

**SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR
TRANSMISSION LINES
FOR RHEBOKSFONTEIN WIND ENERGY
FACILITY**

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

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Prepared for

SAVANNAH ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD

By

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd were appointed by Moyeng Energy as the lead consultants to manage the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the establishment of the proposed Rheboksfontein wind energy facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 3 km to the west of the town of Darling in the Western Cape Province. The EIA process was undertaken in 2010 and the project was approved.

Tony Barbour Environmental Consultants prepared the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for the Rheboksfontein WEF in September 2010 and also commented on the proposed Amendment of Approval (reduction of turbines from 80 to 48) in June 2011, as well as on alternative transmission line routes (Southern and Northern Alternatives) in August 2013. The reader should refer to these reports for an overview of the study area and recommendations with regard to the power line route proposed at the time.

Subsequent inputs from Eskom with regard to the 2013 transmission line proposals indicated that the proposed Southern Alternative (to Dassenberg substation) was technically unfeasible, and that a portion of the Northern Alternative traversed Elandsfontein 349/3, a recently incorporated portion of the West Coast National Park (WCNP).

Two new transmission line alternatives, both linking the WEF site to the Aurora substation west of Hopefield, have therefore been developed, and are currently being assessed. The purpose of this report is to identify and assess the key social issues with regard these alternatives.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Two 132 kV alternatives are proposed, namely Alternative 1 and 2. Both largely follow the alignment of an existing 400 kV line corridor between Aurora and Dassenberg substations to the north of the Rheboksfontein WEF site. The new alternatives are located to the east of the Northern Alternative assessed in 2013. Both alternatives deviate to the east of the existing 400 kV corridor to avoid traversing Elandsfontein 349/3, before joining the 400 kV line again north of Elandsfontein 349/3. A segment of both alternatives is aligned along an existing 66 kV line (Langefontein to Hopefield) intersecting with the existing 400 kV corridor on Rietfontein farm (378/5).

Alternative 1 is approximately 45.5 km in length. The portion that deviates from the existing 400 kV corridor is approximately 8.5 km in length. Approximately 3.4 km of the alignment follows the existing 66 kV corridor across Rietfontein 378/ 5, 2 and 0, affects two land owners. Rietfontein portion 0 would also be traversed by a 1 km segment from the existing 66 kV corridor to its northern boundary with the Elandsfontein phosphate mine. The remainder of the section follows existing cadastral boundaries between the West Coast National Park and the Elandsfontein mine.

Alternative 2 is approximately 51.6 km in length. The portion deviating from the existing 400 kV corridor is approximately 15 km in length. Approximately 6.3 km of the alignment follows the existing 66 kV corridor across Rietfontein 378/ 5, 2 0. Of this a 3.4 km portion is shared with Alternative 1, and only one additional landowner would be

affected. The remainder of the route follows existing cadastral boundaries between land forming part of the West Coast National Park to the west and the Elandsfontein mine.

APPROACH TO THE STUDY

The approach to the SIA study is based on the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (February 2007). These guidelines are based on international best practice. The key activities in the SIA process embodied in the guidelines include:

- Describing and obtaining an understanding of the proposed intervention (type, scale, location), the settlements and communities likely to be affected by the proposed project
- Collecting baseline data on the current social and economic environment¹;
- Identifying the key potential social issues associated with the proposed project. This involved a site visit to the area and consultation with affected individuals and communities;
- Assessing and documenting the significance of social impacts associated with the proposed intervention
- Identifying alternatives and mitigation measures

The assessment of the key social issues associated with the proposed alternatives is based on field trips to the study area, interviews with/ comments from key land owners and other I&APs, a review of currently applicable spatial policy provisions, and the authors' experience on a number of WEF and transmission line projects in the Cape West Coast area.

The potential benefits associated with the proposed transmission lines, including creation of employment opportunities, providing a link to the national grid, supporting renewable energy etc., are the same regardless of the alternative selected and as such do not have a bearing on route selection. These issues have therefore not been assessed by the study.

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The key findings of the study are summarised under the following sections:

- Fit with policy and planning;
- Local and site specific impacts.

FIT WITH POLICY AND PLANNING

The focus of the policy and planning review was on the SDFs for the areas affected by the proposed alternatives, namely:

- Swartland Municipality SDF (2011); and
- Saldanha Bay Municipality SDF (2011).

Key findings from a review of these documents are the following:

¹ An overview of the socio-economic environment is provided in the SIA Report prepared for the Rhebokfontein WEF (September, 2010).

- The bulk of both alternative alignments stick to existing line corridors, as provided for in the 2009 PSDF. This includes the small portion on the WEF site which is located in the Darling Hills area;
- Provided micro-footprints avoid areas of high conservation or cropping value, both alternatives are likely to be acceptable in terms of the relevant SDFs. The Swartland SDF (Addendum C, 2014) indicates a theoretical preference for the shortest line, this marginally favoring Alternative 1.

SUMMARY OF LOCAL AND SITE SPECIFIC IMPACTS

Key conclusions with regard to the proposed Alternatives are the following:

- Alternative 1 is ~6.5 km shorter than Alternative 2. Both would affect the same set of land owners. In addition, Alternative 2 would affect one additional land owner and 3 more properties;
- Given the relatively inaccessible location of the bulk of both alignments, neither alignment is likely to impact on tourism in the study area. Both alternatives are therefore acceptable.
- The owners of Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0 believe that the addition of a 132 kV line along the 66 kV corridor would reinforce fragmentation of the affected properties. The affected property owners have indicated that they are strongly opposed to the establishment of an additional 132 kV servitude across their land and would be reluctant to enter into servitude agreements. An alternative alignment along cadastral boundaries may be more acceptable (Otto Alternative).

In conclusion, Alternative 1 is ~6.5 km shorter than Alternative 2. Alternative 2 would affect an additional land owner, Mr Basie Kirsten and 3 more properties (total of 24). Alternative 1 from a social perspective is therefore the preferred alternative.

However, while Alternative 1 is shorter than Alternative 2 and affects fewer landowners, the major social impacts associated with Alternative 1 and 2 are associated with the section that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0. The key social impacts associated with Alternative 1 and 2 are therefore essentially the same and largely affect two landowners, namely the Otto's (Rietfontein 378 portions 5 and 2) and Mr Oubaas Kirsten (Rietfontein 378 portions 0). The social impacts along this shared section of Alternative 1 and 2 are sufficiently significant to warrant the consideration of an alternative alignment along this shared section.

The joint owners of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2, Mr Helmuth and Ms Karen Otto, have proposed a deviation from the existing 400 kV line along Rietfontein's western and northern cadastral boundaries to minimize impacts on existing hives and limit property fragmentation. This deviation would also avoid traversing Rietfontein 378/ 0 and 1, and would thus be likely to be more acceptable to them.

The route proposed by the Ottos would not traverse the Otto properties. Instead, it would deviate from the existing corridor at Rietfontein 378/ 5's southern boundary, and follow the cadastral boundary with Rietfontein 378/ 3 (Moordenaarsbos Farm) for ~1.3 km to the west, then swing north for ~3.5 km along the cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2 (both Otto) and the WCNP to the west. The final portion of the Otto alternative would be aligned along the northern cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 2 with Elandsfontein 349/3 (WCNP). From here it could be extended eastwards to allow for northward extension of either Alternative 1 or 2 along the northern cadastral

boundary of Rietfontein 378 (all 3 affected Rietfontein owners). The remainder of Alternatives 1 and 2 towards the north, as proposed, would remain unchanged.

The proposed Otto alternative would however result in new Eskom road servitudes along the western boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2. The fragmentation resulting from a duplication of corridors (the existing 400 kV corridor) would affect both the efficiency of Eskom maintenance operations, as well as the landowners. In addition, it would increase the overall length of the transmission line.

