

claire@eapservices.co.za

From: Patric Reeves-Moore [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, 25 March 2026 10:33
To: claire@eapservices.co.za
Subject: Fwd: FW: ME 2047 - Albertina Development Bulk Supply (1.5 MVA) Application for Erf 2282, Albertinia
Attachments: Eng Services Report_Erf 2282_Rev 0.pdf; ME2047 - 1 - Albertina Golf Course Bulk Supply - Proposed MV Layout - Rev 1.pdf; WhatsApp Image 2026-03-18 at 16.17.44.jpeg; ME2047 - 2 - Albertina Golf Course Bulk Supply - Proposed Building Layout.pdf; Plan 4.1.pdf

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <jb.cvw@cvw-e.com>
Date: Tue, 24 Mar 2026 at 16:07
Subject: FW: ME 2047 - Albertina Development Bulk Supply (1.5 MVA) Application for Erf 2282, Albertinia
To: [REDACTED]


FYI

From: jb.cvw@cvw-e.com <jb.cvw@cvw-e.com>
Sent: Tuesday, 24 March 2026 11:55
To: 'Silent Chikamhi' <silent@hessequa.gov.za>; Earl Swart <earl@hessequa.gov.za>
Cc: FJ Solar <fjsolar.sa@gmail.com>; 'jaco.cvw@imagnet.co.za' <jaco.cvw@imagnet.co.za>; 'Ina Piek' <piekalily@gmail.com>; 'CVW Electrical Consulting Engineers CC' <admin.cvw@cvw-e.com>; Siya Noyakaza <engineer@cvw-e.com>
Subject: FW: ME 2047 - Albertina Development Bulk Supply (1.5 MVA) Application for Erf 2282, Albertinia
Importance: High

Hallo Silent/Earl

As discussed telephonically herewith the Bulk Supply application for erf 2282, Albertinia.

Tariff: TARIFF - BULK CONSUMERS - CONSUMPTION: > 500 kVA

 ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2025/2026					
ELECTRICITY TARIFFS	Unit	Tariffs 2024/2025		TARIFF CODE	VAT exclu Rand
		VAT excluded Rand	VAT included Rand		
<u>3.2.2.2 TARIFF - THREE-PHASE - / 2.1.2</u>					
<i>BASIC FIXED TARIFF (THREE-PHASE) + PER AMP</i>					
1 - 32 amps	per month				
33 - 63 amps (previously 46 - 63 amps)	per month				
64 - 100 amps	per month				
Energy consumption	per kWh				
3.3 TARIFF - BULK CONSUMERS					
<u>3.3.1 CONSUMPTION: 71 - 500 kVA / 3.1</u>					
Basic: Bulk 71 - 500 kVA	per month				
Bulk 71 - 500 kVA per kVA	per kVA p.m.				
Energy consumption	per kWh				
<u>3.3.2 CONSUMPTION: > 500 kVA / 3.2</u>					
Basic: Bulk >500 kVA	per month				
Bulk > 500 kVA per kVA	per kVA p.m.				
Energy consumption	per kWh				

SSEG Tariff: [REDACTED]

Please contact me if you have any queries.

Regards

JB Snyman

J.B. SNYMAN

Engineer (Pr. Tech Eng. ECSA)

082 876 9998

044 691 2074

jb.cvw@cvw-e.com

24 Bland Street,
Mossel Bay
6500

From: jaco.cvw@cvw-e.com <jaco.cvw@cvw-e.com>

Sent: Tuesday, 24 March 2026 11:14

To: 'JB Snyman' <jb.cvw@cvw-e.com>

Subject: RE: ME 2047 - Albertina Golf Course Bulk Supply

Hall JB

Reeds vir jou geteken om tyd te bespaar.

Groete / Kind Regards

JACO VAN ROOYEN

Engineer (Pr. Techni Eng, ECSA)

083 537 7241

044 691 2074

jaco.cvw@cvw-e.com

24 Bland Street,
Mossel Bay
6500

From: jaco.cvw@cvw-e.com <jaco.cvw@cvw-e.com>

Sent: Tuesday, 24 March 2026 11:04

To: 'JB Snyman' <jb.cvw@cvw-e.com>

Subject: ME 2047 - Albertina Golf Course Bulk Supply

Hallo JB

Ek het nog nie onderteken nie.

Laat weet of dit aan all die vereistes voldoen voor ons aan Silent deurgee asb

X:\2.CVW Projects\ME - PRIVATE DEVELOPMENTS\ME 2047 - Albertina Golf Course Bulk Supply\Eng Service Report\2026

Dankie

Groete / Kind Regards

JACO VAN ROOYEN

Engineer (Pr. Techni Eng, ECSA)

083 537 7241

044 691 2074

jaco.cvw@cvw-e.com

24 Bland Street,
Mossel Bay
6500

Public Participation and Comments and response report – May 2026

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998 (NEMA); REQUEST OF REGISTRATION IN TERMS OF THE NORM FOR THE EXCLUSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LOW OR MEDIUM ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES ON 1.7 HA of 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN, ALBERTINIA, HESSEQUA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, WESTERN CAPE

This document records the details of the public participation process and records any comments received from Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) in terms of the Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) regulations of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as well as the responses provided by the Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner and the proponent.

A public participation process is being carried out in accordance with Section 24J of the NEMA; the following activities have been carried out:

- Notice of proposed application form and registration:
 - Placing two posters close to the site to inform the public of the process.
 - Emailing notice to organs of state, landowners and potential IAPs of the intended EA application
 - Delivering hard copies of notices to adjacent landowners directly
 - Placing an advertisement in the local newspaper on **3 April 2026**
- Allowing for a minimum of 30-day registration and initial comment period on Notice and proposed application and preapplication draft basic assessment report

Registration of IAPs: : 3 April 2026 – 11 May 2026

The following public participation has taken place during the application process

- Record of registration and comments received and responses provided

The form and supporting appendices have been revised as required and will be submitted for registration

All comments received as well as responses provided by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner, specialists and the proponent, as applicable, have been recorded throughout the process.

See the following attached appendices for details of public participation activities carried out:

- **Appendix F1: Full Register of interested and affected parties**
- **Appendix F2: Advert**
- **Appendix F3: Meetings and submissions – organs of state**
- **Appendix F4: Registrations and comments on registration and preapplication draft report**

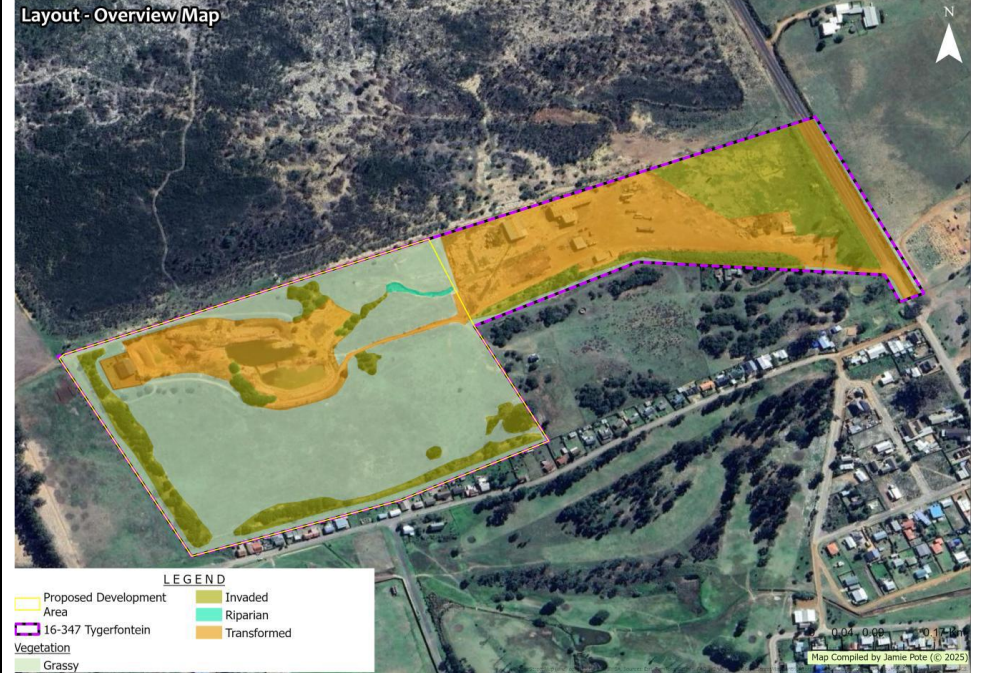
Table 1: Comments and Responses

Comment: 11 May 2026 – Cape Nature	Response: 18 May 2026
<p>Desktop Information The proposed development consists of a solar photovoltaic energy facility (SPVEF) on a portion of 16/347 to supply electricity to a mixed-use development on 15/347, with the surplus proposed to be made available to the municipality. The application is for registration in terms of the Norm for Exclusion of SPVEFs from Environmental Authorisation (GG 50388; GN 4558; 27 March 2024). A Basic Assessment process is currently being followed for the mixed-use development.</p>	<p>Correct</p>
<p>The proposed footprint consists of a mosaic of Critical Biodiversity Area 1 and 2 (CBA) as mapped in the 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP). The vegetation that would have occurred on the footprint is <i>Albertinia Sand Fynbos</i> listed as endangered. There are no aquatic features mapped for the site.</p> <p>The screening tool results indicate very high sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity, medium sensitivity for animal species and plant species and low sensitivity for aquatic biodiversity. In order to qualify for the Norm, the verified site sensitivity must be medium or low for terrestrial biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity, plant species and animal species which falls within the biodiversity mandate of CapeNature as well as agriculture which does not. Site sensitivity verification therefore needs to be undertaken for each of the biodiversity-related themes.</p>	<p>Site sensitivity verification has been undertaken for each of the biodiversity-related themes. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017) indicates that the site falls outside of designated CBA or ESA. As per WC BSP (2023), the site does overlap with designated CBA 1 & CBA 2 areas, whereas as per the older WC BSP (2017), the site does not overlap with any designated CBA and/or ESA areas. The site does not contribute to the conservation of <i>Albertinia Sand Fynbos</i> as no species typical of this unit are present. The correct designation is No Natural Area Remining (NNAR), as per WC BSP (2017), not as designated by WC BSP (2023).</p> <p>The site verification confirms that the site does not fall within a terrestrial biodiversity screening tool designated CBA area, as there is no evidence of any ecologically significant remaining naturel vegetation that will be affected by the specific activity, as the footprint is within degraded, transformed or densely invaded areas, which will have limited and significantly modified ecological function. The STR sensitivity is disputed and verified as low.</p> <p>The PV site is situated east of the industrial processing area and has been transformed for many years with no aquatic features within the footprint</p> <p>The site verification disputes that any of the screening tool flagged flora or fauna species of conservation concern are likely to be affected by the proposed activity within a degraded, modified and transformed landscape where no suitable habitat for such species is present.</p>
<p>Terrestrial Biodiversity Based on the information provided a terrestrial biodiversity assessment was undertaken to assess the potential impact on terrestrial biodiversity of a mixed use</p>	<p>The solar PV site is disturbed. The site that has been historically cleared of indigenous vegetation and has also been subject to several years of dense alien infestation in patches, has no remnant natural vegetation (<i>Albertinia Sand</i></p>

