

PROPOSED BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS): HUMANSRUS SOLAR 3, COPPERTON, SOUTH AFRICA

Visual Statement Report

DRAFT_V3

DATE: OCTOBER 2020

Document prepared for Cape EAPrac (Pty) Ltd
on behalf of Humansrus Solar 3 (Pty) Ltd

Visual Resource Management Africa cc
P O Box 7233, George, 6531
Cell: +27 (83) 560 9911
E-Mail: steve@vrma.co.za
Web: www.vrma.co.za



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	5
1.1	TERMS OF REFERENCE	5
1.2	STUDY TEAM	5
1.3	VISUAL ASSESSMENT APPROACH.....	6
1.4	ASSUMPTIONS AND UNCERTAINTIES	6
2	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	6
3	LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	10
3.1	LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION AND PLANNING POLICY FIT STATEMENT.....	11
4	METHODOLOGY	11
5	BASELINE FINDING SUMMARY	12
5.1	LANDSCAPE INVESTIGATION.....	12
5.2	LANDSCAPE CONTEXT	12
5.2.1	<i>Protected Areas</i>	13
5.2.2	<i>Regional Topography</i>	13
5.3	PROJECT ZONE OF VISUAL INFLUENCE	14
5.4	RECEPTORS AND KEY OBSERVATION POINTS.....	15
6	VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	15
6.1	PHYSIOGRAPHIC RATING UNITS.....	15
6.2	VISUAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT CLASSES.....	16
7	IMPACT ASSESSMENT REVIEW	16
7.1	BESS LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACTS.....	17
8	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18
9	CONCLUSION.....	18
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
11	ANNEXURE A: SPECIALIST INFORMATION.....	21
12	ANNEXURE B: GENERAL LIGHTS AT NIGHT MITIGATIONS	28

TABLE OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1. PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT PLAN FOR PREFERRED DEVELOPMENT OPTION (HUMANSRUS SOLAR 3)	7
FIGURE 2. EXAMPLE OF A PHOTOMONTAGE OF TESLA BESS IN LANDSCAPE	8
FIGURE 3. EXAMPLE OF A SIMILAR PROPOSED STRUCTURE AND APPROXIMATE HEIGHTS (TESLA, 2020) ...	9
FIGURE 4. PROJECT LOCALITY MAP	10
FIGURE 5. RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ZONES MAP WITH REDZ AREAS SHOWN IN COLOUR.	10
FIGURE 6. RENEWABLE ENERGY CUMULATIVE PROJECTS MAP WITH THE HUMANSRUS SOLAR 3 BESS LOCATION INDICATED AS A RED NODE	13
FIGURE 7. GOOGLE EARTH HUMANSRUS SOLAR 3 BESS VIEWSHED MAP (GREEN AREA DEPICTING VISUAL INCIDENCE).....	14
FIGURE 8. PROPOSED BESS FOOTPRINT MAP	16

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: AUTHORS AND CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS REPORT.....	6
TABLE 2: VISUAL IMPACT CRITERIA TABLE	12
TABLE 3: PROPOSED PROJECT HEIGHTS TABLE	14
TABLE 4: BESS IMPACTS RATINGS REVIEW TABLE.....	17
TABLE 5: VRM AFRICA PROJECTS ASSESSMENTS TABLE	22

LIST OF ACRONYMS

<i>APHP</i>	Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners
<i>BLM</i>	Bureau of Land Management (United States)
<i>BPEO</i>	Best Practicable Environmental Option
<i>DEA&DP</i>	Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning (SA)
<i>DEM</i>	Digital Elevation Model
<i>DoC</i>	Degree of Contrast
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<i>EMPr</i>	Environmental Management Programme
<i>GIS</i>	Geographic Information System
<i>I&APs</i>	Interested and Affected Parties
<i>IEMA</i>	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (UK)
<i>IEMP</i>	Integrated Environmental Management Plan
<i>KOP</i>	Key Observation Point
<i>MAMSL</i>	Metres above mean sea level
<i>NELPAG</i>	New England Light Pollution Advisory Group
<i>NEMWA</i>	National Environmental Management Waste Act (South Africa)
<i>PSDF</i>	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
<i>ROD</i>	Record of Decision
<i>SAHRA</i>	South African National Heritage Resources Agency
<i>SDF</i>	Spatial Development Framework
<i>SEA</i>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<i>SEF</i>	Solar Energy Facility
<i>VAC</i>	Visual Absorption Capacity
<i>VIA</i>	Visual Impact Assessment
<i>VRM</i>	Visual Resource Management
<i>ZVI</i>	Zone of Visual Influence

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Technical Terms **Definition** (Oberholzer, 2005)

Degree of Contrast	The measure in terms of the form, line, colour and texture of the existing landscape in relation to the proposed landscape modification in relation to the defined visual resource management objectives.
Visual intrusion	Issues are concerns related to the proposed development, generally phrased as questions, taking the form of “what will the impact of some activity be on some element of the visual, aesthetic or scenic environment”.
Receptors	Individuals, groups or communities who would be subject to the visual influence of a particular project.
Sense of place	The unique quality or character of a place, whether natural, rural or urban.
Scenic corridor	A linear geographic area that contains scenic resources, usually, but not necessarily, defined by a route.
Viewshed	The outer boundary defining a view catchment area, usually along crests and ridgelines. Similar to a watershed. This reflects the area, or the extent thereof, where the landscape modification would probably be seen.
Visual Absorption Capacity	The potential of the landscape to conceal the proposed project.

Technical Term **Definition** (USDI., 2004).

Key Observation Point	Receptors refer to the people located in the most critical locations, or key observation points, surrounding the landscape modification, who make consistent use of the views associated with the site where the landscape modifications are proposed. KOPs can either be a single point of view that an observer/evaluator uses to rate an area or panorama, or a linear view along a roadway, trail, or river corridor.
Visual Resource Management	A map based landscape and visual impact assessment method development by the Bureau of Land Management (USA).
Zone of Visual Influence	The ZVI is defined as ‘the area within which a proposed development may have an influence or effect on visual amenity.’

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

In 2015, Cape Environmental Practitioners (Pty) Ltd. was appointed by Humansrus Solar 3 (Pty) Ltd. as independent environmental assessment practitioners (EAP) to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Humansrus Solar Energy 3, a 75MW commercial PV energy facility and associated infrastructure near Prieska in the Northern Cape Province (EIA Ref No: 14/12/16/3/3/2/888). The project was granted Environmental Authorisation (EA) on 29 May 2017. Subsequently, a Part 1 amendment has been authorised to increase the generation (contracted) capacity to 100MW.

Humansrus Solar 3 (Pty) Ltd. now wish to include a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), which will cover up to 2ha, adjacent to the on-site substation within the approved project footprint (Figure 1). In terms of Regulation 31 and 32 of the 2014 National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, Humansrus Solar 3 (Pty) Ltd. wishes to apply for an amendment to the EA issued. Cape Environmental Practitioners (Pty) Ltd. have been appointed as the EAP to conduct the amendment assessment.

One of the potential environmental issues identified during the former EIA process was the potential visual impacts caused by the construction and operation activities. A Visual Impact Assessment (VIA), conducted Visual Resource Management Africa CC (VRMA) in 2015, was therefore included as one of the specialist studies.

Based on the requirements of Regulation 32 of the EIA Regulations, specialist input regarding the proposed amendments is required to enable the DEA to make an informed decision on whether to grant or reject the amendment application.

Visual Resource Management Africa CC (VRMA) has been appointed by Cape EAPrac (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of Humansrus Solar 3 (Pty) Ltd, to undertake a **Visual Statement** for the proposed inclusion of a BESS located within the Humansrus Solar 3 approved project footprint.