Instead, the authors of the SIA propose an alignment ("Revised Otto option") along the existing 400 kV all the way north across the Otto properties. At the boundary with Elandsfontein 349/ 3, the alignment would diverge towards the east to enable both Alternatives 1 and 2. As with the Otto alternative, only the northern cadastral boundaries of Rietfontein (all affected owners) would be impacted. In this regard, the "revised" alternative retains most of the benefits associated with the Otto alternative, namely preventing fragmentation of the Rietfontein properties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The developer should consider the feasibility of the deviation proposed by the Otto's, as revised by the SIA team ("Revised Otto Alternative");
- If the Revised Otto Alternative is not feasible the developer should, in consultation with the affected landowners, determine a suitable route for the section of Alternative 1 and 2 that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0;
- In order to address concerns associated with the loss of fynbos foraging resource to commercial apiaries along both alternatives, the EMP should identify an alternative means of vegetation control which does not impact on the fynbos.

IMPACT STATEMENT

Based on the findings of the SIA the major social impacts associated with Alternative 1 and 2 are associated with the section that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0. The social impacts along this shared section of Alternative 1 and 2 are sufficiently significant to warrant the consideration of an alternative alignment along this section. In this regard the proposed "Revised (SIA) Otto Alternative" should be considered by the developer.

The "Revised (SIA) Otto Alternative" is located along an existing 400 kV corridor on cadastral boundaries, and affects the same set of landowners impacted by Alternative 1 and 2 and represents an attempt to minimise the impact of an additional transmission line on existing land uses and the fragmentation of the affected properties.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | i |
| SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| 1.1 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE..... | 1 |
| 1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION | 1 |
| 1.4 APPROACH TO STUDY..... | 3 |
| 1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS | 4 |
| 1.5.1 Assumptions..... | 4 |
| 1.6 SPECIALIST DETAILS..... | 5 |
| 1.7 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE | 5 |
| 1.8 REPORT STRUCTURE | 5 |
| SECTION 2: POLICY AND PLANNING ENVIRONMENT | 6 |
| 2.1 INTRODUCTION | 6 |
| 2.2 SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY SDF 2012-2017 | 6 |
| 2.3 SALDANHA BAY SDF (2011) | 7 |
| SECTION 3: TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTES..... | 1 |
| 3.1 INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 3.2 COMMON ALIGNMENT SOUTH OF RIETFONTEIN 378/5..... | 2 |
| 3.3 ALTERNATIVE 1 DIVERSION FROM 400 KV LINE..... | 3 |
| 3.4 ALTERNATIVE 2 DIVERSION FROM 400 KV LINE..... | 5 |
| 3.5 COMMON ALIGNMENT NORTH OF ELANDSFONTEIN 349/2 | 5 |
| SECTION 4: ASSESSMENT OF KEY SOCIAL ISSUES | 7 |
| 4.1 INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| 4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY SOCIAL ISSUES | 7 |
| 4.3 POLICY AND PLANNING ISSUES..... | 7 |
| 4.4 LOCAL, SITE SPECIFIC SOCIAL IMPACTS..... | 8 |
| 4.5 ROUTE DEVIATIONS PROPOSED BY AFFECTED LAND OWNERS | 9 |
| 4.6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 11 |
| 4.6.1 Conclusions | 11 |
| 4.6.2 Recommendations..... | 12 |
| 4.7 IMPACT STATEMENT | 12 |
| ANNEXURE A | 13 |

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd were appointed by Moyeng Energy as the lead consultants to manage the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the establishment of the proposed Rheboksfontein wind energy facility (WEF) and associated infrastructure on a site located approximately 3 km to the west of the town of Darling in the Western Cape Province. The EIA process was undertaken in 2010 and the project was approved.

Tony Barbour Environmental Consultants prepared the Social Impact Assessment Report (SIA) for the Rheboksfontein WEF in September 2010, and also commented on the proposed Amendment of Approval (reduction of turbines from 80 to 48) in June 2011, as well as on alternative transmission line routes (Southern and Northern Alternatives) in August 2013. The reader should refer to these reports for an overview of the study area and recommendations with regard to the power line route proposed at the time.

Subsequent inputs from Eskom with regard to the 2013 transmission line proposals indicated that the proposed Southern Alternative (to Dassenberg substation) was technically unfeasible, and that a portion of the Northern Alternative traversed Elandsfontein 349/3, a recently incorporated portion of the West Coast National Park (WCNP).

Two new transmission line alternatives, both linking the WEF site to the Aurora substation west of Hopefield, have therefore been developed and are currently being assessed. The purpose of this report is to identify and assess the key social issues with regard these alternatives.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the SIA require:

- A description of the environment that may be affected by the activity and the manner in which the environment may be affected by the proposed facility
- A description and assessment of the potential social issues associated with the proposed facility
- Identification of enhancement and mitigation aimed at maximizing opportunities and avoiding and or reducing negative impacts

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Two 132 kV alternatives are proposed to link the Rheboksfontein WEF site 5-6 km north-west of the town of Darling to the Aurora substation ~12 km north-west of the town of Hopefield (Figure 1.1).