Comment: 11 May 2026 – Cape Nature	Response: 18 May 2026
<p>development on 16/347, whereby the full extent of the property was assessed. The description of the habitat on site however indicates that it is highly degraded to transformed and does not constitute Albertinia Sand Fynbos. The site has been subject to historical disturbance, with mining having taken place across the northern extent of the property since before 2009 and the remainder cleared of vegetation in 2011/2012 to establish pastures. It must be emphasized that the SPVEF footprint was previously mined up until around 2012.</p>	<p>Fynbos) thus constituting negligible conservation value. Land that has been significantly impacted upon as a result of human interferences/disturbances (such as cultivation, urban development, mining, landscaping, severe overgrazing), and where the original structure, species composition and functioning of ecological processes have been irreversibly altered. Transformed habitats are not capable of being restored to their original states</p>
<p>The classification of the site as CBA is disputed. CapeNature has a verification protocol which must be completed when there is a disagreement with the mapping of the BSP in order to accept the change, which will then be amended in the next update of the BSP.</p>	<p>Correct. The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017) indicates that the site falls outside of designated CBA or ESA. As per WC BSP (2023), the site does overlap with designated CBA 1 & CBA 2 areas, whereas as per the older WC BSP (2017), the site does not overlap with any designated CBA and/or ESA areas.</p>
<p>The query for this site will be subjected to the BSP verification protocol. However, due to the fact that the query relates to a site where the natural habitat no longer remains, as opposed to for example a case where the vegetation type is queried, confirmation of the lack of natural habitat will be sufficient to confirm that the site should not be mapped as CBA for the purposes of the application.</p>	<p>The site does not contribute to the conservation of the vegetation unit as no species typical of this unit are present. The correct designation is No Natural Area Remining (NNAR), as per WC BSP (2017), not as designated by WC BSP (2023).</p>
<p>The assessment provides background information regarding the original vegetation mapped for the site. The ground-truthed mapping identified four habitats namely: secondary grassland consisting of areas transformed into grass pastures; transformed consisting of the mining footprint; invaded dominated by alien invasive trees; and the artificial dam. None of these habitats would be representative of the original habitat. The proposed SPVEF footprint is located on the invaded habitat.</p>	
<p>As indicated above, the aim and terms of reference for the terrestrial biodiversity assessment was to undertake a terrestrial biodiversity assessment assessing the impacts associated with a mixed use development across the full extent of the site, as opposed to a site sensitivity verification of the terrestrial biodiversity within the footprint of the proposed SPVEF.</p>	<p>The entire extent of portion 16 was requested to be assessed which includes the Solar PV on the NE section; there is a proposal in place for the remaining area of portion 16, however details and timeframes of this development are unknown at this stage.</p>
<p>A site sensitivity verification report is however included as Appendix F of the terrestrial biodiversity assessment, which again assesses the full extent of the property and addresses the terrestrial biodiversity, animal species and plant species themes.</p>	<p>The habitat mapped by the specialist for this section is transformed.</p>

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Response: 18 May 2026



Mapped vegetation of the site (Overview) (Pote, 2026)

The screening tool sensitivities as described above are all reduced to low sensitivity for each of the three themes.

We wish to note that if the site sensitivity verification indicated a low sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity, then a compliance statement would have been sufficient. We further wish to note that the description of plant and animal species present and potential presence of Species of Conservation Concern only consists of a brief paragraph which would be consistent with a terrestrial biodiversity assessment and not one that also encompasses plant species and animal species.

While more detail should be provided it is noted that both the protocols for terrestrial biodiversity and for animal species and plant species state for the site sensitivity verification and minimum report contents that the report must: 2.3.(a)

The site verification confirms that the site does not fall within a terrestrial biodiversity screening tool designated CBA area, as there is no evidence of any ecologically significant remaining natural vegetation that will be affected by the specific activity, as the footprint is within degraded, transformed or densely invaded areas, which will have limited and significantly modified ecological function.

It further disputes that any of the screening tool flagged flora or fauna species of conservation concern are likely to be affected by the proposed activity within a degraded, modified and transformed landscape where no suitable habitat for such species is present.

The site falls within the general distribution range of endemic fauna species and other species with a highly localised distribution, some of which are Critically Endangered,

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<p>confirms or disputes the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity as identified by the screening tool.</p> <p>The report does provide evidence that the land use of the site differs from the CBA mapping whereby the habitat has been transformed and the environmental sensitivity is hence reduced and applies to all three themes. We wish to highlight this as a potential flaw as there are SCCs which utilize habitats which have been transformed such as Blue Cranes (<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>) which utilize cultivated lands in the Western Cape. In this instance, we are willing to accept the motivation for the low sensitivity of the proposed SPVEF footprint for all three themes as the habitat was fully transformed by mining and only secondary vegetation, mainly alien invasive species, has established.</p>	<p>Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare. Some of these species are also only from a single or a few populations.</p> <p>No Endangered or Critically Endangered fauna species were confirmed to be present nor are known to be present in the affected area or immediate vicinity, nor is suitable habitat present as the site has been historically and recently transformed and all-natural vegetation removed.</p> <p>Habitats verified on the site include: Transformed, invaded, secondary grassland (pasture), dam. Fauna SCC identified as medium sensitivity in the STR includes: <i>Aneuryphymus montanus</i> (insect), <i>Afrotis afra</i> (birds) & Sensitive species 5. No natural habitat remains on site. Site observations confirmed none of the flagged fauna Species of Conservation Concern being present, and no suitable habitat for such species being present, hence the proposed activity does not pose any threat to Flora Species of Conservation Concern. A small herd of Springbok is kept on the site and burrows in the sandy pastures are indicative of Cape Dune Mole-Rat (<i>Bathyergerus suillus</i>), neither being of conservation concern.</p> <p>The specialist (Jamie Pote; SANASP registration: 115233) has prepared a compliance statement to verify the sensitivity as low sensitivity. (Appendix 3B)</p> <p>Fauna species typically found in natural vegetation which is under threat are unlikely to favour this habitat and are thus likely already displaced, other than species typical of transformed or urbanised landscapes. Species include mainly species typical of transformed farming areas, perhaps having the occasional visit from less common species that typically occur in natural areas that are in transit or are acclimated to the modified environment</p>
<p>Aquatic Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification Report</p> <p>A site sensitivity verification report was undertaken in accordance with the requirements to evaluate qualification for application of the Norm, however the study area included the entire property for a mixed-use development as for the terrestrial biodiversity assessment.</p> <p>The fieldwork ground-truthing provided confirmation that there are no natural aquatic features on the property. There are however artificial aquatic features, namely a dam in the west formed in the excavated quarry and the drainage channel connecting from the current mining excavations to the dam, as well as a small</p>	<p>The entire extent of portion 16 was requested to be assessed which includes the Solar PV on the NE section; there is a proposal in place for the remaining area of portion 16, however details and timeframes of this development are unknown at this stage.</p> <p>The PV site is situated east of the industrial processing area and has been transformed for many years with no aquatic features within the footprint</p>

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<p>watering hole for livestock in the east. There are however no artificial aquatic features within the footprint of the SPVEF.</p> <p>The low sensitivity for aquatic biodiversity identified in the screening tool is therefore verified as there are no natural aquatic features occurring within the property. The SPVEF footprint is even less sensitive as the artificial aquatic features are located outside of this footprint.</p>	
<p>Norm Requirements</p> <p>As indicated above, the specialist reports provide confirmation that the verified site sensitivity for the terrestrial biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity, animal species and plant species themes is low, thereby qualifying for the exclusion on terms of the Norm from a biodiversity perspective in terms of Section 2.3.2.</p>	<p>Correct</p>
<p>The application does not include any power lines leading from the SPVEF.</p>	<p>Correct. It is understood that required infrastructure is located in close proximity to the solar PV site and this is therefore not required.</p>
<p>We however wish to note the following in terms of the gazetted Norm:</p> <p>While the site sensitivity verification undertaken for the terrestrial biodiversity, animal species and plant species broadly complies with the protocols as described above, we note the section 4.5.3 states that the site sensitivity verification must be undertaken by specialists registered within the field for which they are undertaking the site sensitivity verification and where relevant with demonstrated experience with the taxonomic group of the species being considered. Confirmation should be provided in this regard.</p>	<p>No Endangered or Critically Endangered fauna species were confirmed to be present nor are known to be present in the affected area or immediate vicinity, nor is suitable habitat present as the site has been historically and recently transformed and all-natural vegetation removed.</p> <p>Habitats verified on the site include: Transformed, invaded, secondary grassland (pasture), dam. Fauna SCC identified as medium sensitivity in the STR includes: <i>Aneuryphymus montanus</i> (insect), <i>Afrotis afra</i> (birds) & Sensitive species 5. No natural habitat remains on site. Site observations confirmed none of the flagged fauna Species of Conservation Concern being present, and no suitable habitat for such species being present, hence the proposed activity does not pose any threat to Flora or fauna Species of Conservation Concern. A small herd of Springbok is kept on the site and burrows in the sandy pastures are indicative of Cape Dune Mole-Rat (<i>Bathyergus suillus</i>), neither being of conservation concern. Fauna species typically found in natural vegetation which is under threat are unlikely to favour this habitat and are thus likely already displaced, other than species typical of transformed or urbanised landscapes. Species include mainly species typical of transformed farming areas, perhaps having the occasional visit from less common species that typically occur in natural areas that are in transit or are acclimated to the modified environment. No specific taxonomic group assessment of the SCC identified in the STR was deemed necessary for the site due to lack of habitat and disturbed nature of the site.</p>
<p>Section 4.10 states that confirmation of the presence of an SCC would disqualify the proposal from the exclusion in terms of the Norm, however no SCC were confirmed for this site.</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The specialist (Jamie Pote; SANASP registration: 115233) has prepared a compliance statement to verify the sensitivity of the plant, animal and terrestrial biodiversity themes as low sensitivity. Registration and CV is provided in Annexure 1 of this response.
<p>An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is submitted, containing the same amount of detail as would be expected for a Basic Assessment Report, which is supported. However, we recommend that the EMPr should be made specific to SPVEF, including mitigation and management measures for washing of solar panels etc.</p>	<p>The EMPr has been updated as requested and included as Annexure 2 of this response.</p>
<p>Conclusion In conclusion, CapeNature supports that the proposed SPVEF can be registered for exclusion from environmental authorisation in terms of the Norm, provided that evidence is provided of compliance with each of the clause of the Norm and the requirements in terms of the registration form are met. We further recommend that the EMPr should be updated to incorporate relevant measures which are specific to SPVEFs e.g. washing of panels. CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.</p>	<p>It is noted that CapeNature supports that the proposed SPVEF can be registered for exclusion from environmental authorisation in terms of the Norm. Evidence of compliance has been provided as requested.</p>

Comment: 9 April 2026 - BOCMA	Response: 18 May 2026
<p>The Breede-Olifants Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA) has the following comments:</p>	<p>Correct</p>
<p>1. No operation is allowed within 100m of a water resource or 1:100-year flood line, whichever is the greatest. If the proposed activity falls within this area, authorisation needs to be put in place in terms of the National Water Act (NWA), 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). This is to ensure that the riparian ecological status of the water resource will not be negatively impacted.</p>	<p>The PV site is situated east of the industrial processing area and has been transformed for many years with no aquatic features within the footprint A site sensitivity verification report was undertaken in accordance with the requirements to evaluate qualification for application of the Norm. The fieldwork ground-truthing provided confirmation that there are no natural aquatic features on the property. There are however no artificial aquatic features within the footprint of the SPVEF.</p>
<p>2. Please note that any development within 500m from the boundary of any wetland requires authorisation in terms of the National Water Act (NWA),1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).</p>	