1.2 Study Team

Contributors to this study are summarised in

Table 1 below.

Table 1: Authors and Contributors to this Report.

Aspect	Person	Organisation / Company	Qualifications
Landscape and Visual Assessment (author of this report)	Stephen Stead B.A (Hons) Human Geography, 1991 (UKZN, Pietermaritzburg)	VRMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accredited with the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioner and 16 years of experience in visual assessments including renewable energy, powerlines, roads, dams across southern Africa.

1.3 Visual Assessment Approach

A detailed VIA was undertaken for Humansrus Solar 3 in 2015. Therefore, this visual statement will provide specialist input to assess the proposed inclusion of a BESS in the context of the former 2015 VIA, to determine the visual impacts resulting from the proposed amendments. This visual statement is to be read in conjunction with the former 2015 VIA as it does not repeat information in that report that is still relevant to the current VIA.

In particular, this BESS visual statement will provide further information on the following:

- The nature of the BESS within the landscape;
- Potential changes to the zone of visual influence of the PV project; and
- Potential impacts experienced by receptors.

Based on the above, a preliminary impact statement, including any mitigation measures, will be provided for the BESS.

1.4 Assumptions and Uncertainties

- The use of open source satellite imagery was utilised for base maps in the report;
- Some of the mapping in this document was created using Bing Maps, Open Source Map, ArcGIS Online and Google Earth Satellite imagery;
- The project deliverables, including electronic copies of reports, maps, data, shape files and photographs are based on the author's professional knowledge, as well as available information; VRM Africa reserves the right to modify aspects of the project deliverables if and when new/additional information may become available from research or further work in the applicable field of practice, or pertaining to this study.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The authorised project is located on Farm 147 Humansrus, approximately 48km south west of Prieska in the SiyaThemba Local Municipality of Pixley ka Seme District Municipality, Northern Cape Province of South Africa. The proposed amendment is to include a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), which will cover up to 2 ha,

adjacent to the on-site substation within the approved project footprint (see Figure 1 below).

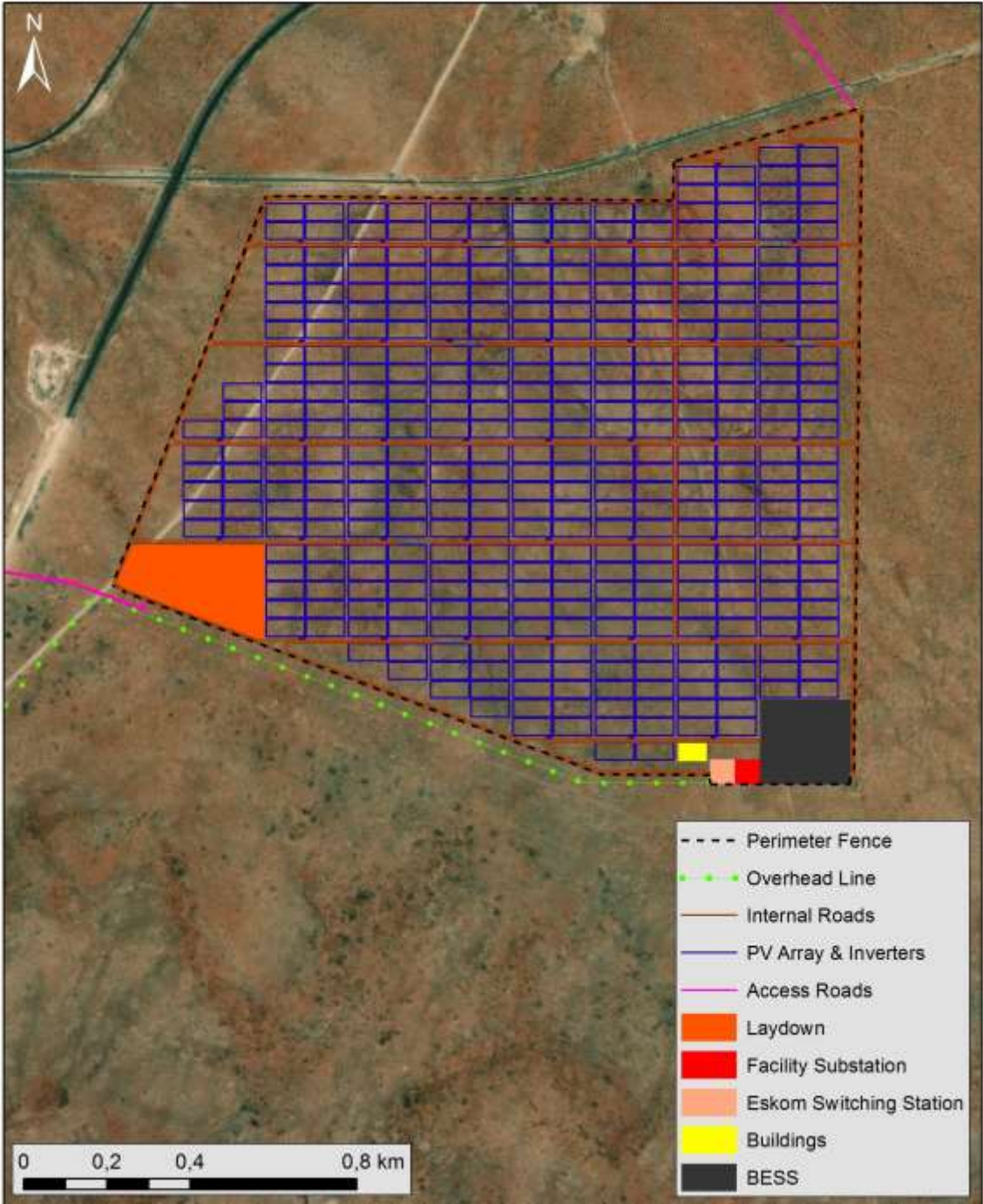


Figure 1. Proposed site layout plan for preferred development option (Humansrus Solar 3)

The exact design of the BESS will depend on the specific manufacturer. It is customary to develop the final detailed design of the facility only once an Independent Power Producer (IPP) is awarded a successful bid under the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP), after which major contracts are negotiated and final equipment suppliers identified. Therefore, at this stage the exact supplier/ manufacturer has not yet been identified. However, a BESS typically includes batteries that have been assembled in containerised/modular enclosures. While each

manufacturer has slightly different individual battery container/module dimensions, they all typically fall within the following ranges:

- Length: 6m – 12m
- Width: 1.5m – 2.5m
- Height: maximum of 3m

The proposed BESS are designed to store energy that can be later used during periods of surplus demand. For example the Tesla Megapack is a large-scale lithium-ion battery storage product manufactured and can be used to store energy generated by intermittent renewable power sources, such as solar and wind. The energy stored can be used by the grid as required, for example during periods of peak electricity demand”. (Tesla, 2020)

“BESS are used to improve the reliability of intermittent renewable energy sources such as solar and wind. Large-scale battery storage solutions such as the Tesla Megapack are becoming more economically viable for utility companies to implement due to the declining price of lithium-ion battery technology. Demand for energy storage is also increasing in some jurisdictions due to transitions towards renewable energy sources.” (Stevens, 2019)

Renewable energy sources must be stored in order to improve peak-period supply in South Africa. “Lithium-ion storage batteries are a cost effective way to meet the peak demand and regional spikes in demand....South Africa has an opportunity to improve grid reliability and reduce costs (Tesla, The Value of Lithium Ion Storage - South Africa).