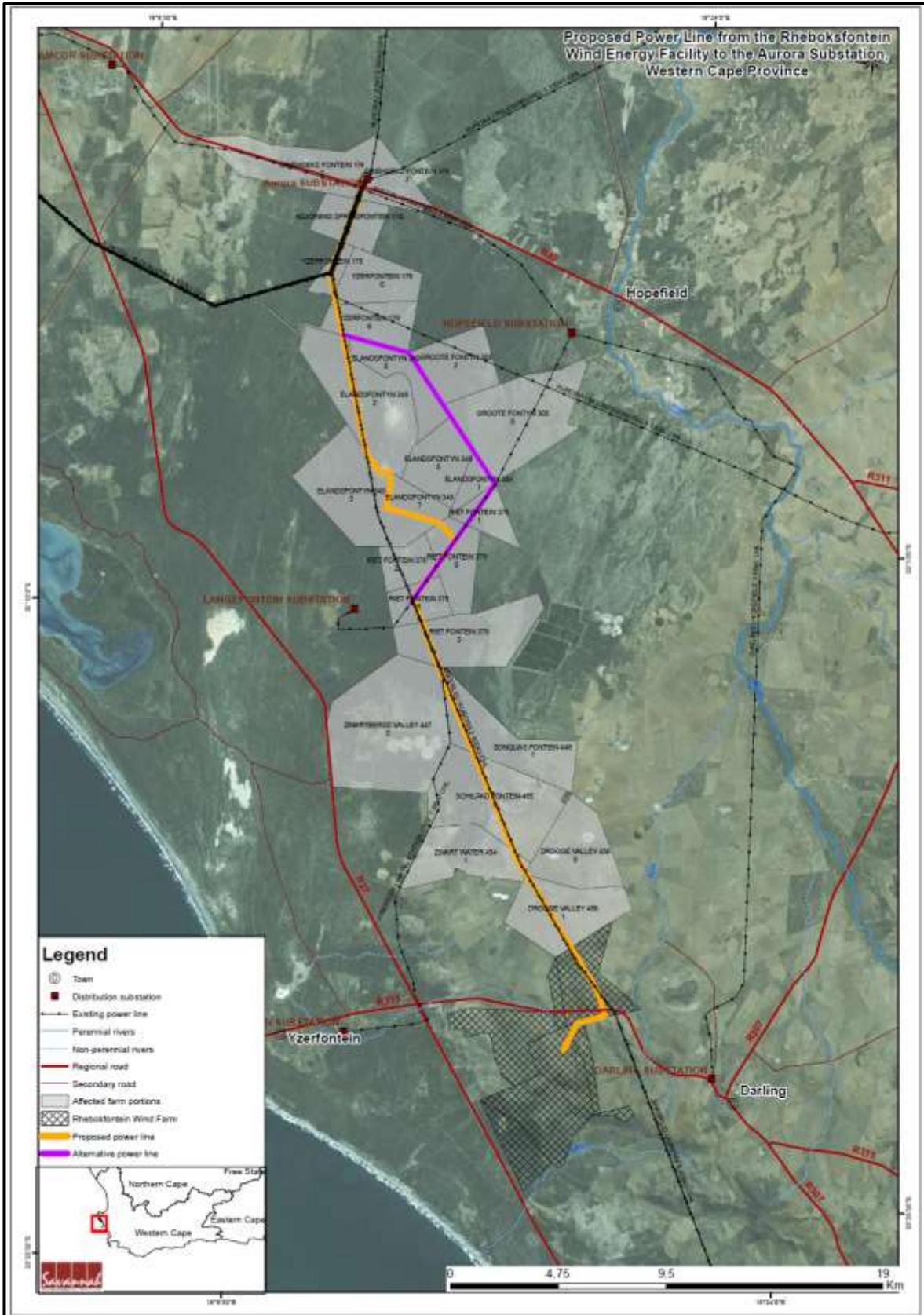


Figure 1.1: Location of proposed 132 kV transmission line alternatives

Both alternatives would largely follow the alignment of an existing 400 kV line corridor (Aurora- Dassenberg) which traverses the Rheboksfontein WEF site. Both alternatives deviate to the east of the 400 kV corridor approximately 16.5 km north of the WEF site on Rietfontein 378/5 to avoid traversing Elandsfontein 349/3 (WCNP). A partially common segment of both alternatives is aligned along an existing 66 kV line (Langefontein to Hopefield) intersecting with the 400 kV corridor on Rietfontein farm (378/5).

Alternative 1

Alternative 1 is the preferred alternative and is approximately 45.5 km in length. The portion that deviates from the existing 400 kV corridor is approximately 8.5 km in length. Approximately 3.4 km of the alignment follows the 66 kV corridor across Rietfontein 378/ 5, 2 and 0, affecting two land owners. Rietfontein portion 0 would also be traversed by a 1 km segment from the 66 kV corridor to its northern boundary with the Elandsfontein phosphate mine. The remainder follows cadastral boundaries between the WCNP and the Elandsfontein mine.

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 is approximately 51.6 km in length. The portion that deviates from the 400 kV corridor is approximately 15 km in length. Approximately 6.3 km of the alignment follows the 66 kV corridor across Rietfontein 378/ 5, 2 0. A 3.4 km portion is shared with Alternative 1, but one additional landowner would be affected. The remainder of the alignment north of Rietfontein 378/ 1 follows cadastral boundaries between land forming part of the WCNP, and the Elandsfontein mine.

Based on information obtained from the project line surveyor, mono-pole pylon structures would likely be erected. The pylons would be 22-30 m tall (depending on topography, underlying geology, etc.). A 31 m servitude would be required – 15.5 m laterally from the line on both sides (Bezuidenhout, pers. comm).

Typical Eskom restrictions associated with servitudes would apply. The servitude would be owned and managed by Eskom, including routine vegetation clearing for the purposes of fire prevention, alien control, and access to line infrastructure.

1.4 APPROACH TO STUDY

The approach to the SIA study is based on the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Guidelines for Social Impact Assessment (February 2007). These guidelines are based on international best practice. The key activities in the SIA process embodied in the guidelines include:

- Describing and obtaining an understanding of the proposed intervention (type, scale, location), the settlements and communities likely to be affected by the proposed project
- Collecting baseline data on the current social and economic environment²;

² An overview of the socio-economic environment is provided in the SIA Report prepared for the Rheboksfontein WEF (September, 2010)

- Identifying the key potential social issues associated with the proposed project. This involved a site visit to the area and consultation with affected individuals and communities;
- Assessing and documenting the significance of social impacts associated with the proposed intervention
- Identifying alternatives and mitigation measures

The assessment of the key social issues associated with the proposed alternatives is based on field trips to the study area, interviews with/ comments from key land owners and other I&APs, a review of currently applicable spatial policy provisions, and the authors' experience on a number of WEF and transmission line projects in the Cape West Coast area.

As indicated in the assumptions below, the potential benefits associated with the proposed transmission lines, including creation of employment opportunities, providing a link to the national grid, supporting renewable energy etc., are the same regardless of the alternative selected and as such do not have a bearing on route selection. These issues have therefore not been assessed by the study.

Annex A contains a list of stakeholders interviewed and secondary information reviewed.

1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1.5.1 Assumptions

Strategic importance of the project and no-go option

It is assumed that the strategic importance of promoting renewable energy, including solar energy, is supported by the national and provincial energy policies.

Technical suitability

It is assumed that the routes identified are technically suitable.

Fit with planning and policy requirements

Legislation and policies reflect societal norms and values. The legislative and policy context therefore plays an important role in identifying and assessing the potential social impacts associated with a proposed development. In this regard a key component of the SIA process is to assess the proposed development in terms of its fit with key planning and policy documents. As such, if the findings of the study indicate that the proposed development in its current format does not conform to the spatial principles and guidelines contained in the relevant legislation and planning documents, and there are no significant or unique opportunities created by the development, the development cannot be supported.

However, the study recognises the strategic importance of renewable energy and the technical, spatial and land use constraints required for such facilities.

Assessment of potential benefits

The potential benefits associated with the proposed transmission lines, including creation of employment opportunities, providing a link to the national grid, supporting renewable energy etc., are the same regardless of the alternative selected and as such do not have a bearing on route selection. These issues have therefore not been assessed by the study.

1.6 SPECIALIST DETAILS

The lead author of this report is an independent specialist with 25 years' experience in the field of environmental management. His qualifications include a BSc, BEcon (Hons) and an MSc in Environmental Science. In terms of SIA experience Tony Barbour has undertaken in the region of 130 SIAs and is the author of the Guidelines for Social Impact Assessments for EIAs adopted by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) in the Western Cape in 2007. These guidelines are based on international best practice and have been used widely in South Africa. Tony Barbour has also undertaken specialist SIA studies for over 20 SEFs in South Africa.

Schalk van der Merwe, the co-author of this report, has an MPhil in Environmental Science from the University of Cape Town and has worked closely with Tony Barbour on a number of SIAs, including on a number of WEF projects.

1.7 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

This confirms that Tony Barbour and Schalk van der Merwe, the specialist consultants responsible for undertaking the study and preparing the Draft SIA Report, are independent and do not have vested or financial interests in proposed SEF being either approved or rejected.

1.8 REPORT STRUCTURE

The report is divided into four sections, namely:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Overview of policy and planning environment
- Section 3: Description of the transmission line routes
- Section 4: Identification and assessment of key social issues

SECTION 2: POLICY AND PLANNING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The focus in terms of the policy and planning environment is on the applicable Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) for the study area, namely:

- Swartland Municipality SDF (2012);
- Saldanha Bay Municipality SDF (2011).

The 2010 SIA undertaken by Barbour and van der Merwe provides an overview of the relevant provisions of the 2009 Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) and the 2002 DEA&DP Guidelines regarding development on ridges, hills and mountains.

The portions of both alternatives located to the south of the boundary between Rietfontein 378 and Elandsfontein 349 are located within the Swartland Local Municipality (LM), while the sections to the north fall within the Saldanha Bay LM. Given the fact that the alternatives share most their alignments, provisions in the relevant spatial planning documents are essentially identical.