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	<p>The low sensitivity for aquatic biodiversity identified in the screening tool is therefore verified as there are no natural aquatic features occurring within the property. The SPVEF footprint is even less sensitive as the artificial aquatic features are located outside of this footprint.</p> <p>No GA is deemed necessary of the solar PV.</p>
<p>3. No water may be abstracted from any surface water body and groundwater unless authorized by this Agency.</p>	<p>Minimal water is required for the construction and operation of the solar PV facility, and no water is required to be abstracted.</p>
<p>4. Where will the water for the project be sourced from?</p>	
<p>5. Where solid waste disposal is to take place on site, ensure that only non-toxic materials which have no risk of polluting the groundwater, are buried in designated approved areas at acceptable depths below ground level</p>	<p>The EMPr contain the following waste management measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction materials and waste generated needs to be carefully managed to ensure impacts on the environment are reduced. • Waste management must follow waste hierarchy – avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle, dispose • Waste management plan to be put in place by the contractor to deal with all general waste streams and ensure the plan is aligned to mitigation measures; • Possible waste streams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsoils not reused • Construction rubble (cement, concrete spills) • General waste items (paper, tins, plastic, metals, organic, cleared vegetation not for reuse) • Hazardous materials / waste that may be used /generated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Fuels, oils etc o Spillage of hazardous materials • Suitable storage, drip trays, mixing trays, bins, skip to be provided as required • Waste management areas to be designated on site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste receptables (secure with lockable lids for small general waste items) - Bins / skip - must be available for collection, separation and storage of waste streams on site - i.e. general waste (plastic, paper, tin,

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	<p>glass, organic etc), construction waste, hazardous waste (fuels, oils, chemicals) hazardous material storage area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emergency response spill kits, - required drip trays and - hazardous waste storage receptacle; - sanitation (cleaning, drinking, washing water and toilets) - subsoils - construction rubble - Refuelling area - Machinery laydown area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify closest registered waste site • Subsoils and topsoils and rubble must not be mixed. • All solid waste, not reused for levelling (i.e. subsoils) must be collected must be disposed of at a registered waste disposal site on a regular basis; waste materials must be removed from site as quickly as possible and not stockpiled on site. • Any waste cement should be allowed to dry and stored in skip at the site for safe offsite disposal. • Under no circumstances may solid waste be burnt or buried on site / surrounding area; • All workers must be made aware that no rubbish may be disposed of in any other place other the waste bins provided under any circumstance. No Littering; consider implementing fines for litter • A certificate of disposal must be obtained by the construction site manager and kept in EM file and be made available for review at any time. • An incident/complaints register must be established and maintained on-site and kept in EM file. Corrective action must be undertaken immediately if a complaint is received. • Upon the completion of construction, the area is to be cleared of all construction materials.

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<p>6. No surface, ground or storm water may be polluted because of any activities on the site.</p>	<p>The EMPr contains the following measures to prevent pollution on surface, ground and stormwater:</p> <p>Stormwater management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No surface, ground or storm water may be polluted because of any activities on the site. • During the construction phase it may be necessary to construct temporary stormwater containment and control measures (e.g. temporary cut-off berms) to prevent erosion and sediment-movement • Ensure that construction activities do not cause any preferential flow paths and concentrated surface runoff during rainfall events. Reduce transport of sediment form development area through use of mulch fencing/ biodegradable coir logs / soil saver biodegradable matting • Stormwater management should focus on introducing runoff responsibly into the receiving environment. • No contaminated surface runoff or wastewater/ wash water must be allowed to enter the stormwater system or surrounding environment. The development must be inspected regularly for any sewage leaks, waste/ wastewater spills, • An appropriate stormwater management plan should be implemented to ensure that all runoff from the site is collected. It is important that the rehabilitation of site is planned and completed in such a way that the runoff water will not cause erosion. • The stormwater infrastructure should be checked following every high rainfall event to ensure it is working effectively. <p>Sewage facilities management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate ablution facilities must be provided as required for all construction staff and strict supervision provided to ensure sewage contamination of the site does not take place. • Ablution facility to be provided as necessary at a ratio of 1:10; ablution facility must be secured to prevent being blown over and must be

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	<p>placed at a minimum distance of 32 meters from the eastern livestock dam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ablution facility is to be regularly serviced registered company on a regular basis. Service slips to be kept on record by site manager / nominated ECO for audit purposes. • Ensure no disposal of items that can cause blockages / malfunctioning of system is not flushed down toilets. <p>Site management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider that materials, temporary toilets, leaked fuel and litter can be washed away during heavy rainfall and must therefore be bunded, secured, covered or surrounded by sandbags as appropriate. The ECO must inspect these areas for compliance. • Check weather reports for rainfall predictions on a weekly and daily basis. Postpone work during rainfall and ensure the site has been prepared to prevent wash off of materials as required <p>Measures specific to Hazardous materials management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict use and management of all hazardous materials (cleaning materials, volatile materials, chemicals etc.) used or stored on site during construction. Ensure these are securely stored within a suitable sealable non-corrosive container. Ensure lids are secure. A bunded, permeable, roofed and lockable facility must be provided for storage of hazardous materials for duration of construction. • Strict management of potential sources of pollution (hydrocarbons from vehicles & machinery, cement during construction, etc.). • Regular checks of machinery and vehicles to ensure no oil or hydraulic leaks • Containment and treatment of all contaminated water and correct disposal as required.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any concrete mixing (dagha) that may be required should be done using mixing trays equipped with raised sides and not placed near the pond area; cement is a pollutant that must not be allowed to leave the development area. Spilled cement or concrete must be cleaned up as soon as possible and disposed of at a suitably licensed waste disposal site. • Do not leave machinery / vehicles running unnecessarily. Service machines and vehicles regularly to prevent unnecessary fumes and leaks. • If machinery using fuels and oil are required for construction (i.e. generators, compactors) refuelling must take place with drip tray / on designated bunded area within development area; Drip trays must be placed under such equipment when standing. • In the event of a major spill or leak of contaminants, the relevant administering authority must be immediately notified as per the notification of emergencies/incidents. • Spill kit in place - Any spills must receive the necessary clean-up action. Appropriate arrangements to be made for appropriate collection and disposal of all cleaning materials, absorbents, and any contaminated soils. This must be stored in separate designated container on site for offsite disposal at licensed waste disposal site. • Site to be monitored regularly for contaminant spillages and if detected, contact spillage remediation companies. • Cover stockpiles of building materials like cement, sand and other powders. Regularly inspect stockpiles for spillages and store away from waterways or drainage areas.
<p>7. The rehabilitation of the site must ensure that the final condition of the site is environmentally acceptable and that there will be no adverse long-term effects on the surrounding environment especially the water resources.</p>	<p>The following measures are included in the EMPr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive (ongoing) rehabilitation must take place during construction phase.

EAP Services

Comment: 9 April 2026 - BOCMA	Response: 18 May 2026
	<p>Vegetation management / Rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, excavated sods of earth containing intact indigenous plants (if any in the footprint) that can be transplanted should be saved for replacement to preserve vegetation and fast-track revegetation at conclusion of the works. • All erodible areas within the construction site should be stabilized using appropriate (best practice) methodologies and erosion protection works and all disturbed areas should be rehabilitated with appropriate water wise indigenous vegetation. If natural vegetation re-establishment does not occur, a suitable indigenous grass seed mix must be applied. • Existing natural vegetation must be retained as far as possible to minimise erosion problems. Progressive rehabilitation with mulch, seed and plants to be carried out during construction to minimise the amount of bare areas on the site and therefore prevent runoff and wind erosion / dust from the site.
<p>8. Please note that all requirements as stipulated in the National Water Act (NWA), 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) must be adhered to.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>9. Please note that this Agency reserves the right to amend and / or add to the comments made above in the light of subsequent information received.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Comment: 30 April 2026 - Forestry	Response: 18 May 2026
<p>Please receive comments from the Branch: Forestry Management, Directorate: Forest Resource Protection in the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) on the above-mentioned proposed Screening Report application.</p>	<p>Thank you for the comments</p>
<p>The mandate of the Forestry Branch in the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), as a commenting authority, is to ensure control over developments that affect State forests, natural forests, forest nature reserves and protected trees.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

Comment: 30 April 2026 - Forestry	Response: 18 May 2026
<p>1. The applicant must assess and quantify the anticipated impacts on the indigenous forests. The National Forests Act of 1998 (as amended) provides the strongest and most comprehensive legislation and mandate for the protection of all natural forests in South Africa. The principles of the Act in Section 3 state clearly that "...natural forests may not be destroyed save in exceptional circumstances where, in the opinion of the Minister, a proposed new land use is preferable in terms of its economic, social or environmental benefits".</p>	<p>There are no indigenous trees or elements of forest on the site. The solar PV site is disturbed. The site that has been historically cleared of indigenous vegetation. The site has been subject to several years of dense alien infestation in patches, has no remnant natural vegetation (Albertinia Sand Fynbos) thus constituting negligible conservation value.</p>
<p>2. Section 7 of the National Forest Act (NFA), act no 84 of 1998 as amended provides for the prohibition of the destruction of indigenous trees in any natural forest without a license. Under section 62 (1) of the NFA any person who contravenes the prohibition of certain acts in relation to trees in natural forests referred to in Section 7 (1) is guilty of a second category offence. A person who is guilty of a second category offence may be sentenced on a first conviction for that offence to a fine or imprisonment for a period of up to two years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment. Section 15 of the NFA, prohibits the destruction of protected trees without a license- "No person may cut, damage, destroy or remove any protected tree; or collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree....."Anyone contravening this prohibition, is guilty of a first category offence, and can be sentenced to up to 3 years imprisonment, or a fine, or both</p>	<p>Noted. There are no indigenous trees, protected trees, or elements of forest on the site. The solar PV site is disturbed. The site that has been historically cleared of indigenous vegetation.</p>
<p>3. Section 7 of the Act prohibits the cutting, disturbance, destruction or removal of any indigenous living or dead tree in a forest without a licence, while Section 15 places a similar prohibition on protected tree species listed under the Act, some of which are also forest species.</p>	
<p>4. Cutting or disturbing an indigenous tree in a natural forest without a valid Forest Act Licence is a criminal offence and a transgression of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) and carries a fine or imprisonment or both.</p>	<p>Noted</p>

EAP Services

Comment: 30 April 2026 - Forestry	Response: 18 May 2026
<p>5. Indigenous trees with active bird nests or other significant biodiversity features may not be destroyed without a valid Fauna Permit from the provincial conservation authority, the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (“DAERL”), if these would be affected.</p>	<p>Noted. There are no indigenous trees, protected trees, or trees with nests or elements of forest on the site. The solar PV site is disturbed. The site that has been historically cleared of indigenous vegetation.</p>
<p>DFFE studied the supporting documents for the above-mentioned proposed Screening report and the following points related to Forestry’s mandate i.e. the implementation of the NFA are applicable</p>	
<p>6. According to the information provided: “The property is 1.7 ha in extent. A 1.5 MW solar facility is to be implemented by the developer, Outeniqua Game Farm Pty Ltd. The solar facility will supply the proposed Greens Development, and the remaining power will be supplied to the Hessequa local municipality. The project area is an estimated 3 ha in extent and the solar facility including the 11kV mini substation will be an estimated 1.7 ha in extent. The project area is located adjacent to a brickmaking facility. Surrounding land uses include the golf course and expanding residential development to the south, agricultural lands to the west and north. The cemetery and wastewater treatment works are located east of portion 16. Fragmented renosterveld remnants in the wider landscape”. Specialist studies still have to be conducted for the project- Forestry request a vegetation study as protected species might occur.</p>	<p>A terrestrial, fauna and flora verification process has been carried out for the site and was made available as appendix D3 of the registration form. This study is available in Annexure 1 of this response. There are no indigenous trees, protected trees, or elements of forest on the site. The site does not contribute to the conservation of the vegetation unit (Albertinia Sand fynbos) as no species typical of this unit are present. The correct designation is No Natural Area Remining (NNAR), as per WC BSP (2017), not as designated by WC BSP (2023). Habitats verified on the site include: Transformed, invaded, secondary grassland (pasture), dam. Fauna SCC identified as medium sensitivity in the STR includes: Aneuryphymus montanus (insect), Afrotis afra (birds) & Sensitive species 5. No natural habitat remains on site. Site observations confirmed none of the flagged fauna Species of Conservation Concern being present, and no</p>