Battery storage is an increasingly important element of the world’s transition to sustainable energy. Each Megapack can store up to 3 megawatt-hours (MWh) of electricity. The proposed Megapack is 7.1m wide, 2.5m in height and 1.6m in diameter. (Tesla, 2020)

The following image depicts the nature of the Tesla battery storage units.



Figure 2. Example of a Photomontage of Tesla BESS in landscape



MECHANICAL AND MOUNTING

Ingress Ratings

IP66/NEMA 3R (Main enclosure)
IP20 (Thermal system)

Unit Dimensions

W: 7125 mm (23 ft 5 in)
D: 1600 mm (5 ft 3 in)
H: 2516 mm (8 ft 3 in)

Figure 3. Example of a similar proposed structure and approximate heights (Tesla, 2020)

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In order to comply with the Visual Resource Management requirements, it is necessary to evaluate the proposed amendment in terms of 'policy fit'. This requires a review of National and Regional policy and planning for the area to ensure that the scale, density and nature of activities or developments are harmonious and in keeping with the planned sense of place and character of the area. The following maps provide the spatial context to the provincial and local context:

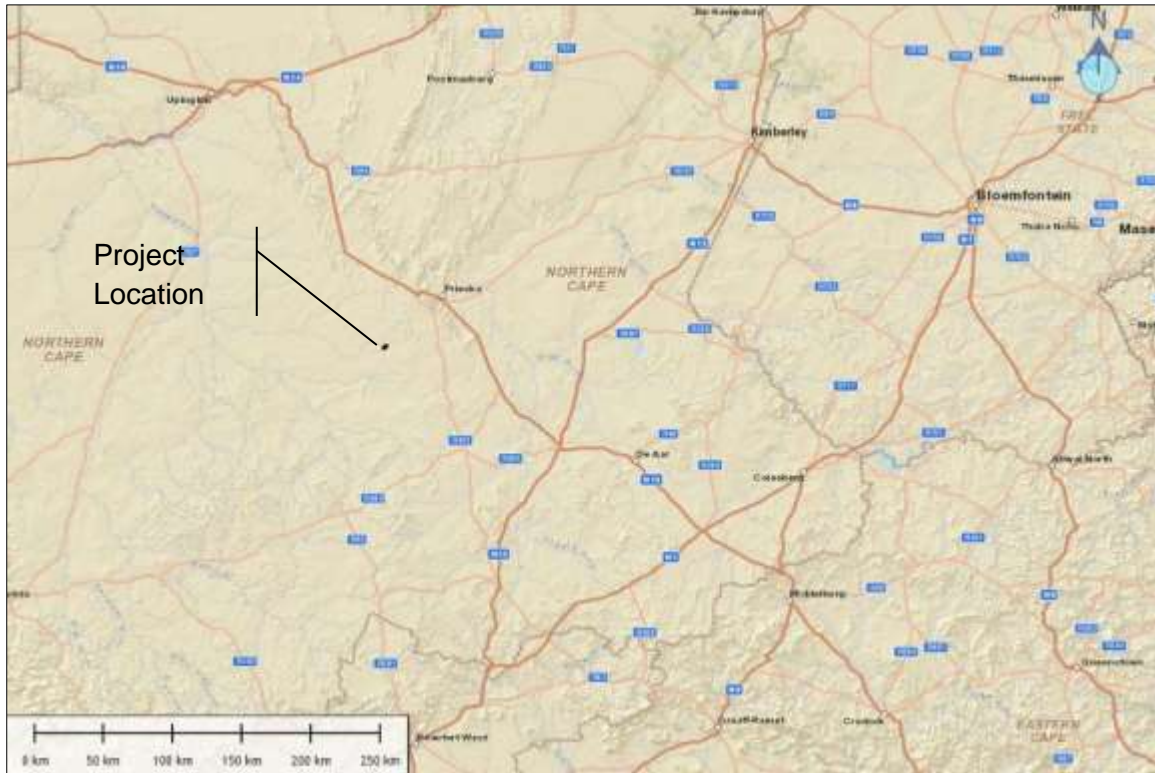


Figure 4. Project Locality Map

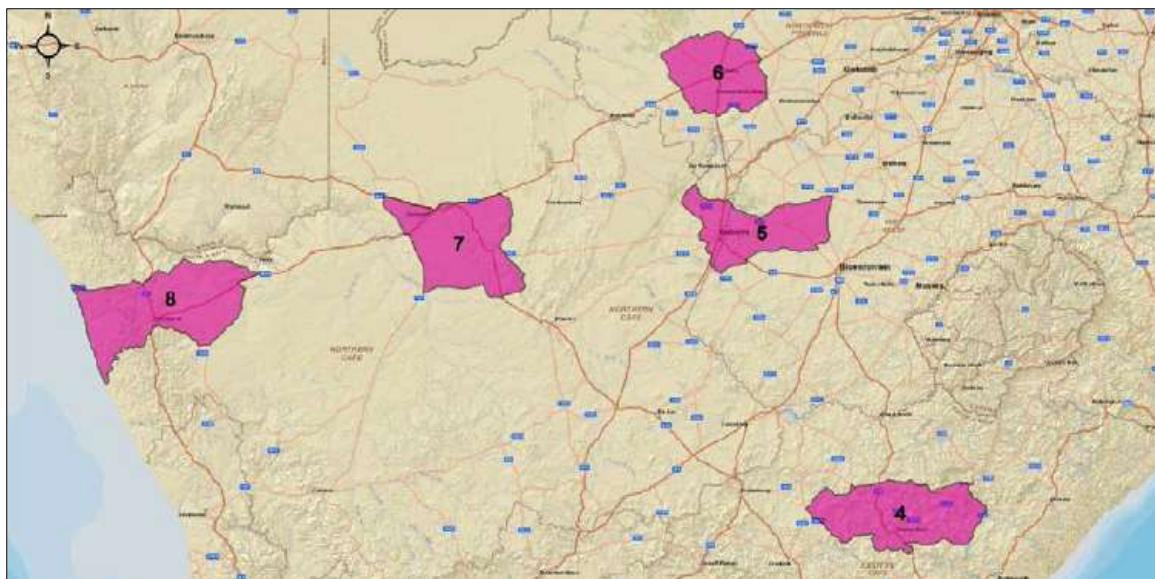


Figure 5. Renewable Energy Development Zones Map with REDZ areas shown in colour.

3.1 Local Government Legislation and Planning Policy Fit Statement

The SiyaThemba Local Municipality has declared its municipal area as a Nodal Point for growth to participate and develop in solar energy projects as one of their major economic activities (Siyathemba, 2017-2018). Although the property does not fall within a Renewable Energy Development Zones (REDZ) strategic area, many other solar renewable energy projects are located in the area. As a result of the visual massing effect of the combined solar energy facilities, it is likely that the landscape will become highly modified and a change in the current sense of place is already taking place and likely to continue. There are no significant landscape resources that could add value to the tourism based activities.

4 METHODOLOGY

The process that VRMA followed when determining landscape significance is based on the United States Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Visual Resource Management method (USDI., 2004). This mapping and GIS-based method of assessing landscape modifications allows for increased objectivity and consistency by using standard assessment criteria. The following key factors determine the suitability of landscape change:

- “Different levels of scenic values require different levels of management. For example, management of an area with high scenic value might be focused on preserving the existing character of the landscape, and management of an area with little scenic value might allow for major modifications to the landscape. Determining how an area should be managed first requires an assessment of the area’s scenic values”.
- “Assessing scenic values and determining visual impacts can be a subjective process. Objectivity and consistency can be greatly increased by using the basic design elements of form, line, colour, and texture, which have often been used to describe and evaluate landscapes, to also describe proposed projects. Projects that repeat these design elements are usually in harmony with their surroundings; those that don’t create contrast. By adjusting project designs so the elements are repeated, visual impacts can be minimized” (USDI., 2004).