2.2 SWARTLAND MUNICIPALITY SDF 2012-2017

The Swartland SDF was approved by Council in 2012. With regard to the proposed alignments, the 2012 SDF Plans indicate the following:

- The R315 (Yzerfontein to Reinbeck Valley, via Darling) and the R307 from Darling to Mamre constitute the "Swartland Meander" (Strategy 4: Tourism). The proposed alternatives would traverse the R315 at the existing 400 kV crossing on the WEF site;
- The alternatives would be located >5 km from Darling, and would not significantly impact on the town and associated gateways;
- Only the initial portion of the alternatives (on the WEF itself) would traverse a mountain conservation landscape (Strategy 6c: Mountain Conservation Landscapes);
- The WEF and area north up to Schilpadsfontein farm is identified as suitable for Intensive Agriculture (although including patches of critically endangered Core 1). Properties north of Skilpadsfontein are indicated as Buffer1 (Strategy 6a: Bio-regional Categories);
- Apart from the R315 in the very south, no major roads are located in significant proximity to the alternatives (SDF Addendum Plan 03, 2014).

The 2014 SDF Revision Addendum C addresses Renewable Energy development in the Swartland. In this regard, the whole Swartland is considered very suitable for renewable energy generation, provided certain siting criteria are adhered to. Siting criteria include sensitivity to areas of agricultural, conservation or visual significance, potential impacts on local security, as well as ease of connection to the Eskom network in order to avoid as much additional transmission line construction as possible.

The Swartland Integrated Zoning Scheme which came into effect on 1 April 2014 does not address the siting of transmission lines, but provisions for the siting of REFs reflect the key objective of conserving agricultural land.

In conclusion, a review of the Swartland SDF and associated documents indicates that both alternatives would marginally affect only one major tourism route (R315), traverse an area suitable for intensive cropping in the extreme south, but largely affect an area suitable for grazing and conservation uses only. With the exception of the portion on the WEF site, the alignment is not located in significant proximity to any major roads or sensitive areas. Only a small portion of the Darling Hills mountain landscape would be affected, and along the existing 400 kV corridor.

Therefore, provided high potential soils and Core 1 areas are avoided during micro-alignment, both alternatives may be considered suitable. The SDF 2014 Revision Addendum C indicates a theoretical preference for the shortest possible power line alignment, thus marginally favoring Alternative 1.

2.3 SALDANHA BAY SDF (2011)

A review of the relevant plans forming part of the 2011 approved Saldanha Bay SDF reveals that:

- While a portion of the existing 400 kV lines traverse the WCNP, the proposed 132 kV line deviations would both miss the WCNP (Plan 10: Protected Areas);
- Existing and proposed lines traverse mainly Buffer Zone areas in the Cape West Coast Biosphere Reserve, but no Core areas (Plan 13: CWCBR);
- Existing and proposed lines are aligned along remaining Hopefield Sand Fynbos (Least Threatened) (Plans 15 and 16 – Vegetation);
- The proposed alignment and deviation alternative traverse Critical Terrestrial Biodiversity Areas (Plan 18: Critical Biodiversity Areas);
- Tourist attractions in the study area include the WCNP and the Elandsfontein Fossil Beds (Plan 28: Tourism).
- The long-term expansion of the WCNP east, towards Hopefield should be supported (Plan 30: Spatial Management Concept) (Saldanha Bay Municipality; 2011).

The SDF also contains provisions for the development of REFs. Transmission lines are not specifically mentioned, but the same principles are likely to apply, namely:

- Areas of high aesthetic landscape value, particularly national parks and other wilderness areas should be avoided;
- Development should favor areas where visual disturbance to the landscape has already occurred (e.g. existing power transmission lines) (Saldanha; 2011: Section 12.10.2).

Both alternatives would be aligned along existing line corridors and avoid traversing portions of the WCNP or any other formally protected area. It is further understood that both alternatives were developed in response to consultation with SANParks.

Alternative 1 would be aligned directly to the west of the Elandsfontein Fossil Beds on Elandsfontein 349/ 2, and Alternative 2 ~1 km to the east thereof. The Hopefield Man (*Homo ergaster*) skull was discovered at the Elandsfontein Fossil Beds are the beds are considered rich in wind-exposed Pliocene and Pleistocene remains. The site is located on

the property belonging to the Elandsfontein Phosphate Mine. While the site is identified as a potential tourist attraction it is currently only accessible by 4x4 trails across private land belonging to the Elandsfontein Phosphate Mine. No tourism facilities are currently associated with the site. The site is located just to the east of the approved mining area and the existing 400 kV corridor.

Both alternatives are aligned across Hopefield Sand Fynbos (Least Threatened), but also contain areas indicated as Critical Terrestrial Biodiversity Areas. No land suited for intensive cropping would be affected. Provided suitable micro-siting, both alternatives would likely be acceptable in terms of the Saldanha Bay SDF.

SECTION 3: TRANSMISSION LINE ROUTES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Based on information obtained from Savannah, the developer and field interviews, the ~ 20 km section that is common to both Alternative 1 and 2 traverses 13 properties and 1 land owners/ operations (Table 3.3).

In addition, Alternative 1 would affect a further 3 additional owners. Alternative 2 would affect an additional landowner to Alternative 1. With the exception of Rietfontein 378/ 1 (Mr. Boetie Kirsten) associated with Alternative 2, both alternatives would affect the same set of landowners.

Table 3.3: Directly affected properties and land owners (from S to N)

| CADASTRAL | FARM NAME | OWNER | OPERATION | ALT 1 | ALT 2 |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1220/ 0 | Wildschutsvlei Farm | Rheboksfontein Farm & WEF | Rheboksfontein | X | X |
| 551/ 1 | Platklip Farm | (Mr Theo Basson) | | X | X |
| 456/ 1 | Droëvlei Farm | Basie Basson Trust | Droëvlei | X | X |
| 454/ 1 | Swartwater | JK Basson Familietrust | Swartwater | X | X |
| 455/ 5 | Skilpadsfontein | Skilpadsfontein Boerdery Beleggings | Skilpadsfontein | X | X |
| 446/ 1 | Sonquasfontein | Baarhuis Trust (Mr Nico Loubser) | Sonquasfontein | X | X |
| 378/ 3 | Moordenaarsbos | Moordenaarsbos Farm Pty Ltd | Moordenaarsbos | X | X |
| 378/ 5 | Rietfontein | Mr. Helmuth and Ms. Karen Otto | Rietfontein | X | X |
| 378/ 2 | | | | X | X |
| 378/0 | Rietfontein stock post | Kirsten Trust (Mr Oubaas Kirsten) | Waterkloof Farm, Darling | X | X |
| 349/ 3 | Elandsfontein | National Parks Trust of South Africa | WCNP | X | |
| 349/ 7 | Elandsfontein | Couronne Prop Pty Ltd | Elandsfontein phosphate mine | X | |
| 349/ 2 | Elandsfontein | Couronne Prop Pty Ltd | Elandsfontein phosphate mine | X | |
| 378/ 1 | Rietfontein stock post | Mr Boetie Kirsten | Rietfontein stock post | | X |
| 349/ 1 | Elandsfontein | Couronne Prop | Elandsfontein | | X |

| CADASTRAL | FARM NAME | OWNER | OPERATION | ALT 1 | ALT 2 |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Pty Ltd | phosphate mine | | |
| 349/ 5 | Elandsfontein | Couronne Prop Pty Ltd | Elandsfontein phosphate mine | | X |
| 349/ 6 | Elandsfontein | Couronne Prop Pty Ltd | Elandsfontein phosphate mine | | X |
| 178/ 6 | Yzerfontein | Q C K Lezmin 4443 CC | | X | X |
| 178/ 0 | Yzerfontein | Horseshoe Inv 0025 CC | | X | X |
| 178/ 3 | Wolfiesfontein Farm | Mr. De Wet Steyn | Wolfiesfontein | X | X |
| 174/ 0 | Springfontein Farm | Springfontein Trust (Mr Petro Steyn) | Springfontein | X | X |
| 176/ 3 | Driehoeksfontein | Eskom | Eskom | X | X |
| 176/ 0 | Driehoeksfontein Farm | Hopefield Hope Trust (Mr Francois Truter) | Driehoeksfontein | X | X |

Properties located along or adjacent to the alignments are essentially used for farming and conservation activities. Properties located along the southernmost ~14 km of the alignment (Wildschutsvlei, Droeëvlei, Swartwater) accommodate higher potential agricultural land, mainly used for cereal cropping. Farms along this stretch are typically large, multi-unit farms with a large intensive farming component and resident owners and workforces.