Comment: 30 April 2026 - Forestry	Response: 18 May 2026
	<p>suitable habitat for such species being present, hence the proposed activity does not pose any threat to Flora Species of Conservation Concern.</p> <p>The site verification disputes that any of the screening tool flagged flora or fauna species of conservation concern are likely to be affected by the proposed activity within a degraded, modified and transformed landscape where no suitable habitat for such species is present.</p>
<p>Forestry has the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Forestry has a co-operative governance relationship with various Authorities as well as stakeholders, and thus will take their concerns into consideration if such should arise 	

EAP Services

Comment: 30 April 2026 - Forestry	Response: 18 May 2026
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forestry request the following: Owner to conduct a detailed vegetation study in order to ensure the protection of protected trees that might occur on property 2. That should protected trees occur that these protected trees be GPS'd, plotted on the proposed layout and be incorporated within the proposed development as no-go areas <p>ii. Kindly note that this letter is not a NFA licence</p> <p>iii. Section 15 of the National Forest Act (NFA) (Act No. 84 of 1998) as amended prohibits the cutting, disturbing, damaging or destroying of protected tree species without a licence. Section 7 of the National Forest Act (NFA), act no 84 of 1998 as amended provides for the prohibition of the destruction of indigenous trees in any natural forest without a license.</p>	

Comment: 2 April 2026 - SANRAL	Response: 2 April 2026
<p>Good day, Claire . I hope you are well. Would you be so kind and assist with the proper documentation for the proposed project e.g locality map, exact coordinates etc. The provided GPS Coordinates is giving me issues. Your feedback will be highly appreciated.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>	<p>Good day</p> <p>Thank you for your email.</p> <p>Kindly find attached.</p> <p>Central coordinates: 34°11'48.16"S; 21°34'51.97"E</p> <p>Please let me know if you require additional information.</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>Kind Regards</p> <p>Claire</p>

EAP Services

Comment: 7 April 2026 -Heritage	Response: 2 April 2026
<p>Good day Claire Please can you provide me with HWC reference number for me to provide you with a comment. If there was no NID trigger, please note that HWC cannot comment on matters that do not form part of our mandate. Kind regards, Stephanie-Anne Barnardt-Delport Specialist Heritage Officer</p>	<p>As requested: The submission id: 43837 Submission #663 Please let me know if you require additional information. Thank you</p>
<p>Good day Claire I see that the case has been submitted but not yet assigned a Case Officer, then the relevant case officer will register to be I&AP.</p>	

Appendix F1: Full Register of interested and affected parties, April 2025

Comments and responses to be recorded throughout the process and this register updated accordingly

Name	Contact Person	Contact Details	Email
Competent authority			
Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA & DP) NEMA EA application	Danie Swanepoel Francois Naude Meryll Fredericks	Private Bag x6509, George, 6530 044 814 2013 (T)	Danie.Swanepoel@westerncape.gov.za Francois.Naude@westerncape.gov.za Meryll.Fredericks@westerncape.gov.za 'Dorien Werth' <Dorien.Werth@westerncape.gov.za>
DEADPEIA Admin George Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning Western Cape Government		4 th Floor, York Park Building, 93 York Street, George, 6529 Tel: +27 (0)44 814 2002 Cell Number: 083 717 4349 Email: DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za Website: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp	
Competent / Commenting authorities / organisations – Related applications where applicable			
Heritage Western Cape Permits Heritage resources	Noluvo Toto Stephanie Barnardt	Private Bag x9067, Cape Town, 8000 021-483 9729 (T) 021-483 9845 (F)	Noluvo.Toto@westerncape.gov.za Stephanie.barnardt@westerncape.gov.za
Transport & Public Works / Department of Infrastructure Roads and access approvals	Vanessa Stoffels	24 th Floor, 9 Lower Burg Street, Cape Town 021 483 4669 (T)	Vanessa.Stoffels@westerncape.gov.za applications@westerncaperoadsinfrastructure.org.za
Department of Water & Sanitation General authorisation / WUL	John Roberts	Private Bag x16, Sanlamhof, 7532 021 941 6179 (T) 021 941 6082 (F)	RobertsJ@dws.gov.za – dws?
Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency General authorisation / WUL	Andiswa Sam R Mphahlele Mthimkhulu	PO Box 1205, George, 6530 023 346 8000 (T) 023 347 2012 (F)	asam@bgcma.co.za rmphahlele@bgcma.co.za pntanzi@bgcma.co.za <MMthimkhulu@bocma.co.za>
DFFE: Forestry Management Permits – Protected trees	Melanie Koen TF Gwala, Telephone	066 374 7795	TGwala@dffe.gov.za
Cape Nature Land Use Advice Permits – Fauna and flora SCC	Megan Simons Keith Spencer Rhett Smart	Private Bag x6546, George, 6530 044 802 5328 (T) 044 802 5313 (F)	msimons@capenature.co.za kspencer@capenature.co.za rsmart@capenature.co.za

EAP Services

Name		Contact Person	Contact Details	Email
Department of Agriculture	of	Cor van der Walt	Private Bag X1 Elsenburg 7606	Ettiene.roux@westerncape.gov.za deadp.agm@westerncape.gov.za 'Cor.vanderWalt@westerncape.gov.za'
SANPARKS Protected Areas		Vanessa Weyer	PO Box 3542, Knysna, 6570 044 302 5600 (T) 044 382 4539 (F)	Vanessa.Weyer@sanparks.org
Southern Cape Fire Protection Agency		Dirk Smit	Private Bag x12, Knysna, 6570 044 302 6912 (T) 086 616 1682 (F)	managerfpa@gmail.com
South African Civil Aviation Authority		Lizell Stroh	011 545 1232 (T)	Strohl@caa.co.za
SANRAL		Oscar Sithole	: 0731740735	TSitholeO@nra.co.za
Department of Health	of	Nathan J1acobs	Private Bag x6592, George, 6530 044-803 2727 (T) 044-873 5929 (F)	Nathan.Jacobs@westerncape.gov.za
Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve		Mrs Marinda van As	2 Barry Street Riversdale 6670	admin@gouritz.com
Hessequa Local Municipality Albertinia				
Town planning				
Hessequa LM			082 713 7858	ilsea@hessequa.gov.za info@hessequa.gov.za
Hessequa Local Municipality Albertinia Executive Mayor		Grant Riddles	073 922 0711 028 713 8000 028 713 8011	major@hessequa.gov.za pamayor@hessequa.gov.za
Hessequa Local Municipality Albertinia Executive Deputy Mayor		Gerald Boezak	028 713 8000	gerald@hessequa.gov.za mayorcomm@hessequa.gov.za
Hessequa Local Municipality Albertinia Speaker		Tinus van den Berg	028 713 8000	paspeaker@hessequa.gov.za
Hessequa LM Planning and management – bulk services Werner Manho Shahida Kennedy		Shahida Kennedy	028 713 7942	Shahidak@hessequa.gov.za
Hessequa Local Municipality Albertinia Ward 2 – Albertinia		Cllr Hendrik Jacobus Saayman		hendrikjs@hessequa.gov.za maycoplan@hessequa.gov.za
Hessequa LM				collab@hessequa.gov.za mm@hessequa.gov.za shagon@hessequa.gov.za
Garden Route District Municipality				

Name	Contact Person	Contact Details	Email
Executive Manager: Integrated Planning and Economic Development	Mr. Lusanda Menze	P.O. Box 12, George, 6530 044-8031300 (T) 0865556303 (F)	info@gardenroute.gov.za
Garden Route District Municipality Executive Manager: Community Services	Nthabeleng Mavis Raisa-Mlandu		
Garden Route District Municipality	Dr. Nina Viljoen	P.O. Box 12, George, 6530 044-8031300 (T) 0865556303 (F)	nina@gardenroute.gov.za
Landowner and applicant			
portion 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN consent as applicable – Horne road	Mr Patric Reeves Moore OGF Pty Ltd		
Adjacent Landowners			
portion 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN			admin@thido.co.za
16/347 – Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	43 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2279– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	42 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2280– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	41 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2281– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	40 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2282– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	39 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2283– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	38 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2284– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	37 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2285– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	36 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2286– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	35 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2287– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	34 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2288– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	33 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2289– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	32 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2290– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	31 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2291– Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	30 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2292 – Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	29 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2293 – Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	28 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	

EAP Services

Name	Contact Person	Contact Details	Email
Erf 2294 – Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	27 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Erf 2295 – Oker Way	Landowner / Tenant	26 Oker Way, Albertinia, 6695, Hessequa LM, Western Cape	
Albertinia Golf course – Oker Way / Golf Street / Matoppo Street / High Street			
Planning and Assessment			
Gideon Pepler Technical Engineer (Bulk services – roads, stormwater, water and electricity design for development)	Gideon Pepler		gpepler.hri@wispernet.co.za
Marco Booysen Planning Town Planning applications, zoning, site development plans	Marco Booysen		marcobooyesenplanning@gmail.com
Jamie Pote Terrestrial biodiversity	Jamie Pote		jamiepote@live.co.za
Upstream consulting Aquatic specialist	Debbie Fordham		debbie@upstreamconsulting.co.za
QUALIFIED PROPERTY PRACTITIONER Chas Everitt Southern Cape	BELINDA JOUBERT	079 445 3853 028 514 2202 CDK Investments Pty Ltd T/A 31 Station St, Albertinia, 6695	belinda.joubert@everitt.co.za
Registered IAPs			
Resident - Gholf street Albertinia	Johan Scheepers	7 Gholf street Albertinia 083 450 0480	catzcrazee@gmail.com

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sade@groupereditors.co.za

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LEGAL NOTICES

**FORM JJJ
LOST OR DESTROYED DEED**

Notice is hereby given in terms of Regulation 68(1) of the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, of the intention to apply for the issue of a certified copy of **Deed of Transfer Number T50330/2024** passed by GERHARD BEUKES, Identity Number 6506145047080, and LIZELLE BEUKES, Identity Number: 7305090023082, Married in community of property to each other, in favour of ALBERTUS BERNARDUS VAN RENSBURG, Identity Number: 6601315027085, Unmarried, in respect of certain ERF 546 THE FISHERIES, IN THE HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY, DIVISION OF RIVERSDALE, PROVINCE OF WESTERN CAPE.

All interested persons having objection to the issue of such copy are hereby required to lodge the same in writing with the Registrar of Deeds, Western Cape at Cape Town, ABSA Building, Info Desk 4th floor, No. 2 RIEBEEK STREET, FORESHORE, CAPE TOWN, 8000 within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice.

Dated at 2nd day of April 2026.

DE WAAL ESTERHUYSE INC
REF: DWE/tr
41 COMMAILLE ROAD,
MELKBOSSTRAND,
7441
theresa@esterhuyse.co.za
021-557 2967

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THE ENLARGEMENT OF TWO SMALL STORAGE DAMS WITH A TOTAL COMBINED CAPACITY OF 38 352m³ ON REMAINDER OF FARM GROOTBOSBERG 141, APPLICANT IS SAAM PRAAT BOERDERY PTY LTD PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS: NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO SUBMIT A WATER USE LICENCE APPLICATION WU 48732

Project proposal: The Applicant (Saam Praat Boerdery Pty Ltd) intends to enlarge two small storage dams on the farm Remainder Grootbosberg 141, Riversdale. Both these small storage dams fall within the ambit of the GA 538 of 2016.

