DEA National Wind and Solar PV SEAs

To facilitate the efficient and effective rollout of wind and solar PV energy in SA

Webpage: www.csir.co.za/nationalwindsolarsea

22 Oct 2013 DEA GIS DAY

Presented by:

Cornelius van der Westhuizen

CSIR Environmental Management Services Tel: 021 888-2408 / Fax: 021 888-2693 Email: CvdWesthuizen1@csir.co.za



environmental affairs

Department: Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Key objectives of the study

- Identify geographical areas : Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZs) in which medium to long term (5 – 20 years) large scale (several projects) will have the lowest negative impact on the environment while yielding the highest possible social and economic benefit to the country;
- Decrease the risk of development in the REDZs by doing regional level assessments and obtaining wide authority and private sector buy-in;
- Streamlining the environmental authorisation process in the REDZs by replacing the legislated Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process with a more focused (through the regional level SEA pre-screening) and streamlined (thought inter-departmental agreement and cooperative governance) legislated process; and
- Enable strategic planning and investment that would in the medium to long term facilitate efficient and effective development e.g. strategic investment on Eskom's behalf that would enable the unlocking of high development potential areas, lower the cost of grid access, and provide time-efficient electricity grid access to renewable energy facilities.



SEA Technical Process Diagram







environmental affairs

Department: **Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



our future through science

Conditioning of data - Reclassify

Power density values < 0 reclassified to 0 Power density values > 1000 reclassified to 1000



Normalisation of resource – Raster Calculation



Determination of Development Potential - Raster Calculation

• Pull factors considered through normalization of resource to determine development potential

• Normalization Criteria (pull factors):

- 1. Generator network losses;
- 2. DTI proposed renewable energy related Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- 3. Industrial ports;
- 4. Solar and Wind corridors;
- 5. Seat of local municipalities with high social need; and
- 6. Network capacity (as per GCCA substation).
- Normalization by adding or subtracting development potential percentiles



Determination of Development Potential (Positive Mapping): Generator Network Loss Normalization (1)

	Zones	Normalization Factor	Data Source	Scale
Eskom Network Losses (<u>Wind & Solar</u>)	Саре	+2.9%		National
	Karoo	+0.5%		
	Kwazulu-Natal	-0.4%	Eskom 2012/14 Tariffs & Charges	
	Vaal	-2%	ESROITI 2013/14 Tarifis & Charges	
	Mpumalanga	-2.1%		
	Waterberg	-2.3%		







Determination of Development Potential (Positive Mapping): SEZs, Industrial Ports and Corridors Normalization (2)

DTI Drop cood DE CEZ (Mind & Color), Atlantic)		Normalization		
DTT Proposed RE SEZ (<u>WING & Solar</u>): Atlantis),	Distance	Factor	Data Source	Scale
NC Solar Corridor <u>(Solar only)</u> : Upington, Kakamas,	< 20km	+ 5 %	SEZs: Special Economic Zones Planning	
Keimoes, Groblershoop, Prieska & De Aar)	20 – 50km	+ 3 %	presented to the Portfolio Committee	
NC Wind Corridor (Wind only): Port Nolloth & Keinzee) and			on Trade and Industry on 26 April 2013.	National
Industrial Ports (Wind & Solar): Saldanha. Port Elizabeth.	50 - 100km	+ 1 %	Solar and Wind Corridor: Northern	
Fast London, Durban & Richards Bay)			Cape Provincial Spatial Development	
	> 100km	+ 0%	Framework 2012.	



Determination of Development Potential (Positive Mapping): Seats of Local Municipalities with High Social Need Normalization (3)

Seats of local municipalities with high social need (Wind & Solar):

EC: Bizana, Engcobo, Flagstaff, Idutywa, Libode, Molteno, Mount Frere and Port St Johns

FS: Zastron, Boshof, Reitz, Bothaville and Bultfontein

NC: Barkly-West, Colesberg, Hartswater, Mier, Petrusville, Warrenton, Kimberley, Victoria West, Mothibistad and Kuruman NW: Mafikeng, Klerksdorp, Delareyville, Lichtenburg, Brits, Zeerus Rustenburg and Mogwase