From around Skilpadfontein north to Aurora substation, the alignment is located across largely untransformed Hopefield Sand Fynbos (veld type), and traverses lower potential agricultural land. The bulk of this portion of the alignment traverses land used for stock grazing and bee keeping.

With the exception of properties located in the extreme north (Schaftplaas, Wolfiesfontein, Springfontein, Driehoeksfontein), the settlement pattern along this stretch of the alignment is sparse. Few farmsteads are located in proximity to the alignment, and most owners do not reside on their properties.

Only the extreme southern and northern portions of both Alternatives 1 and 2 are located in proximity to public roads. The bulk of the alignments is only approachable via a number of different gravel farm roads, largely private and access controlled (locked gates). Large portions of the proposed alignments north of Skilpadsfontein are only accessible by 4x4.

3.2 COMMON ALIGNMENT SOUTH OF RIETFONTEIN 378/5

As was indicated, both alternatives follow the existing 400 kV alignment along this 20 km section. Starting in the south, the initial ~6.5 km section traverses land forming part of the WEF, namely Rheboksfontein and Wildschutsvlei Farms (Mr. Theo Basson). This stretch includes one of two public road crossings along the alignment, namely of the R315 (Yzerfontein-Malmesbury rd). The alignment passes ~900 m to the west of the

farmstead and buildings on Wildchutsvlei. The alignment follows the existing 400 kV corridor, and skirts vineyard blocks on Rheboksfontein, a key consideration for the owner according to the interview conducted with regard to the alignments proposed in 2013. The final ~800 m of the alignment across Rheboksfontein traverses land used for cereal cropping.

The next ~3.7 km stretch of the alignment traverses Droëvlei Farm along the existing 400 kV lines. Droëvlei farmstead is located ~500 m east of the existing 400 kV lines. Based on information from an interview with the owner in 2013, an alignment along the existing 400 kV lines would be acceptable, as it would have minimal impacts on high potential cropping areas, and would reduce property fragmentation (consolidated servitudes) (Basson, B – pers. comm).

Swartwater Farm north of Droëvlei essentially marks the northern limit of the high potential/ intensive farming area north-west of Darling (Basson, B – pers. comm). Swartwater is a large-scale mixed-farming operation (Figure 3.7). Approximately 1 km of the proposed alignment would traverse wheat cropping land on the property. The entire portion follows the 400 kV lines. The farmstead cluster is located ~2.5 km west of the proposed alignment.

The remaining ~ 10 km are located across lower-potential sandy soils. The 2011 Saldanha Bay SDF indicates that virtually the entire alignment is located across untransformed Hopefield Sand Fynbos (Least Threatened). A farm yard is located ~200 m to the west of the 400 kV corridor on Skilpadsfontein.

3.3 ALTERNATIVE 1 DIVERSION FROM 400 KV LINE

Alternative 1 deviates to the north east of the existing 400 kV corridor across Rietfontein 378/ 5, 2 and 0 for a distance of 3.5 km along an existing 66 kV servitude and then swings north-west across a portion of Rietfontein 378/ 0 and Elandsfontein 349 for ~ 2.8 km before turning north for ~ 1.1 km and then north-west for ~ 1 km in order to re-join the existing 400 kV corridor on the boundary between Elandsfontein 349/ 3 and Elandsfontein 349/ 2 (Figure 1.1). The total length of the deviation associated with Alternative 1 is ~ 8.5 km.

Rietfontein 378/5 and 2 belong to Mr. Helmuth and Ms Karen Otto (Figure 3.1). The property is used for stock grazing and small-scale commercial bee-keeping operations. The existing 400 kV corridor is located ~600 m to the west of the farmstead on Rietfontein 378/ 5, and the 66 kV corridor ~800 m to the north. The Ottos reside in Cape Town, but typically also spend a few days a week on the farm. They intend to retire to the farm. Two farm laborers are currently permanently employed and reside on the farm.

Rietfontein currently houses 280 hives, and is busy expanding. Raw fynbos honey (4-7 tons annually), propolis and bees' wax are currently produced. The owners are planning to expand operations to 15 tons per annum (providing 4-8 employment opportunities). Most of the honey is for export to the European Union and the owners plan to apply for organic produce certification once production reaches 9 tons (Otto, K – pers. comm).

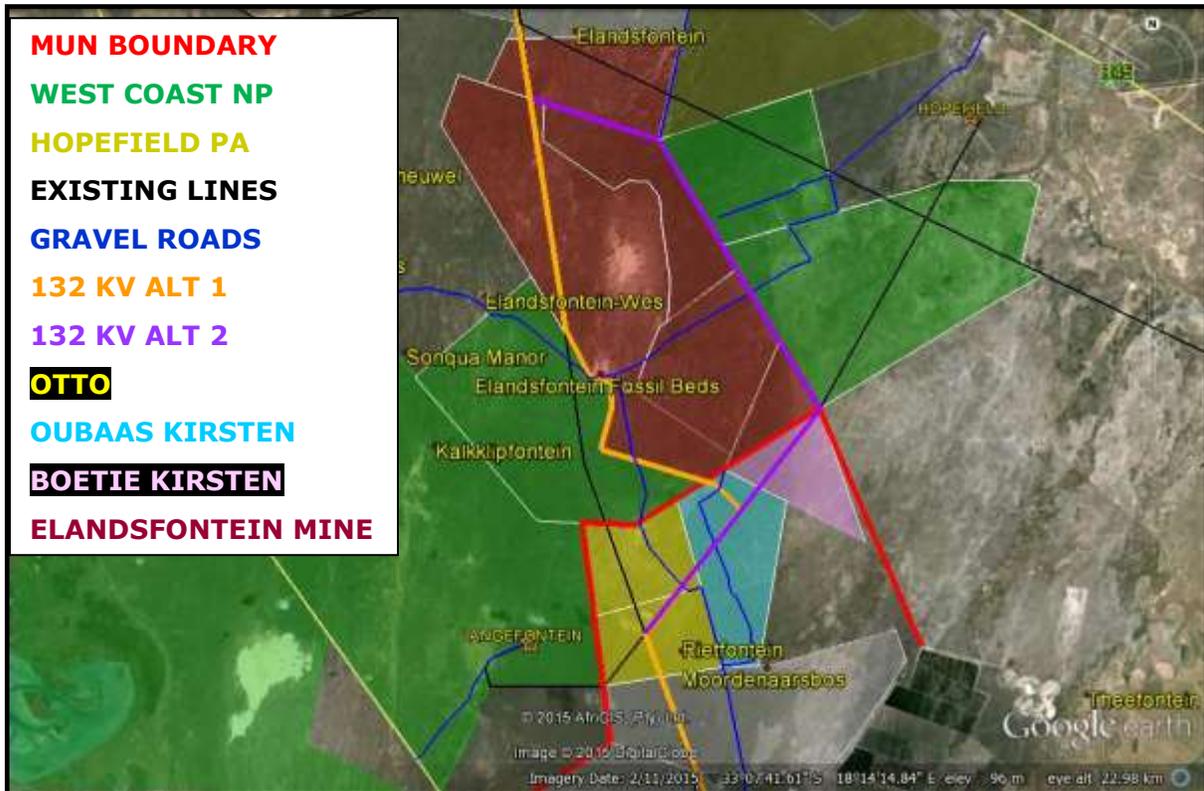


Figure 3.1: Deviation area from 400 kV corridor for Alternatives 1 and 2

The Ottos are strongly opposed to Alternative 1 as it would result in a loss of prime fynbos foraging resource. In this regard, they have indicated that vegetation clearing (“bossiekappers”) within existing Eskom servitudes on their properties already has a significant impact on the foraging resource. The proposed alignment would effectively sterilize a 31 m strip across ~2.8 km of fynbos, affecting a number of hive clusters and infrastructure. In addition, they believe that the addition of a 132 kV line along the 66 kV corridor would reinforce fragmentation of the property. A deviation along the western and northern cadastral boundaries may be more acceptable (Otto, H; Otto, K – pers. comm; e-mails).