The water uses applied for includes the following:

Water Use	Property	Activity	Existing capacity prior to enlargement (m ³) Surface area(ha)	Detail of proposed new enlargement dams		
				Volume (m ³)	Co-ordinates	
21(b) Storing of water	Remainder of Grootbosberg 141, Riversdale	Enlargement of Bo Dam	900	0.51	17 059	34° 0'30.64"S 21°24'35.98"E
		Enlargement of Onderste Dam	500	0.28	21 293	34° 0'32.39"S 21°24'37.96"E
Total				38 352		

Both of the proposed storage dams will be filled exclusively from water abstracted from the Goukou River. The water use from this source was subjected to a formal verification process and was confirmed as an Existing Lawful Water Use in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998).

The purpose of the two storage dams is to provide buffer storage to ensure continuity of irrigation supply to agricultural crops during periods of low flow in the Goukou River. The dams will therefore improve operational flexibility and water security without increasing the authorised abstraction volume.

A Water Use Licence Application (WULA) was initiated on 12 February 2026 for the enlargement of the Bo Dam and the Onderste Dam in terms of Section 21(b) of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), which relates to the storage of water. Both dams are off-channel storage facilities and will be filled via existing lawful abstractions. No instream works are proposed, and no direct impacts on water resources are anticipated during the enlargement process.

The proposed dams do not trigger the Dam Safety Regulations, as they fall below the applicable risk and capacity thresholds.

Opportunities to participate: Public Participation is undertaken in accordance with Section 41(4) of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998). In terms of this requirement, members of the public are hereby invited to register as Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) and to submit relevant comments on the Water Use Licence Application.
The Public Participation and commenting period commenced on 1 April 2026 and will remain open for the prescribed 60-day period.

An electronic copy of the Water Use Licence Application (WULA) Report is available upon request. Interested parties may obtain a copy by contacting the Water Use Consultant at hesterdoroleeu@gmail.com

Accordingly, this notice is provided to inform any person and/or neighbouring property owners of the intended submission of a Water Use Licence Application for the construction of the storage facilities.

For more information contact:
Mrs. Hester Lyons, HDL Consulting, 22 Naude street Franskraalstrand, 7220,
cell: 082 809 5866, e-mail: hesterdoroleeu@gmail.com.

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998 (NEMA): REQUEST OF REGISTRATION IN TERMS OF THE NORM FOR THE EXCLUSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LOW OR MEDIUM ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY 1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES ON 1.7 HA of 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN, ALBERTINIA

A 1.5 MW solar facility is to be implemented by the developer, Outeniqua Game Farm Pty Ltd. The project site is located on portion 16 of Farm Tygerfontein 347 (16/347) in Albertinia, Hessequa Local Municipality (HLM), Garden Route District Municipality; the solar project area is an estimated 1.7 ha in extent. Coordinates: 34° 11.795'S ; 21° 34.861'E. The solar power will mitigate use of non-renewable energy for a proposed residential ii development on 15/347 (separate NEMA authorisation process) and remaining power is to be supplied to the HLM.

The following activities in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (as amended, 2017) published in terms of the NEMA are deemed to be applicable to the development:
Listing Notice (LN) 1 (GNR 327)
27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.
28: Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and...
LN 3 (GNR 324)
12: The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation...

A screening tool has been developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs. The Screening Tool identifies related exclusions and/ or specific requirements including specialist studies applicable to the proposed site and/or development, based on the national sector classification and the environmental sensitivity of the site. A screening report was generated; relevant assessments have been carried to verify the sensitivities. The assessments were carried out in terms of the requirements of the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5) (a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for environmental authorisation (GN 320, 20 March 2020). **All sensitivities on the solar site are verified as low.**

Notice is hereby given that the applicant (Outeniqua Game Farm PTY LTD) intends to submit a registration form to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development for the exclusion of the NEMA EA for the development in areas of low or medium environmental sensitivity.

A public participation process will be conducted according to Regulation 41 of the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended, 2017). All interested and affected parties (IAPs) are encouraged to participate in the process. The registration form and appendices are available for review at: www.eapservices.co.za
Register and submit comments as an IAP within 30 days of this notice. **Registration dates: 2 April to 12 May 2026**

Register to participate in this process by contacting the details provided below.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Claire De Jongh (EAPASA Reg: 2021/3519)

Tel: 0846074743
Email: claire@eapservices.co.za

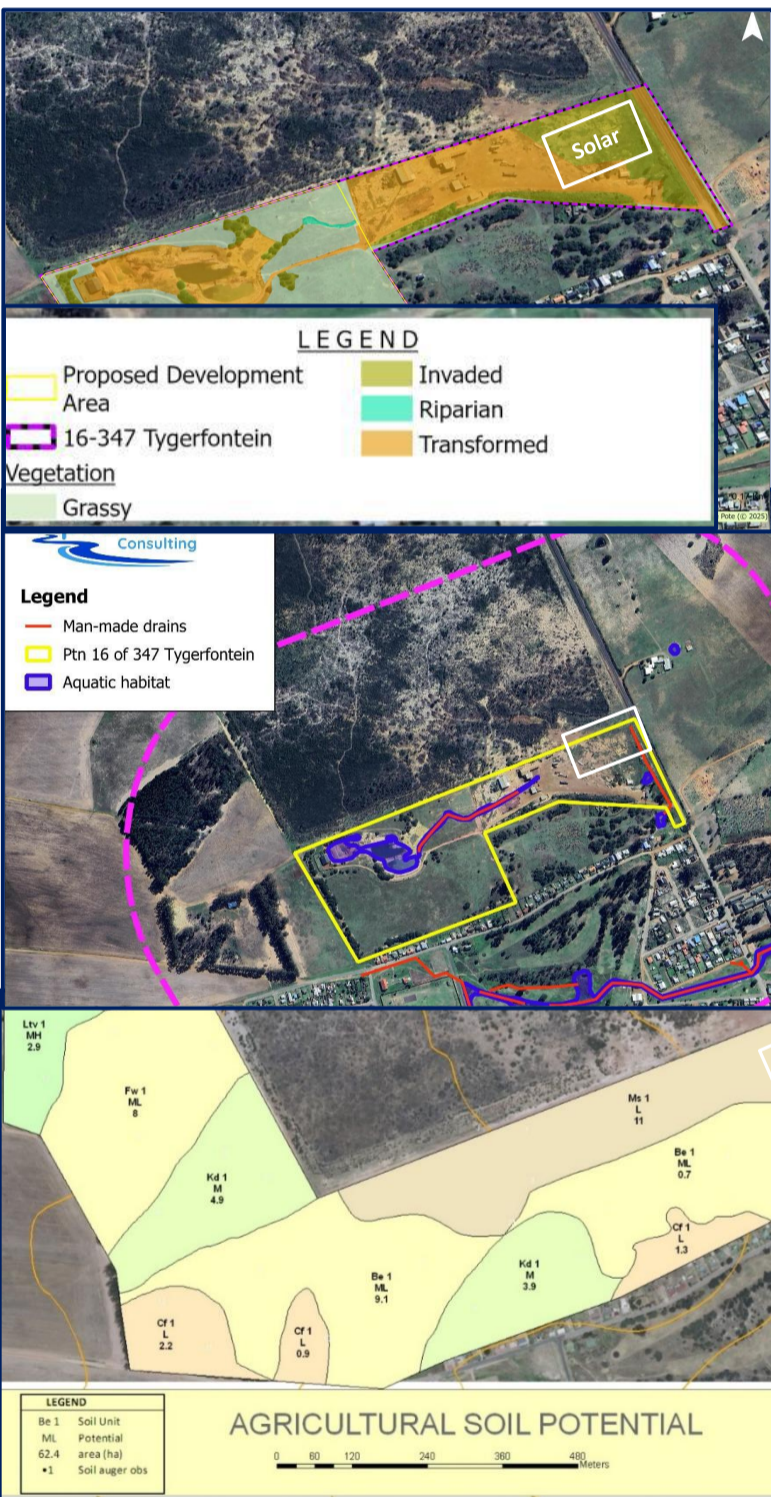
Appendix F2: Advert and site notices

To be updated upon receipt of proof of site notice and placement of advert.

**NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998 (NEMA); REQUEST OF
REGISTRATION IN TERMS OF THE NORM FOR THE EXCLUSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF
LOW OR MEDIUM ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY**

1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES ON 1.7 HA of 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN, ALBERTINIA

A 1.5 MW solar facility is to be implemented by the developer, Outeniqua Game Farm Pty Ltd. The project site is located on portion 16 of Farm Tygerfontein 347 (16/347) in Albertinia, Hessequa Local Municipality (HLM), Garden Route District Municipality; the project area is an estimated 1.7 ha. Coordinates: 34° 11.795'S ; 21° 34.861'E. The solar power will mitigate use of non-renewable energy for a proposed residential ii development on 15/347 (separate NEMA process) and remaining power is to be supplied to the HLM.



The following activities in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (amended, 2017) published in terms of the NEMA are deemed to be applicable:

Listing Notice (LN) 1 (GNR 327) - 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.

28: Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and...

LN 3 (GNR 324) - 12: The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation...

A screening tool has been developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs which identifies related exclusions / specific requirements including specialist studies applicable to the proposed site / development, based on the national sector classification and the environmental sensitivity of the site. A screening report was generated; relevant assessments have been carried to verify the sensitivities in terms of the requirements of the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the NEMA (GN 320, 20 March 2020). **All sensitivities on the solar site are verified as low.**

Notice is hereby given that the applicant (Outeniqua Game Farm PTY LTD) intends to submit a registration form to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development for the exclusion of the NEMA EA for the development in areas of low or medium environmental sensitivity.

A public participation process will be conducted according to Regulation 41 of the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended, 2017). All interested and affected parties (IAPs) are encouraged to participate in the process. The registration form and appendices are available for review at: www.eapservices.co.za

Register and submit comments as an IAP within 30 days of this notice: **2 April to 11 May 2026**

Register to participate in this process by contacting the details provided below.

Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Claire De Jongh (EAPASA Reg: 2021/3519)

Tel: 0846074743

Email: claire@eapservices.co.za

EAP@services

NOTIFICATION OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998 (NEMA): REQUEST OF REGISTRATION
IN TERMS OF THE NORM FOR THE EXCLUSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LOW OR MEDIUM
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY

1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITIES ON 1.7 HA OF 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN, ALBERTINIA

A 1.5 MW solar facility is to be implemented by the developer, Outeniqua Game Farm Pty Ltd. The project site is located on portion 16 of Farm Tygerfontein 347 (16/347) in Albertinia, Hessequia Local Municipality (HLM), Garden Route District Municipality; the project area is an estimated 1.7 ha. Coordinates: 34° 11.795'S ; 21° 34.861'E. The solar power will mitigate use of non-renewable energy for a proposed residential development on 15/347 (separate



NEMA process) and remaining power is to be supplied to the HLM. The following activities in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (amended, 2017) published in terms of the NEMA are deemed to be applicable:

Listing Notice (LN) 1 (GNR 327) - 27: The clearance of an area of 1 hectare or more, but less than 20 hectares of indigenous vegetation.

28: Residential, mixed, retail, commercial, industrial or institutional developments where such land was used for agriculture, game farming, equestrian purposes or afforestation on or after 01 April 1998 and...

LN 3 (GNR 324) - 12: The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation...

A screening tool has been developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs which identifies related exclusions, specific requirements including specialist studies applicable to the proposed site / development, based on the national sector classification and the environmental sensitivity of the site. A screening report was generated; relevant assessments have been carried to verify the sensitivities in terms of the requirements of the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(S)(a) and (h) and 44 of the NEMA (GN 320, 20 March 2020). All sensitivities on the solar site are verified as low.

Notice is hereby given that the applicant (Outeniqua Game Farm PTY LTD) intends to submit a registration form to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development for the exclusion of the NEMA EA for the development in areas of low or medium environmental sensitivity.