As a baseline assessment to define the landscape significance of the greater area has already been undertaken, the visual statement will not review the baseline, but rather focus on the review of the BESS zone of visual influence, and a review of the impacts and mitigations.

The following Visual impact significance criteria were used in the previous PV VIA, and the statement will make reference to these criteria used of the DEA&DP Guideline for involving Visual and Aesthetic Specialists in EIA processes (Oberholzer, 2005).

Table 2: Visual Impact Criteria Table

Extent	Geographical area of influence. Site Related (S): extending only as far as the activity Local (L): limited to <i>immediate surroundings</i> . Regional (R): affecting a larger metropolitan or regional area National (N): affecting large parts of the country International (I): affecting areas across international boundaries
Duration	Predicted lifespan Short term (S): duration of the construction phase. Medium term (M): duration for screening vegetation to mature. Long term (L): lifespan of the project. Permanent (P): where time will not mitigate the visual impact.
Magnitude	Magnitude of impact on views, scenic or cultural resources Low (L): where visual and scenic resources are not affected. Moderate (M): where visual and scenic resources are affected High (H): where scenic and cultural resources are significantly affected.
Probability	Degree of possible visual impact: Improbable (I): possibility of the impact occurring is very low. Probable (P): distinct possibility that the impact will occur. Highly probable (HP): most likely that the impact will occur. Definite (D): impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.
Significance	A synthesis of nature, duration, intensity, extent and probability Low (L): will not have an influence on the decision. Moderate (M): should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated. High (H): would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.
Confidence	Key uncertainties and risks in the VIA process, which may influence the accuracy of, and confidence in, the VIA process.

5 BASELINE FINDING SUMMARY

Landscape character is defined by the U.K. Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) as the ‘distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular type of landscape, and how this is perceived by people. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement’. It creates the specific sense of place or essential character and ‘spirit of the place’ (IEMA, 2002). This section of the VIA identified the main landscape features that define the landscape character, as well as the key receptors that make use of the visual resources created by the landscape.

5.1 Landscape Investigation

A field survey was not undertaken for the BESS, but a full site survey was undertaken for the PV visual assessment. The photographs of the surrounding landscape are shown in the original Environmental Impact Report that was compiled for this project.

5.2 Landscape Context

The following key landmarks, falling within the proposed project viewshed, were identified during the desktop assessment:

- Copperton mine and tailing storage facility
- Eskom substation and powerlines

- Solar energy context
- R357 road
- Old railway line
- Isolated farmsteads

A factor that is increasingly influencing the regional landscape character is the recognition of the area around Copperton as an important solar renewable energy location. The nearest settlement to the site is Copperton, at a distance of 14.4 km, which was originally established for the workers of Copperton Mine. A key feature in the landscape is the Copperton Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) that is located to the west of the proposed site. The steep sided walls and light colour of the oxidised sands increase visual contrast, resulting in the TSF dominating the views of any casual observers. As a result of the visual massing effect of the combined solar energy facilities, it is likely that the landscape will become highly modified and a change in the current sense of place is likely.



Figure 6. Renewable Energy Cumulative Projects map with the Humansrus Solar 3 BESS location indicated as a red node

5.2.1 Protected Areas

No protected areas are located within the Foreground / Mid-ground areas which is the expected Zone of Visual Influence of the project. The nearest protected area being Mokala National Park located approximately 200 km to the north east of the property.

5.2.2 Regional Topography

The regional terrain is predominantly flat plains around the site, but with a few ridges sporadically seen within the landscape which do add value to the local landscape. No significant landscape features are located within direct influence of the BESS ZVI.

5.3 Project Zone of Visual Influence

The visible extent, or viewshed, is “the outer boundary defining a view catchment area, usually along crests and ridgelines” (Oberholzer, 2005). The viewshed analysis is undertaken to determine the extent to which the proposed landscape change would be visible to the surrounding areas. This mapping exercise is used to determine the human receptors located within the project zone of visual influence, as well as to define the significant visual resources that could be influenced by the proposed landscape modification.

A viewshed analysis was undertaken from the proposed site at a specified height above ground level to define the extent of the possible visual influence of the proposed landscape modification (refer to the Table below). The Google Earth viewshed function was used to generate the expected visual incidence. The maps are informative only as visibility tends to diminish exponentially with distance, which is well recognised in visual analysis literature (Hull & Bishop, 1988).

Table 3: Proposed Project Heights Table

Proposed Activity	Approx. Maximum Height above ground level (m)	Viewshed Extent (km)
BESS Structures	3 m	10 km

It is important to note that the terrain model **excludes vegetation and structural screening** which could influence the extent of the visibility. The approximate viewshed is depicted in the following map.

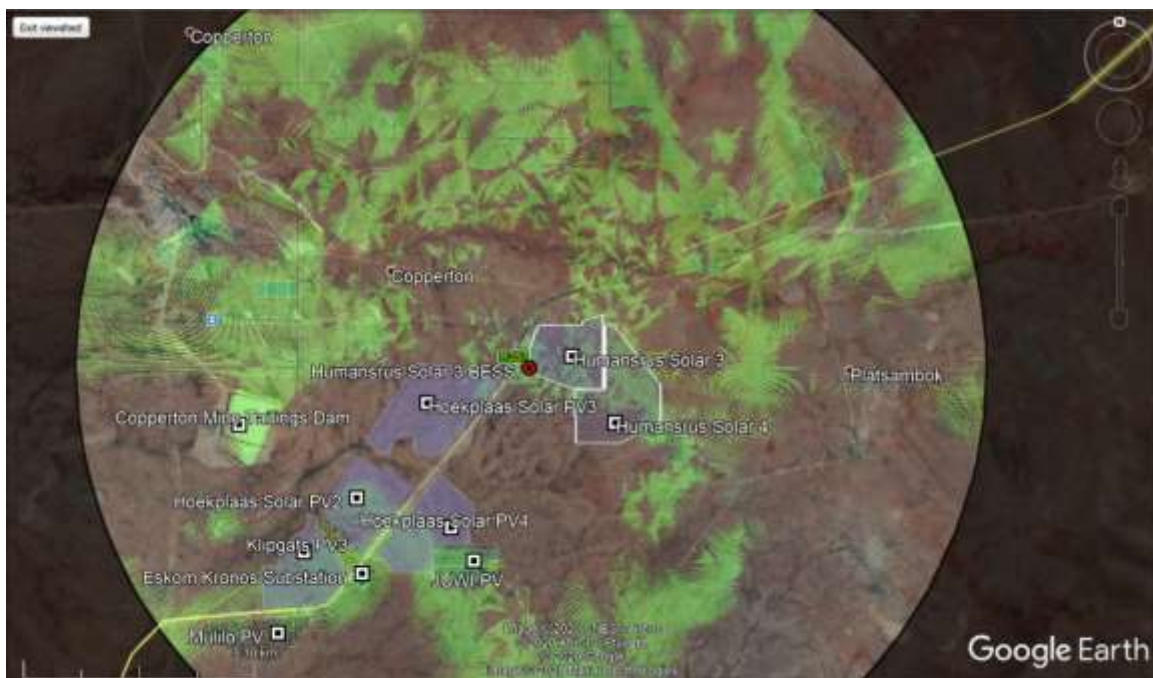


Figure 7. Google Earth Humansrus Solar 3 BESS Viewshed Map (Green area depicting visual incidence)

As can be seen from the viewshed, the outer extent where the project is likely to be visible is 10km, but with only higher vantage points within this localised ZVI having visibility of the

BESS. These areas are mainly located to the north within the foreground distance zone, extending out to the north and south in the background distance zone. Due to the close proximity to the R357, clear visibility is unlikely to take place for receptors using the road. There are no residential receptors living in any of the high visual exposure areas to the proposed project. The location of the Humansrus Solar 3 PV in close proximity to the BESS site will further visually obscure the BESS structures once the up to 3.5m high PV panels are constructed.