Rietfontein 378/0 belongs to Mr. Oubaas Kirsten and is used as a stock post for operations based south of Darling (Figure 3.1). The property is not inhabited. The owner has indicated that an additional line would not be welcomed across the property. Mr Kirsten indicated that current stocking operations are routinely affected by Eskom maintenance crews leaving farm gates open and the concern is that an additional 132 KV line would increase the frequency of Eskom visits to the properties (Oubaas Kirsten – pers. comm).

The Elandsfontein phosphate mine is located on Elandsfontein Farm (5000 ha total) (Figure 3.1). A 5-star guest lodge (Elandsfontein Private Nature Reserve) was developed on Elandsfontein, and game was reintroduced by the previous owner. No private nature reserve has been formally established. The current owners acquired the land mainly for the purposes of mining phosphate. Mining on a 500 ha portion (near Elandsfontein-Wes farmstead) has recently been approved. The remainder of the property would be used for conservation purposes as an offset negotiated with Cape Nature. Tourist

infrastructure is being maintained, but is currently largely used for private guests. No tourism facilities are associated with the Fossil beds (le Roux, P – pers. comm).

The Elandsfontein Manager has indicated Alternative 1 would be acceptable, as future mining areas would be avoided, and the alignment would otherwise follow cadastral boundaries (le Roux, P – pers. comm).

As the proposed alignment alternatives were developed in consultation with SANParks, it was not approached for comment.

3.4 ALTERNATIVE 2 DIVERSION FROM 400 KV LINE

Alternative 2 deviates to the north east of the existing 400 kV corridor across Rietfontein 378/ 5, 2, 0 and 1 for a distance of 6.3 km along the 66 kV servitude and then swings north-west along cadastral boundaries between portions of Elandsfontein 349 and Groote Fontein 305 for ~ 6 km before turning in a more westerly direction for 2.4km and re-joining the existing 400 kV corridor on the northern boundary of Elandsfontein 349/ 6 (Figure 1.1). The total length of the deviation associated with Alternative 2 is ~ 15 km.

The alignment along the existing 66 kV corridor will affect Mr Otto in the same way as Alternative 1 (Figure 3.1). Mr Oubaas Kirsten would be similarly affected but without having the establishment of a new corridor across his land, given that Alternative 2 follows the existing 66 kV alignment. However, as indicated above, neither land owner are in favour of new transmission lines across their properties. Both have indicated that they may be more amenable to alignments along existing cadastral boundaries to the north.

The final 2.2 km stretch along the existing 66 kV stretch would affect Mr Boetie Kirsten on Rietfontein 378/ 1 (Figure 3.1). The property is used as a stock post for operations based further to the south and east. The property is not inhabited. He is the only land owner not affected by Alternative 1. Comment via Mr Oubaas Kirsten (a relation) indicated a similar unwillingness to have an additional servitude across his property due to the reasons listed above (Oubaas Kirsten – pers. comm).

The Elandsfontein Manager has indicated Alternative 2 would be acceptable, as future mining areas would be avoided, and the alignment would otherwise follow cadastral boundaries (le Roux, P – pers. comm).

As SANParks properties are avoided, it was not approached for comment.

3.5 COMMON ALIGNMENT NORTH OF ELANDSFONTEIN 349/2

As was indicated, both alternatives follow the existing 400 kV alignment north of Elandsfontein 349/2. The properties located north of Elandsfontein 349/2 essentially consist of spatially-extensive mixed-farming operations north-west of Hopefield. The alignment is located along the existing 400 kV lines. Farms in the extreme north are also traversed by 132 kV lines (Aurora – Saldanha).

The alignment traverses land used for cattle grazing on the relevant properties. The grazing resource is typically utilized 3-4 months of the year. Carrying capacities are low - ~25 ha/ 1 Large Stock Unit (e.g. cow) (Steyn, D – pers. comm). Farm houses located

on the properties – Schaftplaas, Wofiesfontein, Springfontein, Driehoeksfontein) are all located >4.5 km west of the proposed alignment.

The alignment crosses the R45 (R27-Hopefield) immediately to the south of Aurora substation, along a corridor already accommodating a number of 400 kV and 132 kV lines.

SECTION 4: ASSESSMENT OF KEY SOCIAL ISSUES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 4 identifies the key social issues identified during the SIA study. The identification of social issues was based on:

- Review of project related information;
- Experience with transmission line studies.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY SOCIAL ISSUES

The key social issues identified during the SIA can be divided into:

- The policy and planning related issues; and
- Local, site-specific issues.

4.3 POLICY AND PLANNING ISSUES

As indicated in Section 1.4, legislative and policy context plays an important role in identifying and assessing the potential social impacts associated with a proposed development. In this regard a key component of the SIA process is to assess the proposed development in terms of its fit with key planning and policy documents.

The focus of the policy and planning review was on the SDFs for the areas affected by the proposed alternatives, namely:

- Swartland Municipality SDF (2011); and,
- Saldanha Bay Municipality SDF (2011).

Given the fact that the alternatives share most their alignments, provisions in the relevant spatial planning documents are essentially identical.

The bulk of both alternative alignments stick to existing line corridors, as provided for in the 2009 PSDF. This includes the small portion on the WEF site which is located in the Darling Hills area.

A review of both SDF documents indicates that the alternatives would largely traverse untransformed fynbos of the Hopefield Sand Fynbos veld type in a rural area. The veld type is categorized as Least Threatened. However, the alignments may affect small pockets of Core 1 and/ or Critical Terrestrial Biodiversity Areas.

No towns or settlements are located in significant proximity to the alignments. The bulk of both alignments are only accessible via private gravel roads and no scenic routes are affected. Both alternatives traverse the R315, an identified regional tourism route. The crossing however follows the existing 400 kV alignment, thus minimising impacts.

Only the 14 km southernmost stretch of the alignments would be located across land suitable for intensive cropping. However, along this stretch, both alignments would largely follow the existing 400 kV corridor, thus minimising impacts on operations.

Both Alternatives skirt the Elandsfontein Fossil Beds, Alternative 1 to the west, and Alternative 2 to the east. The site is identified as a tourism asset in the Saldanha Bay SDF but is located on private land and not currently accessible to the public. Land adjacent to the site has been approved for phosphate mining.

In conclusion, provided micro-footprints are adjusted to avoid areas of high conservation or cropping value, both alternatives would likely be acceptable in terms of the relevant SDFs. The Swartland SDF (Addendum C, 2014) indicates a theoretical preference for the shortest line, this marginally favoring Alternative 1.

4.4 LOCAL, SITE SPECIFIC SOCIAL IMPACTS

Based on interviews conducted with landowners in 2013 the current proposal otherwise avoids all the concerns then outlined by landowners. Vineyard blocks on the WEF site are not affected. The alternatives would stick to the existing 400 kV alignment all the way across the high potential cereal cropping areas to the south of Skilpadsfontein, thus allowing for consolidated servitudes. Future mining areas on Elandsfontein mine have similarly been avoided.