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- LN 3 (GNR 324) - 12: The clearance of an area of 300 square metres or more of indigenous vegetation.

A screening tool has been developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs which identifies related exclusions / specific requirements including specialist studies applicable to the proposed site / development, based on the national sector classification and the environmental sensitivity of the site. A screening report was generated; relevant assessments have been carried to verify the sensitivities in terms of the requirements of the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (b) and 44 of the NEMA (GN 320, 20 March 2020). **All sensitivities at the solar site are verified as low.**

Notice is hereby given that the applicant (Outeniqua Game Farm PTY LTD) intends to submit a registration form to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development for the exclusion of the NEMA EA for the development in areas of low or medium environmental sensitivity.

A public participation process will be conducted according to Regulation 41 of the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended, 2017). All interested and affected parties (IAPs) are encouraged to participate in the process. The registration form and appendices are available for review at: www.eservices.co.za

Register and submit comments as an IAP within 30 days of this notice: **2 April to 11 May 2025**
Register to participate in this process by contacting the details provided below.
Environmental Assessment Practitioner: Claire De Jongh (EAPASA Reg: 2021/3519)
Tel: 0846074743
Email: claire@eservices.co.za

Appendix F3: Meetings and submissions – organs of state

Minutes of Pre-application meeting

Proposed Medium density development, Portion 15 of Tygerfontein 347, Albertinia Hessequa Local Municipality, Garden route District Municipality, Western Cape

Date: 24 March 2025

Time: 9am – 10 am

Attendance: Francois Naude (DEADP), Dorien Wurth (DEADP), Patric Reeves-Moore (Applicant), Claire De Jongh (EAP)

Introductions

Introductions and Attendance

The meeting opened with brief greetings and participant introductions, naming Claire as the EAP, Francois from DEA&DP, Dorien as the case officer, and Patric representing applicant and technical/engineering interests. Participants confirmed audio/visual access and that Claire would begin the presentation.

Overview - Presentation (attached as annexure to minutes)

Project Presentation Begins and Screen Share

Claire started the presentation and shared screen content describing the project area and plans, noting initial login issues for Patric and clarifying speakers for the record. The presentation transitioned directly into the site and proposal description.

Development and Solar Facility Description

Claire described the medium-density residential development on Portion 15, the 1.5 MW solar facility on Portion 16, the number and types of dwellings, footprints per unit, an eastern open space with an existing dam, and the rezoning intent from agricultural Zone 1 to Residential 2. The development currently falls outside the urban edge with possible extension discussed.

* A separate 1.5 MW solar facility on Portion 16 will be registered, intended to supply the municipality and the development.

* The project is a 127-dwelling medium-density residential development with 31 flats and an on-site high-care facility.

Summary of meeting

The meeting reviewed a pre-application for a proposed medium-density residential development of 127 dwellings at Portion 15, Tygerfontein 347, with a supporting 1.5 MW solar facility on Portion 16 and associated servitude. Claire (the EAP) presented the site layout, housing types including double-storey units and 31 flats, retention of a small livestock dam as open space, and an included high-care retirees' facility. Francois (DEA&DP) and Dorien raised process and regulatory matters: rezoning from Agricultural Zone 1 to Residential 2, implications of the site lying outside the urban edge, listed activities, and detailed public participation requirements. The group discussed sequencing the solar registration and the basic assessment (BAR), with DEA&DP advising careful timing, that comments would be provided within 30 days of the BAR upload (noting 17 March), and that a registration should generally coincide with final BAR submission; the team agreed a BID alone is insufficient.

Technical reviews confirmed proximity to Albertinia's distribution centre with an intended ~200 m underground cable to the substation, and noted municipal and provincial confirmation is required for roads, water, sewage, stormwater, and transmission-line compliance. Specialists (soils, aquatic, heritage, terrestrial biodiversity, traffic) found generally

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low sensitivities; the team agreed to include GA and wetland mitigation in the EMPr, obtain written confirmations from Water Affairs and the municipality on bulk services, secure roads-authority input on access upgrades, and update and re-submit the pre-application BAR and supporting letters per departmental comments.

Technical and Design Details

The team discussed road widths and access recommendations including a 5.5 m road width, site vegetation mapping designation (Albertinia Sand Fynbos), and phased activities due to an extended development period. Claire offered to continue if there were no immediate questions.

Solar registration, sequencing, and public participation

Francois queried service links and sequencing between the solar registration and the development application, and Claire confirmed intent to run processes concurrently while noting earlier registration adverts and a desire to distribute the draft BAR and registration form for 30 days. Francois recommended re-advertising and ensuring documents are uploaded to the DEA&DP system instead of relying on external web links.

* Public participation should be re-run or clearly made accessible (upload documents rather than only web links) and can run concurrently for solar and development with careful sequencing.

* The electrical connection is planned as an underground cable of approximately 200 metres to the Albertinia substation, requiring compliance with transmission and norm standards.

* DEA&DP will treat the pre-application BAR as received on 17 March and provide comments within 30 days from that upload date.

Service capacity, uploads, and next procedural steps

The participants reviewed submission dates, with DEA&DP recording the draft BAR upload on 17 March and offering to provide comments within 30 days from that date; DEA&DP also requested a site sensitivity verification report and indicated they would issue a fee reference number when formal submissions are made. The group discussed municipal bulk services, potential borehole impacts, and the need for GLS-type reports to identify required upgrades and any triggered listed activities.

* Municipal confirmation of bulk services and a GLS-style report are required to verify water, sewer, and stormwater capacity and any upgrades that may trigger listed activities.

Application submission and proof-of-upload procedure

The group agreed the application must be uploaded to a dedicated folder and a screenshot of that upload sent to PEIA admin as proof; DEADP will use that email date as the date of receipt and start the 90-day statutory clock. Francois emphasised correct folder placement and documentation to ensure formal receipt.

* Applicants must upload the application to the dedicated folder, screenshot the upload, and send that proof to PEIA admin to establish date of receipt.

* The date DEADP receives the proof email is the official date of receipt and starts the 90-day clock.

Public participation timing and advertising requirements

The team discussed advertising the draft BAR alongside the registration, referencing Regulations 40 and 41 as rationale, and recommended advertising for at least 30 days with additional time to cover public holidays; adverts must state how and where comments should be submitted. Participants noted a BID does not substitute for a draft BAR.

* The team must advertise the draft BAR/public-participation plan and state how and where comments are submitted.

* A BID does not satisfy minimum information requirements for a draft BAR, so a separate draft BAR is required.

* The public-participation advert should run at least 30 days; extending the period to cover public holidays is recommended.

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Relation between BAR, registration, and fees

Claire queried whether the registration form requires a separate public-participation report and fee; Francois clarified that public participation must be done up front and that registration submission will likely coincide with the final BAR, with any registration issues to be resolved prior to decision-making.

* Registration for the solar should coincide with submission of the final BAR and be completed prior to any decision relying on the solar.

Solar registration vs project decision and mitigation discussion

Patric argued the solar should not block the main project and that the two processes be separated; the team agreed the solar can serve as a mitigation measure but must be decided or registered in time so the decision-maker can rely on it. Francois noted registration is typically quicker.

* Patric requested the solar registration and the main project be treated separately so one does not block the other.

Specialist assessments and site sensitivities

Claire presented specialist studies showing low agricultural, aquatic, paleontological, heritage, and terrestrial biodiversity sensitivity for the site, with a degraded brownfield status and a small livestock dam retained as communal open space; several assessments (soil, aquatic, heritage, biodiversity, traffic) were referenced.

* Specialists concluded low site sensitivities for soils, paleontology, aquatic features, and terrestrial biodiversity, with a dam excluded from the footprint and retained as communal open space.

Access, servitude, and road authority engagement

The planned main access is from Horn Street with a servitude over adjacent farm portions under negotiation; attendees agreed to obtain comments from the provincial road authority because the road is provincial and may require upgrades or traffic measures at the proposed access point.

* Main vehicle access will be from Horn Street and requires confirmation from the provincial road authority on potential upgrades.

Roads access and traffic requirements

The team reviewed traffic engineer recommendations, including Mission Street widening and southern gate set-backs, and agreed that the roads authority must confirm any required upgrades and acceptability of access for the development. The group emphasized avoiding interpretive mismatches and ensuring municipal confirmation to prevent future problems because the site is outside the urban edge.

* The roads authority must confirm whether road upgrades (Mission Street widening and southern gate set-backs) are required for the development.

Water supply, connection and mitigation

The consultants described the proposed water upgrade connecting to an existing 110 mm water main with internal reticulation and fire water, and estimated usage at 1.2 kL/day; rainwater tanks were noted as an additional mitigation measure rather than full mitigation. Francois requested municipal confirmation of available water volumes and stressed that written confirmation should come from the director of services to avoid uncertainties in allocation.

* Because the site is outside the current urban edge, the need-and-desirability justification must include site-specific reasons and municipal planning input, and SPLUMA guidance should be followed.

* Water will connect to an existing 110 mm main with internal reticulation and rainwater tanks are proposed as mitigation, estimated at 1.2 kL/day usage.

* The municipality must confirm available water capacity and provide written confirmation from the director of services that sufficient capacity is allocated.

Service capacity confirmation and governance considerations

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The team discussed the need to confirm unused allocated service capacity to avoid incremental listed activities triggered by new infrastructure, and highlighted that any additional service expansion could itself be a listed activity requiring separate authorisation. They agreed that letters of confirmation will be checked and referenced in future comments on the draft BAR.

Sewage, wetlands and General Authorisation implications

Sewage pipeline upgrade requirements provided by the municipality will follow existing roads and be upgraded where pipelines exist, and the team agreed to check wetland buffers (32 m, 500 m radius) and whether a General Authorisation applies. They agreed that GA-related conditions must be incorporated into the EMPr and that written confirmation from Water Affairs should be requested even if initial comments were “no further comment”.

* Sewage pipelines will be upgraded within existing roads to accommodate the development and must be reflected in service requirements.

* Wetland proximity and potential General Authorisation (GA) requirements must be confirmed in writing by Water Affairs and incorporated into the EMPr if applicable.

Stormwater capacity and listing thresholds

Stormwater flow towards the golf course and natural drainage lines was reviewed and the team noted that increasing municipal stormwater infrastructure capacity by a percentage could trigger a listed activity, so precise capacity assessments must be checked and included in the EMPr. The consultants committed to double- and triple-checking the specialist assessments and thresholds to avoid unanticipated listing triggers.

* The department (Dorien/Francois) will review the BAR submission and provide consolidated comments on the pre-application documents.

Need and desirability, planning alignment and specialist studies

The consultants argued the site is suitable for medium residential development based on specialist studies (soil, fauna, flora, aquatic, traffic) and socioeconomic benefits, but because the site lies outside the urban edge the need-and-desirability section must explicitly address site-specific reasons and align with municipal urban-edge review processes and SPLUMA guidance. Marco Booysen, the site planner, will need to provide input and evidence of municipal processes to support the application.

External organ of state comments and next steps

The team reviewed responses received from HLM, the environmental section, and Water Affairs/BACMA; noted the absence of agricultural comments, and agreed to re-notify relevant organs (including the land-use advisor Corr van der Walt) to secure supporting comments given the land’s agricultural portion and urban-edge status. The department will consolidate comments on the notice of intent and the applicant will update the BAR and upload missing documents such as the SSVR.

Action Items:

* EAP will re-advertise the draft BAR and include a direct registration form link for a 30-day public participation period

* Francois Naude will provide written comments within 30 days from the BAR upload date of 17 March and acknowledge receipt on that basis

* EAP will await DEA&DP guidance and coordinate uploads of the pre-application BAR and the solar registration to the DEA&DP system as advised

* DEA&DP will issue a fee reference number once Claire submits the required materials and the authority provides comments

* EAP will upload the final application to the dedicated folder, take a screenshot, and send that proof to PEIA admin.