5.4 Receptors and Key Observation Points

As defined in the methodology, KOPs are defined by the Bureau of Land Management as the people (receptors) located in strategic locations surrounding the property that make consistent use of the views associated with the site where the landscape modifications are proposed.

As identified in the viewshed mapping exercise, the proposed development zones of visual influence does not include sensitive receptors. This is due to the remoteness of the site, as well as the slight undulation of the terrain that topographically screens the 3m high BESS structures.

6 VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

In terms of the VRM methodology, landscape character is derived from a combination of scenic quality, receptor sensitivity to landscape change, and distance of the proposed landscape modification from key receptor points. Making use of the key landscape elements defined in the landscape contextualisation sections above, landscape units are defined which are then rated to derive their intrinsic scenic value, as well as how sensitive people living in the area would be to changes taking place in these landscapes.

6.1 Physiographic Rating Units

The Physiographic Rating Units are the areas within the project development area that reflect specific physical and graphic elements that define a particular landscape character. These unique landscapes within the project development areas are rated to assess the scenic quality and receptor sensitivity to landscape change, which is then used to define a Visual Resource Management Class for each of the site's unique landscape/s. The exception are Class I areas, where the rating is determined based on national and international policy / best practice and landscape significance and as such are not rated for scenic quality and receptor sensitivity to landscape change.

The site falls within the Nama Karoo Biome which covers a large part of the Northern Cape Province. According to the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) website, the vegetation found at the study site is mainly Bushmanland Arid Grassland (Mucina & Rutherford, 2018). The figure below depicts the footprint overlaid onto Google Earth satellite imagery. As can be seen, the majority of the proposed development site is flat and covered with low scrub and grassland vegetation with no defined drainage lines within the footprint area.



Figure 8. Proposed BESS footprint map

6.2 Visual Resources Management Classes

The BLM methodology defines four Classes that represent the relative value of the visual resources of an area and are defined making use of the VRM Matrix:

- **Classes I and II** are the most valued
- **Class III** represent a moderate value
- **Class IV** is of least value

The Classes are not prescriptive and are utilised as a guideline to determine the carrying capacity of a visually preferred landscape that is utilised to assess the suitability of the landscape change associated with the proposed project.

Due to the seldom seen nature of the proposed development site, with limited scenic resources, the Copperton Mine in the background and a strong precedent for renewable energy projects, a Class IV visual objective was assigned to the grassland portions of the proposed PV development area. The Class IV objective is to provide for management activities that require major modifications of the existing character of the landscape but working within international best practice for landscape modification management and restoration.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT REVIEW

As indicated in the methodology, the contrast rating is undertaken to determine if the VRM Class Objectives are met. This informs the impact ratings for Visual Impacts. The suitability of landscape modification is assessed by comparing and contrasting existing receiving landscape to the expected contrast that the proposed landscape change will generate. This is done by evaluating the level of change to the existing landscape by assessing the line, colour, texture and form, in relation to the visual objectives defined for

the area. Due to the remoteness of the locality, no significant receptors were identified within the project Zone of Visual Influence. As such, a contrast rating exercise was not undertaken, and **only Landscape impacts will be assessed.**

7.1 BESS Landscape and Visual Impacts

The following impacts were identified as having a likelihood of occurring during the construction and operation of the proposed BESS. These have the potential to change the local landscape character and will be collectively assessed in Table 4.

- Construction Phase
 - Loss of site landscape character from the removal of vegetation and the construction of the BESS structures and associated infrastructure;
 - Windblown litter from the laydown and construction sites.
- Operation Phase
 - Light spillage making a glow effect that would be clearly noticeable to the surrounding dark sky night landscapes to the north of the proposed site;
- Decommissioning Phase
 - Movement of vehicles and associated dust;
 - Windblown dust from the disturbance of cover vegetation / gravel.
- Cumulative Impacts
 - A long-term change in land use setting a precedent for other similar types of solar and wind energy projects.

The visual impact of the construction and operation of the proposed 3m high structures was reviewed in the Table below.

Table 4: BESS Impacts Ratings Review Table.

Nature: Change of local and surrounds visual resources due to the construction and operation of the proposed (3m high) structures, and buildings.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local	Local
Duration	Long-term	Long-term
Magnitude	Medium	Low
Probability	Probable	Probable
Significance	Medium to Low	Low
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Possible	Possible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	Yes
Impact Motivation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed BESS development footprint area does not contain any significant visual resources or topographic prominence. • The area is remote with limited receptors and is located adjacent to the already authorized PV projects that clearly define the area as a renewable energy 		

zone.
<p>Mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce colour contrast, if permitted by the Original Equipment Manufacturer, the container structure should preferably be painted a grey-brown colour so as to blend with the surrounding arid region landscapes. Light spillage reduction management should be implemented (refer to Annexure E).
<p>Cumulative impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive lights at night could reduce the current dark sky sense of place that could detract from tourism opportunities in the area. From a cumulative perspective, the area is already well established as a renewable energy zone. Therefore, it is unlikely that the addition of the BESS will degrade the regional landscape character.
<p>Residual Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual risks post mitigation are rated Low. On decommissioning, the limited earthworks required for the construction of the BESS plant would allow for effective rehabilitation of the impacted area back to the current agricultural land use and associated rural sense of place.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

The original environmental mitigations submitted for the initial PV EIA need to be adhered to. The only addendum regarding the BESS mitigation is:

- To reduce colour contrast, if permitted by the Original Equipment Manufacturer, the container structure should preferably be painted a grey-brown colour so as to blend with the surrounding arid region landscapes.

9 CONCLUSION

Due to the relative remoteness of the locality and some topographic screening, no sensitive receptors were identified for the site. As such, the Visual Exposure and Sensitivity of the landscape to the proposed BESS is defined as **Low**. Based on the VRM methodology, the Scenic Quality of the area is defined as **Low**.