The local, site specific social issues associated with the proposed transmission line alternatives are largely linked to impacts on existing farming operations raised by the three owners of Rietfontein 378/ 5.2,0 and 1, whose properties would be directly traversed by both alternatives along the existing 66 kV corridor segments of the deviations from the 400 kV corridor.

Potential impacts on land owners

Alternative 1 would affect 21 properties and 17 land owners. The same land owners would also be affected by Alternative 2. The bulk of both alignments is identical, and would follow the existing 400 kV corridor. Alternative 1 is ~6.5 km shorter than Alternative 2. Alternative 2 would affect an additional land owner, Mr Basie Kirsten and 3 more properties (total of 24).

Key issues raised by the owners of portions of Rietfontein 378 portion 5, 2 and 0 include:

Impact on the fynbos foraging resource for commercial apiaries on Rietfontein

Brush-cutting within the 31 m servitude associated with both alternatives would impact on a significant area, namely a 2.8 km productive stretch on Rietfontein 378 portion and 2, the bulk of which (1.8 km) would be associated with the segment along the existing 66 kV line, which was identified as prime fynbos foraging. The owners of Rietfontein have indicated that the resource is already significantly affected by existing Eskom 400 kV and 66 kV lines and they are therefore opposed the establishment of an additional line/s. It is unclear to what extent brush-cutting (as currently carried out by Eskom) would be the norm. The Otto's have proposed an alternative alignment along the western and northern boundaries of Rietfontein (see Figure 4.1 below);

Impacts on stock farming operations as a result of the increased presence of Eskom maintenance crews

Most farmers interviewed in 2013 and 2015 indicated that their operations were routinely affected by missing stock or stock losses associated with the Eskom maintenance crews not closing gates. At least one interviewee indicated that he is considering fencing off the existing 66 kV line across his property to contain Eskom crews within the servitude (Oubaas Kirsten – pers. comm).

In summary, the portions of both Alternatives 1 and 2 across Rietfontein portions 5, 2 0 and 1 and the affected landowners have indicated that they are opposed to the establishment of additional power lines on their properties. In this regard the affected owners indicated that they are unlikely to sign servitude contracts.

An alignment that follows cadastral boundaries would be more acceptable. Alternative 2 would directly traverse 1.2 km more land than Alternative 1, and would affect one additional land owner.

Potential impacts on tourism areas

Both alternatives would traverse the R315 Swartland tourism route. However, the crossing would be at the existing 400 kV corridor crossing and would not affect the town of Darling.

Neither alternative would traverse the WCNP, instead sticking to cadastral boundaries. In addition, it is understood that the current alternatives have been developed following consultation with SANParks. It is therefore assumed that potential impacts on the WCNP are considered acceptable by SANParks.

While Elandsfontein has been developed as a 5-star game lodge on a large conservation property, the property has recently been acquired for the core purpose of phosphate mining. No tourist camps or other facilities would be impacted by the proposed alignment. The Elandsfontein Fossil Beds, also located on the property, are not currently accessible to the public/ tourists.

Given the relatively inaccessible location of the bulk of both alignments, neither alignment would currently significantly impact on tourism in the study area.

4.5 ROUTE DEVIATIONS PROPOSED BY AFFECTED LAND OWNERS

The owners of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2, Mr Helmuth and Ms Karen Otto, have proposed a deviation from the existing 400 kV line along Rietfontein's western and northern cadastral boundaries to minimize impacts on existing hives and limit property fragmentation. This deviation would also avoid traversing Rietfontein 378/ 0 and 1, and would thus be likely to be more acceptable to them.

The route proposed by the Ottos would not traverse the Otto properties. Instead, it would deviate from the existing corridor at Rietfontein 378/ 5's southern boundary, and follow the cadastral boundary with Rietfontein 378/ 3 (Moordenaarsbos Farm) for ~1.3 km to the west, then swing north for ~3.5 km along the cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2 (both Otto) and the WCNP to the west. The final portion of the

Otto alternative would be aligned along the northern cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 2 with Elandsfontein 349/3 (WCNP). From here it could be extended eastwards to allow for northward extension of either Alternative 1 or 2 along the northern cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378 (all 3 affected Rietfontein owners). The remainder of Alternatives 1 and 2 towards the north would remain unchanged (Figure 4.1).

The proposed Otto alternative would however result in new Eskom road servitudes along the western boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2. The fragmentation resulting from a duplication of corridors (the existing 400 kV corridor) would affect both the efficiency of Eskom maintenance operations, as well as the landowners. In addition, it would increase the overall length of the transmission line.

Instead, the authors of the SIA propose an alignment (“Revised Otto option”) along the existing 400 kV all the way north across the Otto properties. At the boundary with Elandsfontein 349/ 3, the alignment would diverge towards the east to enable both Alternatives 1 and 2. As with the Otto alternative, only the northern cadastral boundaries of Rietfontein (all affected owners) would be impacted. In this regard, the “revised” alternative retains most of the benefits associated with the Otto alternative, namely preventing fragmentation of the Rietfontein properties.

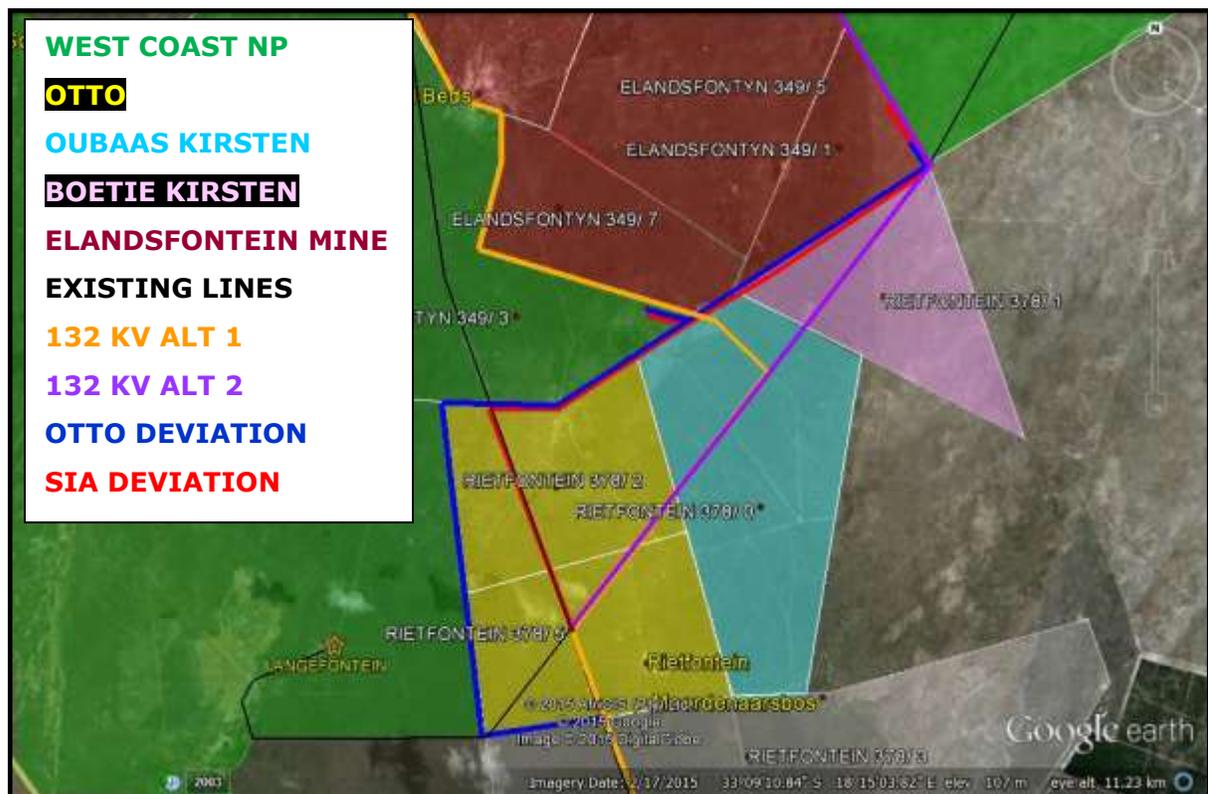


Figure 4.1: Proposed Otto and SIA alternatives

4.6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.6.1 Conclusions

Key conclusions with regard to the proposed Alternatives are the following:

- The bulk of both alternative alignments follow existing line corridors as provided for in the 2009 PSDF. This includes the small portion on the WEF site which is located in the sensitive Darling Hills area;
- Provided micro-footprints avoid areas of high conservation or cropping value, both alternatives would likely be acceptable in terms of the relevant SDFs. The Swartland SDF (Addendum C, 2014) indicates a theoretical preference for the shortest line, this marginally favoring Alternative 1;
- Given the relatively inaccessible location of the bulk of both alignments, neither alignment would currently significantly impact on tourism in the study area. Both alternatives are therefore acceptable. Alternative 1 is ~6.5 km shorter than Alternative 2. Both would affect the same set of 17 land owners. In addition, Alternative 2 would affect one additional land owner and 3 more properties;
- Alternative 1 and 2 would effectively sterilize a 31 m strip across ~2.8 km of fynbos on Rietfontein 378 portions 5 and 2 affecting a number of hive clusters and infrastructure. In addition, the owners of Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0 believe that that the addition of a 132 kV line along the 66 kV corridor would reinforce fragmentation of the affected properties. The affected property owners have indicated that they are strongly opposed to the establishment of an additional 132 kV servitude across their land and would be reluctant to enter into servitude agreements. An alternative alignment along cadastral boundaries may be more acceptable (Otto Alternative).

In conclusion, Alternative 1 is ~6.5 km shorter than Alternative 2. Alternative 2 would affect an additional land owner, Mr Basie Kirsten and 3 more properties (total of 24). Alternative 1 from a social perspective is therefore the preferred alternative.

However, while Alternative 1 is shorter than Alternative 2 and affects fewer landowners, the major social impacts associated with Alternative 1 and 2 are associated with the section that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0. The key social impacts associated with Alternative 1 and 2 are therefore essentially the same and largely affect two landowners, namely the Otto's (Rietfontein 378 portions 5 and 2) and Mr Oubaas Kirsten (Rietfontein 378 portions 0). The social impacts along this shared section of Alternative 1 and 2 are sufficiently significant to warrant the consideration of an alternative alignment along this section.

The joint owners of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2, Mr Helmuth and Ms Karen Otto, have proposed a deviation from the existing 400 kV line along Rietfontein's western and northern cadastral boundaries to minimize impacts on existing hives and limit property fragmentation. This deviation would also avoid traversing Rietfontein 378/ 0 and 1, and would thus be likely to be more acceptable to them.

The route proposed by the Ottos would not traverse the Otto properties. Instead, it would deviate from the existing corridor at Rietfontein 378/ 5's southern boundary, and follow the cadastral boundary with Rietfontein 378/ 3 (Moordenaarsbos Farm) for ~1.3 km to the west, then swing north for ~3.5 km along the cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2 (both Otto) and the WCNP to the west. The final portion of the Otto alternative would be aligned along the northern cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 2 with Elandsfontein 349/3 (WCNP). From here it could be extended eastwards to

allow for northward extension of either Alternative 1 or 2 along the norther cadastral boundary of Rietfontein 378 (all 3 affected Rietfontein owners). The remainder of Alternatives 1 and 2 towards the north, as proposed, would remain unchanged.

The proposed Otto alternative would however result in new Eskom road servitudes along the western boundary of Rietfontein 378/ 5 and 2. The fragmentation resulting from a duplication of corridors (the existing 400 kV corridor) would affect both the efficiency of Eskom maintenance operations, as well as the landowners. In addition, it would increase the overall length of the transmission line.

Instead, the authors of the SIA propose an alignment ("Revised Otto option") along the existing 400 kV all the way north across the Otto properties. At the boundary with Elandsfontein 349/ 3, the alignment would diverge towards the east to enable both Alternatives 1 and 2. As with the Otto alternative, only the northern cadastral boundaries of Rietfontein (all affected owners) would be impacted. In this regard, the "revised" alternative retains most of the benefits associated with the Otto alternative, namely preventing fragmentation of the Rietfontein properties.

4.6.2 Recommendations

- The developer should consider the feasibility of the deviation proposed by the Otto's, as revised by the SIA team ("Revised Otto Alternative");
- If the Revised Otto Alternative is not feasible the developer should, in consultation with the affected landowners, determine a suitable route for the section of Alternative 1 and 2 that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0;
- In order to address concerns associated with the loss of fynbos foraging resource to commercial apiaries along both alternatives, the EMP should identify an alternative means of vegetation control which does not impact on the fynbos.

4.7 IMPACT STATEMENT

Alternative 1 is ~6.5 km shorter than Alternative 2. Alternative 2 would affect an additional land owner, Mr Basie Kirsten and 3 more properties (total of 24). Alternative 1 from a social perspective is therefore the preferred alternative.

However, based on the findings of the SIA the major social impacts associated with Alternative 1 and 2 are associated with the section that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0. The social impacts along this shared section of Alternative 1 and 2 are sufficiently significant to warrant the consideration of an alternative alignment along this section. In this regard the proposed "Otto Alternative" should be considered by the developer. As indicated above, if the Revised Otto Alternative is not feasible the developer should, in consultation with the affected landowners, determine a suitable route for the section of Alternative 1 and 2 that is common to both of them, namely the section that affects Rietfontein 378 portions 5, 2 and 0.

ANNEXURE A

INTERVIEWS AND CONTACTS

- Basson, Mr. Basie (24-07-13). Droeëvlei Farm, Darling.
- Basson, Mr. JK (telephonic – 22-07-13). Swartwater Farm.
- Gerber, Mr. Jean-Pierre (telephonic – 26-07-13). Skilpadsfontein Farm, Darling.
- Kirsten, Mr. Oubaas (11-03-15; telephonic – 26-07-13). Waterkloof Farm, Darling; Portion 1 Rietfontein Farm, Hopefield.
- Le Roux, Ms. Diane (telephonic – 36-07-13; 29-07-13). Manager: Darling Tourism.
- Le Roux, Philip (telephonic – 09-03-15; 26-07-13; 29-07-13). Manager: Elandsfontein Private Nature Reserve/ Phosphate mine.
- Otto, Mr. Helmuth (11-03-15; telephonic – 23-07-13). Rietfontein Farm, Darling.
- Otto, Ms. Karen (11-03-15; telephonic – 26-07-13). Rietfontein Farm, Darling.
- Steyn, Mr. De Wet (24-07-13). Wolfiesfontein Farm, Hopefield.
- Steyn, Mr. Petro (24-07-13). Springfontein Farm, Hopefield.

E-MAIL

- Basson, Mr. Theo (22-07-13). Rheboksfontein and Wildschutsvlei Farms, Darling.
- Bezuidenhout, Mr Tom (26-07-13). Project line surveyor.
- Otto, Ms. Karen (09-11-03-15; 26-07-13; 30-07-13; 31-07-13). Rietfontein Farm, Darling.

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- Saldanha Bay Local Municipality (2011). *Saldanha Bay Spatial Development Framework*.
- Swartland Local Municipality (2014). *Swartland Spatial Development Framework 2012-2017 Revision: Addendum C – Renewable Energy*.
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MAPS

- Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping (1999). 3318AD Darling 1: 50 000.
- Chief Directorate Surveys and Mapping (2000). 3318AB Hopefield 1: 50 000.