* EAP will prepare and publish the public-participation advertisement for the draft BAR and registration, including the public-participation plan and specified comment submission method, and set the advert dates.

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- * EAP will extend the advert period to exceed the minimum 30 days to cover public holidays (recommendation: at least ~32 days).
- * EAP will ensure the final BAR and registration are coordinated so registration is submitted prior to any decision that relies on the solar.
- * Landowner and applicant will finalise the servitude agreement/negotiation evidence for the servitude over farm 34716 in favour of 34715 and include proof in the assessments.
- * EAP (or the project team) will obtain written comments from the provincial road authority regarding the Horn Street access and any required upgrades.
- * Municipality will confirm whether any road upgrades (Mission Street widening and 18 m southern gate set-backs) are required and provide written acceptance of access for the development.
- * EAP will ensure written confirmation from the director of services stating sufficient water capacity is available and will include that letter in submissions.
- * EAP will obtain written confirmation from Water Affairs stating whether a GAA/GA or further requirements apply to the wetland and pipeline works.
- * EAP will incorporate GA and wetland mitigation measures into the EMP and double-check that all GA mitigations are included.
- * Francois Naude and Dorien Werth will review the BAR submission (pre-app/BAR) and provide consolidated comments on the notice of intent and draft BAR.
- * Claire will upload the SSVR and supporting pre-application documents separately to the project folder and include them with the pre-app, BAR and registration form.
- * Marco Boyson (site planner) will provide input and evidence on municipal urban-edge review processes and site-specific justification for need and desirability to support the application.
- * Claire J will re-notify agricultural authorities and land-use advisor Corr van der Walt to request formal comments on the land-use implications.

Key Questions and answers

- * Does the proposed development rely on the solar facility? – No, Eskom is also available
- * Will the solar facility proceed if the residential development does not? – No, this is mitigation of use of non-renewable resources
- * Where will the electrical link to the transformer/substation be located? – 16/347
- * Can the solar registration be uploaded and run concurrently with the pre-application process? Yes- registration form will be submitted prior to the EA application and registration is shorter than 30 days. 30 days advert will advertise both solar and the residential development.
- * Do we pay an application fee for the registration form and is a separate public-participation report required for the form? No fee. registration form will be submitted prior to the EA application and registration is shorter than 30 days. 30 days advert will advertise both solar and the residential development.
- * How long is the decision period for the registration—was it a 30-day decision? registration is shorter than 30 days. 30 days advert will advertise both solar and the residential development.
- * Do we need to apply under the Water Use Act for a general authorisation or a water use licence? To confirm with specialist; unlikely a wula will be required. DWS has submitted comments.
- * Are there existing pipelines where upgrades are proposed? Yes
- * Should the 32 m buffer be included where the pipeline reaches the golf course wetland area? Yes
- * Does the current BAR/include heritage specialist information? Yes, specialist study is underway

EAP Services

Appendix F4: Registration and comments

To be updated as required

EAP SERVICES

17 High Street
Mount Pleasant
Gqeberha
6024

Attention : Claie De Jongh

Dear Madam,

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LOW OR MEDIUM ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY 1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ON 1.7 HA of 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN, ALBERTINIA,

The above-mentioned report dated August 2025 has reference.

The Breede-Olifants Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA) has the following comments:

1. No operation is allowed within 100m of a water resource or 1:100-year flood line, whichever is the greatest. If the proposed activity falls within this area, authorisation needs to be put in place in terms of the National Water Act (NWA), 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998). This is to ensure that the riparian ecological status of the water resource will not be negatively impacted.
2. Please note that any development within 500m from the boundary of any wetland requires authorisation in terms of the National Water Act (NWA), 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998).
3. No water may be abstracted from any surface water body and groundwater unless authorized by this Agency.
4. Where will the water for the project be sourced from?
5. Where solid waste disposal is to take place on site, ensure that only non-toxic materials which have no risk of polluting the groundwater, are buried in designated approved areas at acceptable depths below ground level.
6. No surface, ground or storm water may be polluted because of any activities on the site.

7. The rehabilitation of the site must ensure that the final condition of the site is environmentally acceptable and that there will be no adverse long-term effects on the surrounding environment especially the water resources.
8. Please note that all requirements as stipulated in the National Water Act (NWA), 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) must be adhered to.
9. Please note that this Agency reserves the right to amend and / or add to the comments made above in the light of subsequent information received.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact the official at the above-mentioned details.

MR. JAN VAN STADEN

P.P. 
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (ACTING)
DATE:09/04/2026

postal 16 17th Avenue, Voëlklip, Hermanus, 7200
physical 16 17th Avenue, Voëlklip, Hermanus, 7200
website www.capenature.co.za
enquiries Rhett Smart
telephone 087 087 8017
email rsmart@capenature.co.za
reference LS14/2/6/1/6/5/347-16_SPVEF_Albertinia
date 11 May 2026

EAP Services
17 High Street
Mount Pleasant
Port Elizabeth
6070

Attention: Claire De Jongh
By email: claire@eapservices.co.za

Dear Ms De Jongh

Registration in terms of the Norm for the Exclusion of the Development and Expansion of Solar Photovoltaic Facilities for the Solar Photovoltaic Facility on Portion 16 of Farm Tygerfontein 347, Albertinia

CapeNature would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on the application and would like to make the following comments.

Desktop Information

The proposed development consists of a solar photovoltaic energy facility (SPVEF) on a portion of 16/347 to supply electricity to a mixed-use development on 15/347, with the surplus proposed to be made available to the municipality. The application is for registration in terms of the Norm for Exclusion of SPVEFs from Environmental Authorisation (GG 50388; GN 4558; 27 March 2024). A Basic Assessment process is currently being followed for the mixed-use development.

The proposed footprint consists of a mosaic of Critical Biodiversity Area 1 and 2 (CBA) as mapped in the 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (BSP). The vegetation that would have occurred on the footprint is Albertinia Sand Fynbos listed as endangered. There are no aquatic features mapped for the site.

The screening tool results indicate very high sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity, medium sensitivity for animal species and plant species and low sensitivity for aquatic biodiversity. In order to qualify for the Norm, the verified site sensitivity must be medium or low for terrestrial biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity, plant species and animal species which falls within the biodiversity mandate of

CapeNature as well as agriculture which does not. Site sensitivity verification therefore needs to be undertaken for each of the biodiversity-related themes.

Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment

Based on the information provided a terrestrial biodiversity assessment was undertaken to assess the potential impact on terrestrial biodiversity of a mixed use development on 16/347, whereby the full extent of the property was assessed. The description of the habitat on site however indicates that it is highly degraded to transformed and does not constitute Albertinia Sand Fynbos. The site has been subject to historical disturbance, with mining having taken place across the northern extent of the property since before 2009 and the remainder cleared of vegetation in 2011/2012 to establish pastures. It must be emphasized that the SPVEF footprint was previously mined up until around 2012.

The classification of the site as CBA is disputed. CapeNature has a verification protocol which must be completed when there is a disagreement with the mapping of the BSP in order to accept the change, which will then be amended in the next update of the BSP. The query for this site will be subjected to the BSP verification protocol. However, due to the fact that the query relates to a site where the natural habitat no longer remains, as opposed to for example a case where the vegetation type is queried, confirmation of the lack of natural habitat will be sufficient to confirm that the site should not be mapped as CBA for the purposes of the application.

The assessment provides background information regarding the original vegetation mapped for the site. The ground-truthed mapping identified four habitats namely: secondary grassland consisting of areas transformed into grass pastures; transformed consisting of the mining footprint; invaded dominated by alien invasive trees; and the artificial dam. None of these habitats would be representative of the original habitat. The proposed SPVEF footprint is located on the invaded habitat.

As indicated above, the aim and terms of reference for the terrestrial biodiversity assessment was to undertake a terrestrial biodiversity assessment assessing the impacts associated with a mixed use development across the full extent of the site, as opposed to a site sensitivity verification of the terrestrial biodiversity within the footprint of the proposed SPVEF.

A site sensitivity verification report is however included as Appendix F of the terrestrial biodiversity assessment, which again assesses the full extent of the property and addresses the terrestrial biodiversity, animal species and plant species themes. The screening tool sensitivities as described above are all reduced to low sensitivity for each of the three themes. We wish to note that if the site sensitivity verification indicated a low sensitivity for terrestrial biodiversity, then a compliance statement would have been sufficient. We further wish to note that the description of plant and animal species present and potential presence of Species of Conservation Concern only consists of a brief paragraph which would be consistent with a terrestrial biodiversity assessment and not one that also encompasses plant species and animal species.

While more detail should be provided it is noted that both the protocols for terrestrial biodiversity and for animal species and plant species state for the site sensitivity verification and minimum report contents that the report must: 2.3.(a) confirms or disputes the current use of the land and the environmental sensitivity as identified by the screening tool. The report does provide evidence that the land use of the site differs from the CBA mapping whereby the habitat has been transformed and the environmental sensitivity is hence reduced and applies to all three themes. We wish to highlight this as a potential flaw as there are SCCs which utilize habitats which have been transformed such as Blue Cranes (*Anthropoides paradiseus*) which utilize cultivated lands in the Western Cape. In this instance, we are willing to accept the motivation for the low sensitivity of the proposed SPVEF footprint for all three themes as the habitat was fully transformed by mining and only secondary vegetation, mainly alien invasive species, has established.

Aquatic Biodiversity Site Sensitivity Verification Report

A site sensitivity verification report was undertaken in accordance with the requirements to evaluate qualification for application of the Norm, however the study area included the entire property for a mixed-use development as for the terrestrial biodiversity assessment.

The fieldwork ground-truthing provided confirmation that there are no natural aquatic features on the property. There are however artificial aquatic features, namely a dam in the west formed in the excavated quarry and the drainage channel connecting from the current mining excavations to the dam, as well as a small watering hole for livestock in the east. There are however no artificial aquatic features within the footprint of the SPVEF.

The low sensitivity for aquatic biodiversity identified in the screening tool is therefore verified as there are no natural aquatic features occurring within the property. The SPVEF footprint is even less sensitive as the artificial aquatic features are located outside of this footprint.

Norm Requirements

As indicated above, the specialist reports provide confirmation that the verified site sensitivity for the terrestrial biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity, animal species and plant species themes is low, thereby qualifying for the exclusion on terms of the Norm from a biodiversity perspective in terms of Section 2.3.2. The application does not include any power lines leading from the SPVEF.

We however wish to note the following in terms of the gazetted Norm:

- While the site sensitivity verification undertaken for the terrestrial biodiversity, animal species and plant species broadly complies with the protocols as described above, we note the section 4.5.3 states that the site sensitivity verification must be undertaken by specialists registered within the field for which they are undertaking the site sensitivity verification and where relevant with demonstrated experience with the taxonomic group of the species being considered. Confirmation should be provided in this regard.

- Section 4.10 states that confirmation of the presence of an SCC would disqualify the proposal from the exclusion in terms of the Norm, however no SCC were confirmed for this site.
- An Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) is submitted, containing the same amount of detail as would be expected for a Basic Assessment Report, which is supported. However, we recommend that the EMPr should be made specific to SPVEF, including mitigation and management measures for washing of solar panels etc.

Conclusion

In conclusion, CapeNature supports that the proposed SPVEF can be registered for exclusion from environmental authorisation in terms of the Norm, provided that evidence is provided of compliance with each of the clause of the Norm and the requirements in terms of the registration form are met. We further recommend that the EMPr should be updated to incorporate relevant measures which are specific to SPVEFs e.g. washing of panels.