There is a good policy fit for Humansrus Solar 3 and the region already reflects a number of large-scaled renewable energy projects that define the sense of place. Thus, the findings of this visual statement are that ***the BESS development is unlikely to result in the loss of significant visual and scenic resources, and as such should be allowed to proceed***. The landscape context is already strongly defined as a renewable energy node. Therefore, the inclusion of the BESS structures into the landscape would be incorporated into the existing visual absorption capacity created by the receiving landscape.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (IFC), I. F. (2012). *Performance Standard 6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living.*
- CapeEAPrac. (n.d.). *Cape EAPrac Environmental Consultants.* Retrieved from Cape EAPrac Environmental Consultants: <https://www.cape-eaprac.co.za/>
- Department of Environment Affairs. (2013). *DEA National Wind and Solar PV Strategic Environmental Assessment.*
- Google Earth. (2020). *Profile Map.* earth.google.com/web/.
- Hull, R. B., & Bishop, I. E. (1988). *Scenic Impacts of Electricity Power Mine: The Influence of Landscape Type and Observer Distance.* *Journal of Environmental Management.*(27) Pg 99-108.
- IEMA. (2002). *U.K Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Second Edition, Spon Press. Pg 44.*
- IFC. (2012). *International Finance Corporation (IFC) prescribes eight performance standards (PS) on environmental and social sustainability. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005.*
- Mucina, L. R. (2018). *South African National Biodiversity Institute (2006-2018). The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.* Retrieved from <http://bgis.sanbi.org/Projects/Detail/186>
- NASA, A. G. (2009). *Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) Global Digital Elevation Model Version 2 (GDEM V2 2011).* Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) of Japan and United States National Aeronauti.
- NELPAG. (n.d.). *New England Light Pollution Advisory Group (NELPAG) <http://cfa/www.harvard.edu/cfa/ps/nelpag.html>) and Sky & Telescope <http://SkyandTelescope.com/>). NELPAG and Sky & Telescope support the International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) (<http://www.darksky.o>).*
- Northern Cape, P. (2012). *Northern Cape Province (NCP) Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2004-2014).*
- Northern Cape, P. (2012). *Northern Cape Province SDF.*
- Oberholzer, B. (2005). *Guideline for involving visual and aesthetic specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1.* CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005 053 F. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs and Deve.
- SANBI. (2014). *SANBI tools for Georeferencing, Species distributions and extensions for ArcView 3.x. v. 25. Unpublished guide.* South African National Biodiversity Institute, Cape Town.
- Sheppard, D. S. (2000). *Guidance for crystal ball gazers: Developing a code of ethics for landscape visualization.* Department of Forest Resources Management and Landscape Architecture Program, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada .
- Stevens, P. (2019). *The Battery Decade: How Energy Storage could Revolutionize Industries in the next 10 years.* CNBC.
- Tesla, E. (2020). *Datasheet Megapack.*
- Tesla, E. (n.d.). *The Value of Lithium Ion Storage - South Africa.* www.tesla.com.

- The Landscape Institute. (2003). *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Second ed.). Spon Press.
- U.K Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). (2002). *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (Second Edition ed.). Spon Press.
- USDI., B. (2004). *Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Interior. 2004. Visual Resource Management Manual 8400.*
- Western Cape Government. (2002). *Guideline for the Management of Development on Mountains, Hills and Ridges in the Western Cape.* Environmental Affairs & Development Planning.
- World Heritage Convention. (2008). *Operation Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Convention.* UNESCO.

11 ANNEXURE A: SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Curriculum Vitae (CV)

- Position: Owner / Director

- Name of Firm: Visual Resource Management Africa cc (www.vrma.co.za)

- Name of Staff: Stephen Stead

- Date of Birth: 9 June 1967

- Nationality: South African

- Contact Details: Tel: +27 (0) 44 876 0020
Cell: +27 (0) 83 560 9911
Email: steve@vrma.co.za

- Educational qualifications:
 - University of Natal (Pietermaritzburg):
 - Bachelor of Arts: Psychology and Geography
 - Bachelor of Arts (Hons): Human Geography and Geographic Information Management Systems

- Professional Accreditation
 - Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP) Western Cape
 - Accredited VIA practitioner member of the Association (2011)

- Association involvement:
 - International Association of Impact Assessment (IAIA) South African Affiliate
 - Past President (2012 - 2013)
 - President (2012)
 - President-Elect (2011)
 - Conference Co-ordinator (2010)
 - National Executive Committee member (2009)
 - Southern Cape Chairperson (2008)

- Conferences Attended:
 - i. IAIA 2012
 - ii. IAIA 2011
 - iii. IAIA International 2011 (Mexico)

- iv. IAIAAsa 2010
- v. IAIAAsa 2009
- vi. IAIAAsa 2007

- Continued Professional Development:
 - Integrating Sustainability with Environment Assessment in South Africa (IAIAAsa Conference, 1 day)
 - Achieving the full potential of SIA (Mexico, IAIA Conference, 2 days 2011)
 - Researching and Assessing Heritage Resources Course (University of Cape Town, 5 days, 2009)

- Countries of Work Experience:
 - South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Lesotho, Kenya and Namibia

- Relevant Experience:

Stephen gained six years of experience in the field of Geographic Information Systems mapping and spatial analysis working as a consultant for the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health and then with an Environmental Impact Assessment company based in the Western Cape. In 2004 he set up the company Visual Resource Management Africa that specializes in visual resource management and visual impact assessments in Africa. The company makes use of the well-documented Visual Resource Management methodology developed by the Bureau of Land Management (USA) for assessing the suitability of landscape modifications. Stephen has assessed over 150 major landscape modifications throughout southern and eastern Africa. The business has been operating for eight years and has successfully established and retained a large client base throughout Southern Africa which include amongst other, Rio Tinto (Pty) Ltd, Bannerman (Pty) Ltd, Anglo Coal (Pty) Ltd, Eskom (Pty) Ltd, NamPower and Vale (Pty) Ltd, Ariva (Pty) Ltd, Harmony Gold (Pty) Ltd, Millennium Challenge Account (USA), Pretoria Portland Cement (Pty) Ltd.

- Languages:
 - English – First Language
 - Afrikaans – fair in speaking, reading and writing

- Projects:

A list of **some** of the large scale projects that VRMA has assessed has been attached below with the client list indicated per project (Refer to www.vrma.co.za for a full list of projects undertaken).

Table 5: VRM Africa Projects Assessments Table

YEAR	NAME	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION
2018	Mogara PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2018	Gaetsewe PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2017	Kalungwishi Hydroelectric (2) and power line	Hydroelectric	Zambia
2017	Mossel Bay UISP (Kwanoqaba)	Settlement	Western Cape (SA)
2017	Pavua Dam and HEP	Hydroelectric	Mozambique (SA)
2017	Penhill UISP Settlement (Cape Town)	Settlement	Western Cape (SA)
2016	Kokerboom WEF * 3	Renewable Wind Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2016	Hotazel PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2016	Eskom Sekgame Bulkop Power Line	Infrastructure	Northern Cape (SA)
2016	Ngonye Hydroelectric	Hydroelectric	Zambia
2016	Levensdal Infill	Settlement	Western Cape (SA)
2016	Arandis CSP	Solar Energy	Namibia
2016	Bonnievale PV	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2015	Noblesfontein 2 & 3 WEF (Scoping)	Renewable Wind Energy	Eastern Cape (SA)
2015	Ephraim Sun SEF	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Dyasonsklip and Sirius Grid TX	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Dyasonsklip PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Zeerust PV and transmission line	Solar Energy	North West (SA)
2015	Bloemsmond SEF	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Juwi Copperton PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Humansrus Capital 14 PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Humansrus Capital 13 PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2015	Spitzkop East WEF (Scoping)	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2015	Lofdal Rare Earth Mine and Infrastructure	Mining	Namibia
2015	AEP Kathu PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	AEP Mogobe SEF	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	Bonnievale SEF	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2014	AEP Legoko SEF	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	Postmasburg PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	Joram Solar	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	RERE PV Postmasberg	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	RERE CPV Upington	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	Rio Tinto RUL Desalination Plant	Industrial	Namibia
2014	NamPower PV * 3	Solar Energy	Namibia
2014	Pemba Oil and Gas Port Expansion	Industrial	Mozambique
2014	Brightsource CSP Upington	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2014	Witsand WEF (Scoping)	Renewable Wind Energy	Western Cape (SA)

