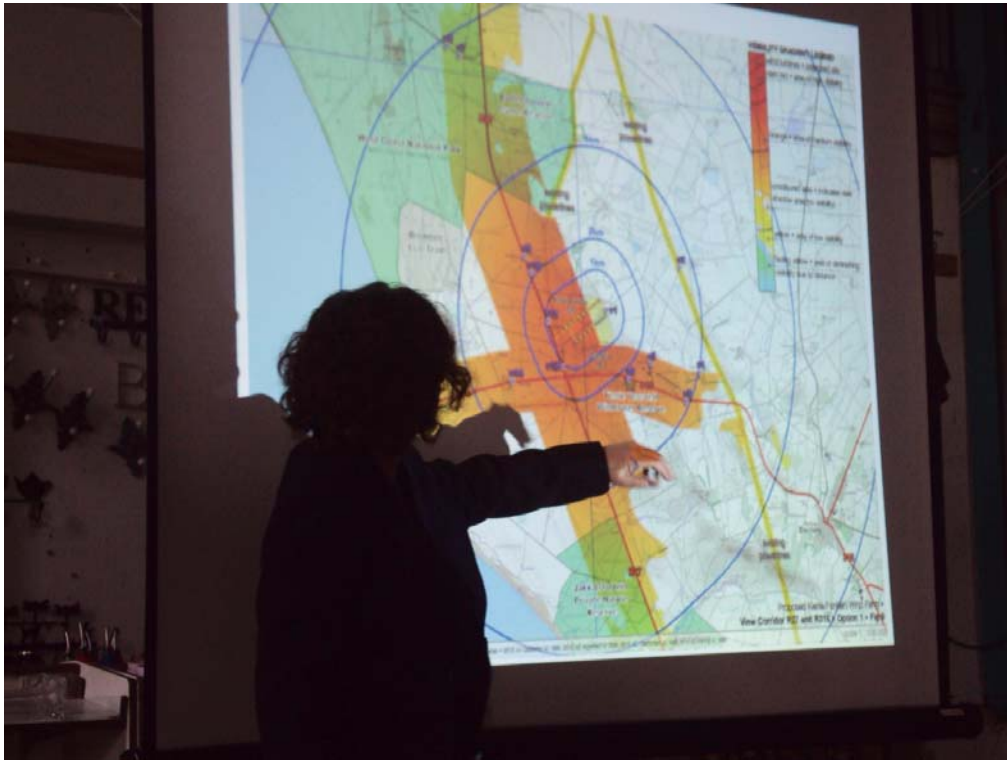
MD	<i>When I walk out of my house (at Jakkalsfontein) I see the existing wind turbines.</i>
SC	<i>I see the beacon lights on the turbines from Langebaan lagoon.</i>
EO	(As to why the turbines are not turning all the time), there is often the perception that wind turbines are not operating at capacity. However as an example (depending on location and wind resources), the design norm may only require turbines to operate for 32% of the year to reach full production. The remaining 70% during which the turbines do not operate is considered to be inefficiency; however this has already been factored into the estimated production output.
JD	<i>We have spent a lot of money for peace and quiet and the general perception is that turbines are distasteful to the eye and it doesn't look like they're working. If it is going to be an eyesore then it should at least be working all the time.</i>
SR	The 4 wind turbines were intended to be a Demonstration Wind Farm, so technical problems are being experienced and worked out.
JD	<i>My concern is that the 80 turbines that are proposed at Rhebokfontein will be approved because they will say that the Darling area is an existing wind farm area.</i>
ML	<i>To what extent is the developer committed to conservation on this project site?</i>
SR	Once there is approval of the project then CapeNature will assess the suitability of the land for conservation. CapeNature and the owner would enter into an agreement for Stewardship if the land is considered worthy of conservation.
RG	<i>If an owner of a property wants to extend their building they need permission from their neighbours to do so (neighbours consent). Is there a similar process here? My clients that live in Tumbleweed, have their comments been received?</i>
SR and KS	We are required to notify all adjoining landowners and put up site notices and we have also had a landowners meeting. We spoke to some of these landowners on the phone. They have all had an opportunity to comment.
RG	<i>On which land are the turbines proposed?</i>
SR	The Windhoek Farm, which is the site of the existing Wind Farm, and the Kerrie Fontein Farm, will both be leased.
JK	<i>How much are the landowner's getting paid per turbine?</i>
KS	Apparently, based on anecdotal evidence from other wind farms, R60, 000 per turbine per year.
<b>Presentation commenced at 12:00 p.m.</b>	
<b>SF</b>	<b>CDM Gold Standard Presentation</b>
SF	<p>How would you rate this Project according to the safeguarding principles of a 'Do No Harm' Assessment which is based on the United Nations Development Programme's Millenium Development Goals?</p> <p>The Do No Harm Assessment will explore the following areas which you are invited to comment on with reference to the project in question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Involuntary settlement</li> <li>b. Removal, damage, altering cultural heritage</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Labour standards <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Freedom of association &amp; right to collective bargaining</li> <li>b. Forced or compulsory labour?</li> <li>c. Child labour?</li> <li>d. Discrimination (race, religion, gender, sexual orientation)</li> <li>e. Safe &amp; healthy work environment</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Environmental Protection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Precautionary approach</li> <li>b. Conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