CapeNature reserves the right to revise initial comments and request further information based on any additional information that may be received.

Regards

Rhett Smart

For: Manager: Landscape Conservation Intelligence South



forestry, fisheries & the environment

Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Demar Centre, Main Road, Knysna, WC, Contact Number: 066 374 7795
Enquiries: TF Gwala, E-mail: TGwala@dfpe.gov.za

EIA-WC-GR-0002-2026-27

RE: COMMENT ON THE SCREENING REPORT APPLICATION FOR A 1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITY ON PORTION 16 OF TYGERFONTEIN 347, ALBERTINIA, HESSEQUA

DATE: 30 April 2026

EAP Services
Attention: Claire De Jongh
Email: Claire@eapservices.co.za

Dear Sir/ Madam

I refer to your e-mail notification of 2 April 2026 refers.

Please receive comments from the Branch: Forestry Management, Directorate: Forest Resource Protection in the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFPE) on the above-mentioned proposed Screening Report application.

The mandate of the Forestry Branch in the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFPE), as a commenting authority, is to ensure control over developments that affect State forests, natural forests, forest nature reserves and protected trees.

1. The applicant must assess and quantify the anticipated impacts on the indigenous forests. The National Forests Act of 1998 (as amended) provides the strongest and most comprehensive legislation and mandate for the protection of all natural forests in South Africa. The principles of the Act in Section 3 state clearly that "...natural forests may not be destroyed save in exceptional circumstances where, in the opinion of the Minister, a proposed new land use is preferable in terms of its economic, social or environmental benefits".
2. Section 7 of the National Forest Act (NFA), act no 84 of 1998 as amended provides for the prohibition of the destruction of indigenous trees in any natural forest without a license. Under section 62 (1) of the NFA any person who contravenes the prohibition of certain acts in relation to trees in natural forests referred to in Section 7 (1) is guilty of a second category offence. A person who is guilty of a second category offence may be sentenced on a first conviction for that offence to a fine or imprisonment for a period of up to two years, or to both a fine and such imprisonment. Section 15 of the NFA, prohibits the destruction of protected trees without a license- "No person may cut, damage, destroy or remove any protected tree; or collect, remove, transport, export, purchase, sell donate or in any other manner acquire or dispose of any protected tree....." Anyone contravening this prohibition, is guilty of a first category offence, and can be sentenced to up to 3 years imprisonment, or a fine, or both.
3. Section 7 of the Act prohibits the cutting, disturbance, destruction or removal of any indigenous living or dead tree in a forest without a licence, while Section 15 places a similar prohibition on protected tree species listed under the Act, some of which are also forest species.
4. Cutting or disturbing an indigenous tree in a natural forest without a valid Forest Act Licence is a criminal offence and a transgression of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998) and carries a fine or imprisonment or both.



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The processing of personal information by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is done lawfully and not excessive to the purpose of processing in compliance with the POPI Act, any codes of conduct issued by the Information Regulator in terms of the POPI Act and / or relevant legislation providing appropriate security safeguards for the processing of personal information of others.

5. Indigenous trees with active bird nests or other significant biodiversity features may not be destroyed without a valid Fauna Permit from the provincial conservation authority, the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs, Rural Development and Land Reform (“DAERL”), if these would be affected.

DFFE studied the supporting documents for the above-mentioned proposed Screening report and the following points related to Forestry’s mandate i.e. the implementation of the NFA are applicable

6. According to the information provided: “The property is 1.7 ha in extent. A 1.5 MW solar facility is to be implemented by the developer, Outeniqua Game Farm Pty Ltd. The solar facility will supply the proposed Greens Development, and the remaining power will be supplied to the Hessequa local municipality. The project area is an estimated 3 ha in extent and the solar facility including the 11kV mini substation will be an estimated 1.7 ha in extent. The project area is located adjacent to a brickmaking facility. Surrounding land uses include the golf course and expanding residential development to the south, agricultural lands to the west and north. The cemetery and wastewater treatment works are located east of portion 16. Fragmented renosterveld remnants in the wider landscape”. Specialist studies still have to be conducted for the project- Forestry request a vegetation study as protected species might occur.



Forestry has the following comments:

- i. Forestry has a co-operative governance relationship with various Authorities as well as stakeholders, and thus will take their concerns into consideration if such should arise
- ii. Forestry request the following:
 1. Owner to conduct a detailed vegetation study in order to ensure the protection of protected trees that might occur on property
 2. That should protected trees occur that these protected trees be GPS'd, plotted on the proposed layout and be incorporated within the proposed development as no-go areas
- iii. Kindly note that this letter is not a NFA licence
- iv. Section 15 of the National Forest Act (NFA) (Act No. 84 of 1998) as amended prohibits the cutting, disturbing, damaging or destroying of protected tree species without a licence. Section 7 of the National Forest Act (NFA), act no 84 of 1998 as amended provides for the prohibition of the destruction of indigenous trees in any natural forest without a license.

Note: The Department reserves the right to revise the initial comment based on any additional information that may be received

Should you wish to correspond further on this matter, quote Reference EIA-WC-GR-0002-2026-27. Enquiries may be directed to Ms. TF Gwala at TGwala@dffe.gov.za, Cell 066 374 7795.

Yours Faithfully,



SIGNATURE OF DELEGATED AUTHORITY

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

Letter signed by: Ms. T. Gwala

Designation: Deputy Director Forest Resource Protection

Branch: Forestry Management



claire@eapservices.co.za

From: Oscar Sithole (WCP) <SitholeO@nra.co.za>
Sent: Thursday, 02 April 2026 12:04
To: Claire@eapservices.co.za
Subject: Public participation - Registration of 1.5 MW facilities on 1.7ha Albertina

Flag Status: Flagged

Good day, Claire . I hope you are well. Would you be so kind and assist with the proper documentation for the proposed project e.g locality map, exact coordinates etc. The provided GPS Coordinates is giving me issues. Your feedback will be highly appreciated.

Kind regards

Oscar Sithole
Environmental Intern
Western Cape Province(WCP)

T: 0731740735
SitholeO@nra.co.za www.sanral.co.za



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claire@eapservices.co.za

From: Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Monday, 13 April 2026 07:01
To: claire@eapservices.co.za
Subject: RE: Public participation - Registration of 1.5 MW facilities on 1.7ha Albertina

Good day Claire

I see that the case has been submitted but not yet assigned a Case Officer, then the relevant case officer will register to be I&AP.

Kind regards

Stephanie-Anne Barnardt-Delport
Specialist Heritage Officer

Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
Protea Assurance Building Greenmarket Square, Cape Town
Contact Number: 021 829 3315
Website: www.hwc.org.za / www.westerncape.gov.za



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From: claire@eapservices.co.za <claire@eapservices.co.za>
Sent: Sunday, April 12, 2026 9:23 PM
To: Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>
Subject: RE: Public participation - Registration of 1.5 MW facilities on 1.7ha Albertina

Good day Stephanie

The case ID is:

Case ID

28125

Case Status

[SUBMITTED](#)

Kind Regards

Claire

From: claire@eapservices.co.za <claire@eapservices.co.za>
Sent: Sunday, 12 April 2026 20:45
To: 'Stephanie Barnardt' <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>
Subject: RE: Public participation - Registration of 1.5 MW facilities on 1.7ha Albertina

Good day Stephanie

As requested:
The submission id: 43837
Submission #663

Please let me know if you require additional information.

Thank you

Kind Regards
Claire

Claire De Jongh (nee Jarvis)
0846074743
EAPASA registration: **2021/3519**
SACNASP (certificated): **115390**
BSc Environmental Management: Zoology Stream
BSc Honours: Environmental monitoring and modelling

From: Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>
Sent: Tuesday, 07 April 2026 10:16
To: claire@eapservices.co.za
Subject: RE: Public participation - Registration of 1.5 MW facilities on 1.7ha Albertina

Good day Claire

Please can you provide me with HWC reference number for me to provide you with a comment.

If there was no NID trigger, please note that HWC cannot comment on matters that do not form part of our mandate.

Kind regards,
Stephanie-Anne Barnardt-Delport
Specialist Heritage Officer

Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport

Protea Assurance Building Greenmarket Square, Cape Town
Contact Number: 021 483 3315
Website: www.hwc.org.za / www.westerncape.gov.za



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From: claire@eapservices.co.za <claire@eapservices.co.za>

Sent: Thursday, April 2, 2026 8:31 AM

To: Danie Swanepoel <Danie.Swanepoel@westerncape.gov.za>; Francois Naude <Francois.Naude@westerncape.gov.za>;
Meryll.Fredericks@westerncape.gov.za; DEADP-EIAAdmin George <DEADPEIAAdmin.George@westerncape.gov.za>; Dorien Werth
<Dorien.Werth@westerncape.gov.za>

Cc: Noluvo Toto <Noluvo.Toto@westerncape.gov.za>; Stephanie Barnardt <Stephanie.Barnardt@westerncape.gov.za>; Vanessa Stoffels <Vanessa.Stoffels@westerncape.gov.za>; applications@westerncaperoadsinfrastructure.org.za; RobertsJ@dws.gov.za; asam@bgcma.co.za; rmphahlele@bgcma.co.za; pntanzi@bgcma.co.za; MMthimkhulu@bocma.co.za; MKoen@dffe.gov.za; Megan Simons <msimons@capenature.co.za>; kspencer@capenature.co.za; Cor Van der Walt <Cor.VanderWalt@westerncape.gov.za>; Ettiene.roux@westerncape.gov.za

Subject: Public participation - Registration of 1.5 MW facilities on 1.7ha Albertina

Importance: High

Some people who received this message don't often get email from claire@eapservices.co.za. [Learn why this is important](#)

Public Participation: 2 April 2026 – 11 May 2026

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998 (NEMA): REQUEST OF REGISTRATION IN TERMS OF THE NORM FOR THE EXCLUSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS OF LOW OR MEDIUM ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY
1.5 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC ON 1.7 HA of 16 / 347 TYGERFONTEIN, ALBERTINIA,
HESSEQUA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, GARDEN ROUTE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, WESTERN CAPE**

A 1.5 MW solar facility is to be implemented by the developer, Outeniqua Game Farm Pty Ltd. The project site is located on portion 16 of Farm Tygerfontein 347 (16/347) in Albertinia, Hessequa Local Municipality (HLM), Garden Route District Municipality; the project area is an estimated 1.7 ha. Coordinates: 34° 11.795'S ; 21° 34.861'E. The solar power will mitigate use of non-renewable energy for a proposed residential ii development on 15/347 (separate NEMA process) and remaining power is to be supplied to the HLM.

A screening report was generated; relevant assessments have been carried to verify the sensitivities in terms of the requirements of the Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the NEMA (GN 320, 20 March 2020). **All sensitivities on the solar site are verified as low.**

Notice is hereby given that the applicant (Outeniqua Game Farm PTY LTD) intends to submit a registration form to the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development for the exclusion of the NEMA EA for the development in areas of low or medium environmental sensitivity.

A public participation process will be conducted according to Regulation 41 of the NEMA 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended, 2017).

All interested and affected parties (IAPs) are encouraged to participate in the process.

The registration form and draft Environmental management programme report (EMPr) is attached to this email.

The registration form and accompanying appendices is provided for review at: <https://eapservices.co.za/solar-pv-ptn-16-tygerfontein/>

Register and submit comments as an IAP within 30 days of this notice: **2 April to 11 May 2026**

Kindly register and provide comment on this process by contacting the details provided below.

Thank you

Kind Regards

Claire De Jongh (nee Jarvis)

0846074743

Claire@eapservices.co.za

EAPASA registration: **2021/3519**

SACNASP (certificated): **115390**

BSc Environmental Management: Zoology Stream

BSc Honours: Environmental monitoring and modelling



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