WC: Beaufort West, Ladismith, Vredendal, George

		Normalization		
	Distance	Factor	Data Source	Scale
	0 – 20km	+ 5 %	FS: Draft Free State Rural Development	
	20 - 30km	+ 4 %	Plan 2013. EC: Regional Global Insights Data 2013 NC: Northern Cape Provincial Spatial	
	30 - 40km	+ 3 %	Development Framework 2012. WC: Growth Potential Study of Towns in	WC, NC, FS,
st,	40 - 50km	+ 2 %	the Western Cape (Van der Merwe et al. 2004) and revision thereof in 2010	EC, NW
	> 50km	+ 0 %	NW: North West Provincial Spatial Development Framework 2008.	



Legend

Wind SEA Domain

Local Municipalities with Highest Social Need

Municipal Seats

Factor

Network Capacity Normalization (4)

Assumptions:

1) Substations in areas with Area Stability Limit >1000MW included;

2) Substations with Transformer N-1 Limit indicated as N/A were assigned the Busbar N-1 Limit;

3) Substations with only one transformer were assigned that transformer's capacity; and

4) Substations with Transformer limit as determined >100MW included.

	Normalization		
Distance	Factor	Data Source	Scale
< 10 km	+ 5 %		
10 - 50 km	+2.5 %	Eskom Generation	
50 - 100 km	+ 0 %	Connection Capacity	National
100 – 150 km	- 2.5 %	Transmission Network	National
		2013 (GCCA-2016)	
> 150 km	- 5 %		

	Legend			
	Wind SEA Do			
Factor				
	+5%			
	+2.5%			
	0%			
	-2.5%			
	-5%			

Final Development Potential (1_Solar)

Final Development Potential (2_Wind)

Identification of Top Development Potential Per Province (1_Solar) - Reclassify

Identification of top development potential per province (<u>Solar</u>)	Province	Percentage of province with feasible resource (GHI>1850 kWh/m ²)	Area Considered (Top Development Potential)	Scale
	Northern Cape	100%	10%	
	North West	100%	10%	Provincial
	Free State	100%	10%	
	Western Cape	78%	8%	
	Eastern Cape	50%	5%	

Identification of Top Development Potential Per Province (2_Wind) - Reclassify

		Percentage of province with	Area Considered (Top	
Identification of top development potential per province <u>(Wind)</u>	Province	feasible resource (PD>400 W/m2)	Development Potential)	Scale
	Western Cape	24%	35%	
	Eastern Cape	8%	25%	Provincial
	Northern Cape	2%	15%	

environmental affairs

Department: Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

our future through science

Identification of no-go areas (Negative Mapping)