2014	Kangnas WEF	Renewable Wind Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2013	Cape Winelands DM Regional Landfill	Industrial	Western Cape (SA)
2013	Drennan PV Solar Park	Solar Energy	Eastern Cape (SA)
2013	Eastern Cape Mari-culture	Mari-culture	Eastern Cape (SA)
2013	Eskom Pantom Pass Substation	Substation /Tx lines	Western Cape (SA)
2013	Frankfort Paper Mill	Plant	Free State (SA)
2013	Gibson Bay Farm Transmission lines	Transmission lines	Eastern Cape (SA)
2013	Houhoek Eskom Substation	Substation /Tx lines	Western Cape (SA)
2013	Mulilo PV Solar Energy Sites (x4)	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2013	Namies Wind Energy Facility	Renewable Wind Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2013	Rossing Z20 Pit and WRD	Mining	Namibia
2013	SAPPI Boiler Upgrade	Plant	Mpumalanga (SA)
2013	Tumela WRD	Mine	North West (SA)
2013	Weskusfleur Substation (Koeburg)	Substation /Tx lines	Western Cape (SA)
2013	Yzermyn coal mine	Mining	Mpumalanga (SA)
2012	Afrisam	Mining	Western Cape (SA)
2012	Bitterfontein	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2012	Kangnas PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2012	Kangnas Wind Farm	Renewable Wind Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2012	Kathu CSP Tower	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2012	Kobong Hydro	Hydro & Powerline	Lesotho
2012	Letseng Diamond Mine Upgrade	Mining	Lesotho
2012	Lunsklip Wind Farm	Renewable Wind Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2012	Mozambique Gas Engine Power Plant	Plant	Mozambique
2012	Ncondezi Thermal Power Station	Substation /Tx lines	Mozambique
2012	Sasol CSP Tower	Solar Power	Free State (SA)
2012	Sasol Upington CSP Tower	Solar Power	Northern Cape (SA)
2011	Beaufort West PV Solar Power Station	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2011	Beaufort West Wind Farm	Renewable Wind Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2011	De Bakke Cell Phone Mast	Structure	Western Cape (SA)
2011	ERF 7288 PV	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2011	Gecko Industrial park	Industrial	Namibia
2011	Green View Estates	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2011	Hoodia Solar	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2011	Kalahari Solar Power Project	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2011	Khanyisa Power Station	Power Station	Western Cape (SA)

2011	Olvyn Kolk PV	Solar Energy	Northern Cape (SA)
2011	Otjikoto Gold Mine	Mining	Namibia
2011	PPC Rheebeek West Upgrade	Industrial	Western Cape (SA)
2011	George Southern Arterial	Road	Western Cape (SA)
2010	Bannerman Etango Uranium Mine	Mining	Namibia
2010	Bantamsklip Transmission	Transmission	Eastern Cape (SA)
2010	Beaufort West Urban Edge	Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2010	Bon Accord Nickel Mine	Mining	Mpumalanga (SA)
2010	Etosha National Park Infrastructure	Housing	Namibia
2010	Herolds Bay N2 Development Baseline	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2010	MET Housing Etosha	Residential	Namibia
2010	MET Housing Etosha Amended MCDM	Residential	Namibia
2010	MTN Lattice Hub Tower	Structure	Western Cape (SA)
2010	N2 Herolds Bay Residential	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2010	Onifin(Pty) Ltd Hartenbos Quarry Extension	Mining	Western Cape (SA)
2010	Still Bay East	GIS Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2010	Vale Moatize Coal Mine and Railway	Mining / Rail	Mozambique
2010	Vodacom Mast	Structure	Western Cape (SA)
2010	Wadrif Dam	Dam	Western Cape (SA)
2009	Asazani Zinyoka UISP Housing	Residential Infill	Western Cape (SA)
2009	Eden Telecommunication Tower	Structure	Western Cape (SA)
2009	George SDF Landscape Characterisation	GIS Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2009	George SDF Visual Resource Management	GIS Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2009	George Western Bypass	Road	Western Cape (SA)
2009	Knysna Affordable Housing Heidevallei	Residential Infill	Western Cape (SA)
2009	Knysna Affordable Housing Hornlee Project	Residential Infill	Western Cape (SA)
2009	Rossing Uranium Mine Phase 2	Mining	Namibia
2009	Sun Ray Renewable Energy Farm	Solar Energy	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Bantamsklip Transmission Lines Scoping	Transmission	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Erf 251 Damage Assessment	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Erongo Uranium Rush SEA	GIS Mapping	Namibia
2008	Evander South Gold Mine Preliminary VIA	Mining	Mpumalanga (SA)
2008	George SDF Open Spaces System	GIS Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Hartenbos River Park	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Kaaimans Project	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Lagoon Garden Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)

2008	Moquini Beach Hotel	Resort	Western Cape (SA)
2008	NamPower Coal fired Power Station	Power Station	Namibia
2008	Oasis Development	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2008	RUL Sulphur Handling Facility Walvis Bay	Mining	Namibia
2008	Stonehouse Development	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2008	Walvis Bay Power Station	Structure	Namibia
2007	Calitzdorp Retirement Village	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Calitzdorp Visualisation	Visualisation	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Camdeboo Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Destiny Africa	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Droogfontein Farm 245	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Floating Liquefied Natural Gas Facility	Structure tanker	Western Cape (SA)
2007	George SDF Municipality Densification	GIS Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Kloofsig Development	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	OCGT Power Plant Extension	Structure Power Plant	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Oudtshoorn Municipality SDF	GIS Mapping	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Oudtshoorn Shopping Complex	Structure	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Pezula Infill (Noetzie)	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Pierpoint Nature Reserve	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Pinnacle Point Golf Estate	Golf/Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Rheebok Development Erf 252 Apeal	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Rossing Uranium Mine Phase 1	Mining	Namibia
2007	Ryst Kuil/Riet Kuil Uranium Mine	Mining	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Sedgefield Water Works	Structure	Western Cape (SA)
2007	Sulphur Handling Station Walvis Bay Port	Industrial	Namibia
2007	Trekkopje Uranium Mine	Mining	Namibia
2007	Weldon Kaya	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Farm Dwarsweg 260	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Fynboskruin Extention	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Hanglip Golf and Residential Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Hansmoeskraal	Slopes Analysis	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Hartenbos Landgoed Phase 2	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Hersham Security Village	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Ladywood Farm 437	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Le Grand Golf and Residential Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Paradise Coast	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Paradyskloof Residential Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)

2006	Riverhill Residential Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2006	Wolwe Eiland Access Route	Road	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Harmony Gold Mine	Mining	Mpumalanga (SA)
2005	Knysna River Reserve	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Lagoon Bay Lifestyle Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Outeniquabosch Safari Park	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Proposed Hotel Farm Gansevallei	Resort	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Uitzicht Development	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	West Dunes	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Wilderness Erf 2278	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Wolwe Eiland Eco & Nature Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2005	Zebra Clay Mine	Mining	Western Cape (SA)
2004	Gansevallei Hotel	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2004	Lakes Eco and Golf Estate	Residential	Western Cape (SA)
2004	Trekkopje Desalination Plant	Structure Plant	Namibia (SA)
1995	Greater Durban Informal Housing Analysis	Photogrametry	KwaZulu-Natal (SA)

12 ANNEXURE B: GENERAL LIGHTS AT NIGHT MITIGATIONS

Mitigation:

- Effective light management needs to be incorporated into the design of the lighting to ensure that the visual influence is limited to the mine, without jeopardising mine operational safety and security (See lighting mitigations by The New England Light Pollution Advisory Group (NELPAG) and Sky Publishing Corp in 14.2).
- Utilisation of specific frequency LED lighting with a green hue on perimeter security fencing.
- Directional lighting on the more exposed areas of operation, where point light source is an issue.
- No use of overhead lighting and, if possible, locate the light source closer to the operation.
- If possible, the existing overhead lighting method utilised at the mine should be phased out and replaced with an alternative lighting using closer to source, directed LED technology.