	4. Corruption
KH	<b>With reference to Labour Standards:</b> <i>How are we to know whether labour standards would be upheld, we don't have the project yet?</i>
SF	In building and maintaining the wind farm, parties would be violating the constitution if they went against these principles, so we can naturally assume these have been covered by virtue of the fact that they would be required to operate within the law. The same applies to all of the items listed under "Human Rights". Stakeholders are generally satisfied that, as far as they are aware, the project will not have any deleterious effect to people when assessed against these principles.
NP	<i>The occupational Health and Safety Act is compulsory (with reference to labour standards)</i>
SR	<i>The Environmental Management Plan will also cover health and safety issues to some extent</i>
SF	<b>With reference to Environmental Protection, are we adopting enough of a precautionary approach to aspects of the environment</b>
JD	<i>If a farmer is paid R60 000 per turbine per annum then the ecology aspect goes out the back door. A struggling farmer will take the money rather than care about the ecology, so there is a big question about that.</i>
HO	When assessing ecological impacts we must also take into account the effect that climate change will have on biodiversity in the absence of the adoption of renewable energy projects like these.
KH	<i>There is nothing mentioned regarding the night movements of birds, particularly waders that fly at night .</i>
SR	The Bird Specialist has commented on the night movement of birds in the assessment although the detail has not been presented here.
KH	<i>Also nothing has been said about storm water control on slopes and hardened surfaces of roads. Have you got storm water control in place for this Project? Will runoff affect any wetlands, resulting in water quality impacts?</i>
HO	The slope has contours for farming and this controls runoff. Concrete channels manage the rainwater. The developer is confident that this will not be an issue.
SR	Crane platforms are not impervious and runoff will be controlled through the civil engineering design. We will address the water quality issue in the EIR and EMP. Any water quality impacts during construction would be managed by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). Overall, runoff should not be a problem.
SM	<i>I am concerned that you have not looked at other sites. Have you looked at others?</i>
SR	There was a pre-application meeting with DEA&DP to discuss the approach to alternatives for this EIA. DEA was invited but did not attend. It was agreed that because it is an existing site, which was always intended to have more than 4 turbines (10 in total), that it was not necessary to address site alternatives. Other types of alternatives have been included in this study.
HO	One of the REFIT criteria set by Government requires a minimum of 20 MW to qualify for the subsidy; we will not reach this with only 6 more turbines. We are therefore proposing the minimum number of turbines to qualify for REFIT.
ML	<i>Is wind turbine energy the right way to go on this site in terms of the carbon footprint?</i>
HO	The energy required to manufacture a turbine is paid off in the first 6 months of operation.
SC	<i>The turbines are either made in the US or Holland so shipping costs together with material costs you are looking at a payback time. To get the turbines going you need energy.</i>
SR	Ideally, all renewable energy projects should declare their carbon footprints and carbon pay-back period.
SM	<i>I am concerned about the cumulative impacts on the Critically Endangered Renosterveld in this area. How can rehabilitation (of vegetation) occur if there is the potential risk of fire?</i>

SF	<b>Corruption?</b>
JD	<i>People would have to try and have quite a tight control?</i>
HO	Fraud and corruption is not possible on such a project. In renewable energy supply, there are no middle men, the agreement would be between us (the applicant/developer) and the government.
JD	<i>What would stop a farmer from going ahead with the Project at R60,000?</i>
SM	<i>The reality is that they are getting paid to say a certain something...Would the wind turbine increase/enhance the value of the land? Also there is instability in the Agricultural Sector, wind farms become profitable. There is so much land available, so much unproductive land. Why build turbines on a hill that has conservation value?</i>
Anony mous	<i>The farmer does not approve the wind farm- he is only the receiver of income.</i>
SR	The EIA approval process and land use approval process are the safeguards against corruption.
RG	My clients specifically bought small holdings (Jacobuskraal) at an expense, which is right next to the development. Now their property values have disintegrated. The reason to have a small holding is to be surrounded by nature and to be able to conserve the area.
	<b>Poverty Alleviation?</b>
SR	There are no representatives of impoverished communities present today
KH	I have never seen a representative for the Previously Disadvantaged Individuals (PDI) at a wind farm participation meeting.
SF	<b>Separate Exercise: Sustainability Development Matrix (to be issued separately)</b>



**Photo 1: Posters including viewsheds and botanical sensitivity mapping**



**Photo 2: EIA Presentation by Sandra Rippon**



**Photo 3: Gold Standard Presentation by Stephen Forder**



**Photo 4: Attendees during the presentation**



**Photo 5: Attendees completing the comment forms**