	Attributes	Wind Buffer	Solar Buffer			U:. J D.#	S.I P.#
RF Applications				Land Hea	Attributes	wind Duffer	Solar Durfer
		1		Land Ose	0.40	1	1
		-1-		Land Capability	Class 1 - 3	none	none
vational RE Applications		Ins	Inte		Directe	none	none
Natural				Field Crop Boundaries	Shadapat	none	none
	Forest Act Protected Areas	500m	500m		Tea Plantations	none	none
	Island Reserves	500m	500m		Appual Crop Cultivation / Planted Pastures Botation	not considered	none
	Local Nature Reserves	500m	500m	Square Kilometer Array	Telescope Sites	20km	10km
	Marine Protected Areas	500m	500m				
	Mountain Catchment Areas	500m	500m	South African Astronomical Observatory			
	National Botanical Gardens	500m	500m		All	5km	5km
SANBI Core Protected Areas	Protected Environment	500m	500m	Buildings	All	300m	300m
	Provincial Nature Reserves	500m	500m		Major Roads (national, arterial, main)	500m	500m
	Special Nature Reserves	500m	500m	Roads	Secondary Roads (secondary)	500m	500m
	World Heritage Sites	500m	500m		Tourist Routes (WC)	2km	2km
	· · · · ·			Railway	All	300m	300m
				Power lines and substations	Existing Transmission & Distribition + 2022 Planned		
	National Parks	500m	500m		Transmission	300m	300m
	Spacial Nature Reserves	pot considered	pot considered	Alex and	Major Airports	35km	not considered
	Esset Nature Reserves	not considered	not considered	Airports	Landing Strips	1km	not considered
	Forest Wilderpass Areas	not considered	not considered	Talacommunication toward	Military Alforce Bases	27 km	not considered
	Porest wilderness Areas	not considered	not considered	Mining Rights	>20 m	SUUM	SUUM
DFA Protected Areas	Manne Protected Areas	not considered	not considered			Inocconsidered	I not considered
	Notice Deserves	not considered	not considered	Technical			
	Destanted Equipment	not considered	not considered				
	World Works as Sker	not considered	not considered	S1	Stee - > 101/	1	
	Notice I Deska	not considered	not considered	otope	Vind Rever Density	none	none
D	National Parks	not considered	not considered	Resource	Global Horizontal Irradiance	nia Na	na Na
Ramsar sites Dritical Biodiversity Areas (CBAd)	luar la carbia	SOOM	500m			110	110
Entical Diodiversity Areas (CDAs)	Critically Ender and Enclosed	none	none		1		
Remaining Threatened Ecosystems	Endeangered Ecosystems	none	none		1	1	
	Endangered and Poorly Protected Ecosystems	none	none		Le la	5	
Inreatened Forests	01	none	none		A frank of the	10 1	
Danak (in alu dia ala shuasia d	Constitue & Esturaise	1	11		LANG ELE	36 4	20
coast (including estuaries)	Coastine & Estuaries	IND	inm		S WY	1	
	> 135 mm/annum rainfall (8 % of country contributing				A State of the sta	40.25	\mathbf{a}
Strategic Water Source Areas	50%. Rainfall)	not considered	not considered		Kin hor	20	L L)
	>220 mm/appum rainfall (30 ½ of countries rainfall)	pot considered	DODA		Major Airports 35km Landing Strips 1km Military Airforce Bases 27 km >20 m 500m All not conside	1	
	Biver FEPAs	100m	100m		and the second states and the		S
Bivers	NEEPA Bivers Order 3-7	100m	100m		Stan in the state		
Auto Diversion Solution Solution Solution Solution Auto Diversion Solution Solution Solution Solution Auto Diversion Solution Solution	- Charles - Charles						
	Wetland FEPAs	100m	100m			Vind Buffer S none n not considered n 20km 3 500m 5 500m 3 300m 3 500m 5 not considered n none n none	<u> </u>
Wetlands	Wetland clusters	Dope	none				
BE Applications December 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	L'u 2						
	Specific IBés in whole	Dope	not considered	Para S	ate	1	
	Amurfalcon colonies	10km	1km		(PR)		
	Bearded sulture pacts	20km	2km				~
	Lassar Kastral colonias	10km	1km				
	Priorite wilture colonies	20km	2km		2		D
Birds	I project julture colonies	40km	Akm		2000 905-0		-
	Pothera vulture colonies	40km	4km	State and	ALC		
	Transkej vulture IBA	DODC	not considered	Charles Martin	CAR CONT		
	Saldanha fluwau	none	not considered	CHERON AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		N	V
	Verlorenvleifluwau	Done	not considered	Service Sectors and	A STATE OF THE STA		
	Lower Breade River	20km	not considered		32°		
	Lover Dreede Differ	E Stuff	not considered	1 12 all Colden and a second			
Batz	Major Bat Boosts (), 500 bats)	201-00	2km				
20/2	Twaler par Hooses (2 and pare)	15000					

Exclusion Mask: Solar

Exclusion Mask: Wind

Identification of Study Areas

environmental affairs

Department: Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

our future through science

High Wind Development Potential with Exclusion Mask -Extract by Mask

Point Cloud - Raster to Point

Cluster Analysis - Point Density

Boundary Selection

Wind Study Area Boundary Refinement

National Solar PV SEA Development Prioritisation Grid

Department: Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

National Wind SEA Development Prioritisation Grid

Department: Environmental Affairs REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

National Wind and Solar PV SEA: Loss of High Wind Development Potential in Transkei due to Agricultural Exclusion

Department Environmental Affains REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA Produced: 06/09/2013