Mesopic Lighting

Mesopic vision is a combination of photopic vision and scotopic vision in low, but not quite dark, lighting situations. The traditional method of measuring light assumes photopic vision and is often a poor predictor of how a person sees at night. The light spectrum optimized for mesopic vision contains a relatively high amount of bluish light and is therefore effective for peripheral visual tasks at mesopic light levels. (CIE, 2012)

The Mesopic Street Lighting Demonstration and Evaluation Report by the Lighting Research Centre (LRC) in New York found that the ‘replacement of white light sources (induction and ceramic metal halide) were tuned to optimize human vision under low light levels while remaining in the white light spectrum. Therefore, outdoor electric light sources that are tuned to how humans see under mesopic lighting conditions can be used to reduce the luminance of the road surface while providing the same, or better, visibility. Light sources with shorter wavelengths, which produce a “cooler” (more blue and green) light, are needed to produce better mesopic vision. Based on this understanding, the LRC developed a means of predicting visual performance under low light conditions. This system is called the unified photometry system. Responses to surveys conducted on new installations revealed that area residents perceived higher levels of visibility, safety, security, brightness, and colour rendering with the new lighting systems than with the standard *High-Purity Standards* (HPS) systems. The new lighting systems used 30% to 50% less energy than the HPS systems. These positive results were achieved through tuning the light source to optimize mesopic vision. Using less wattage and photopic luminance also reduces the reflectance of the light off the road surface. Light reflectance is a major contributor to light pollution (sky glow).’ (Lighting Research Center. New York. 2008)

'Good Neighbour – Outdoor Lighting'

Presented by the New England Light Pollution Advisory Group (NELPAG) (<http://cfa.harvard.edu/cfa/ps/nelpag.html>) and Sky & Telescope (<http://SkyandTelescope.com/>). NELPAG and Sky & Telescope support the International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) (<http://www.darksky.org/>). (NELPAG)

What is good lighting? Good outdoor lights improve visibility, safety, and a sense of security, while minimizing energy use, operating costs, and ugly, dazzling glare.

Why should we be concerned? Many outdoor lights are poorly designed or improperly aimed. Such lights are costly, wasteful, and distractingly glary. They harm the night-time environment and neighbours' property values. Light directed uselessly above the horizon creates murky skyglow — the "light pollution" that washes out our view of the stars.

Glare Here's the basic rule of thumb: If you can see the bright bulb from a distance, it's a bad light. With a good light, you see lit ground instead of the dazzling bulb. "Glare" is light that beams directly from a bulb into your eye. It hampers the vision of pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers.

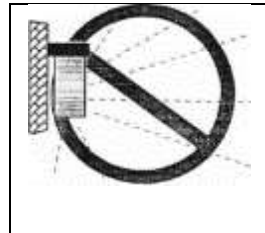
Light Trespass Poor outdoor lighting shines onto neighbours' properties and into bedroom windows, reducing privacy, hindering sleep, and giving the area an unattractive, trashy look.

Energy Waste Many outdoor lights waste energy by spilling much of their light where it is not needed, such as up into the sky. This waste results in high operating costs. Each year we waste more than a billion dollars in the United States needlessly lighting the night sky.

Excess Lighting Some homes and businesses are flooded with much stronger light than is necessary for safety or security.

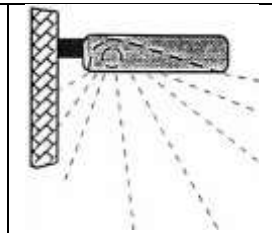
Good and Bad Light Fixtures

Typical "Wall Pack"



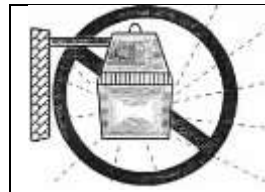
BAD
Waste light goes up and sideways

Typical "Shoe Box" (forward throw)



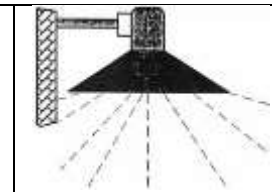
GOOD
Directs all light down

Typical "Yard Light"



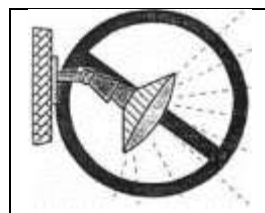
BAD
Waste light goes up and sideways

Opaque Reflector (lamp inside)



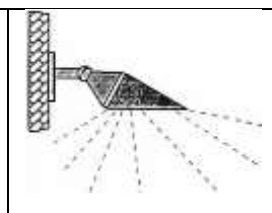
GOOD
Directs all light down

Area Flood Light



BAD
Waste light goes up and sideways

Area Flood Light with Hood



GOOD
Directs all light down

How do I switch to good lighting?

Provide only enough light for the task at hand; don't over-light, and don't spill light off your property. Specifying enough light for a job is sometimes hard to do on paper. Remember that a full Moon can make an area quite bright. Some lighting systems illuminate areas 100 times more brightly than the full Moon! More importantly, by choosing properly shielded lights, you can meet your needs without bothering neighbours or polluting the sky.

- Aim lights down. Choose "full-cutoff shielded" fixtures that keep light from going uselessly up or sideways. Full-cutoff fixtures produce minimum glare. They create a pleasant-looking environment. They increase safety because you see illuminated people, cars, and terrain, not dazzling bulbs.

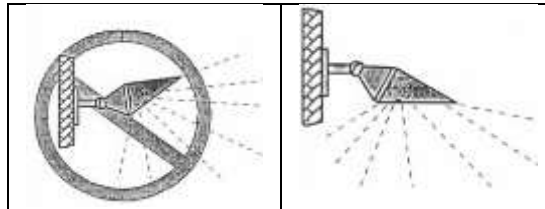
- Install fixtures carefully to maximize their effectiveness on the targeted area and minimize their impact elsewhere. Proper aiming of fixtures is crucial. Most are aimed too high. Try to install them at night, when you can see where all the rays actually go. Properly aimed and shielded lights may cost more initially, but they save you far more in the long run. They can illuminate your target with a low-wattage bulb just as well as a wasteful light does with a high-wattage bulb.

- If colour discrimination is not important, choose energy-efficient fixtures utilising yellowish high-pressure sodium (HPS) bulbs. If "white" light is needed, fixtures using compact fluorescent or metal-halide (MH) bulbs are more energy-efficient than those using incandescent, halogen, or mercury-vapour bulbs.

- Where feasible, put lights on timers to turn them off each night after they are no longer needed. Put home security lights on a motion-detector switch, which turns them on only when someone enters the area; this provides a great deterrent effect!

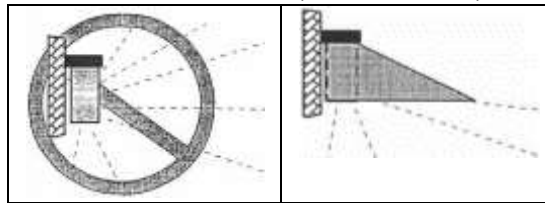
What You Can Do To Modify Existing Fixtures

Change this . . . to this (aim downward)



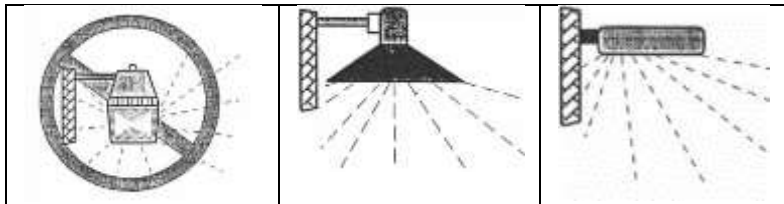
Floodlight:

Change this . . . to this (aim downward)



Wall Pack

Change this . . . to this or this



Yard Light

Opaque Reflector

Show Box

Replace bad lights with good lights.

You'll save energy and money. You'll be a good neighbour. And you'll help preserve our view of the stars.