APPENDIX C SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Visual Contextualisation - Stead, 2019

The following photographs were taken during the field survey. The text below the photograph describes the landscape and visual issues of the locality, if applicable. The photograph points are mapped in the Survey Point Locality Map in Annexure B.



Survey Point 1 photograph taken towards the northwest of the preferred access off the N14 National Road.



Survey Point 2 photograph taken towards the northwest of the alternative access point off the N14 National Road.

Cultivated lands are visible to the left, with the viticulture practice creating a unique landscape element and contributing to the cultural landscape that defines the areas on either

side of the Orange River. The existing Eskom power line is visible in the background, which, with the built structures of the agriculture of the area increases the visual carrying capacity of the N14 National Road.



Survey Point 3 photograph taken towards the southwest of the vineyards that are located on the southern portions of the property.

As indicated earlier, the viticulture practice is an important component of the Orange River cultural landscape. The proposed access road would be routed adjacent to the cultivated lands and would need to be tarred to protect crops.



Survey Point 4 photograph taken towards the southeast from a slightly prominent locality on the property, of the Orange River valley with the agriculturally related structures and vineyards.

Given the 3.5km distance and the built environment of Bloemsmond settlement, this area is unlikely to be influenced by the change to the landscape character. This portion of the

property falls within the area authorised for the development of the Bloemsmond 1 & 2 Solar PV plant. No construction has yet taken place.



Survey Point 5 photograph taken towards the south of the typical arid vegetation of the Nama-karoo landscapes of this portion of the property.



Survey Point 6 photograph taken to the northeast of the arid vegetation of this portion of the property, with the Kai Solar One CSP structure in the mid-ground.

This portion of the property is authorised for the construction of Bloemsmond Solar PV 1 and 2. The terrain is flat and without any significant visual resources that would be degraded.



Survey Point 7 photograph taken towards the southeast of the rocky outcrop of this portion of the property.

This area was excluded from the initial Bloemsmond PV authorisation due to ecological sensitivity. The preferred access road is routed through this area, which could result in ecological impacts (subject to ecological specialists findings). This area is also prominent with clear views to the west of the property, and includes visual resources associated with rocky outcrops, and a long red dune feature.



Survey Point 8 photograph taken towards the north of the small rocky outcrop located to the north west of the proposed PV area.



Survey Point 9 photograph taken towards the east of the Khi Solar One CSP Tower as seen from the proposed development footprint.

This portion of the property is flat and offers limited scenic value. Clearly visible in the midground to the east is the large and glowing (during the day) structure of the CSP tower, which dominates the sense of place.



Survey Point 10 photograph taken towards the west of the rocky outcrops and low hills to the west of the property.

The hilly terrain to the west of the property increases the scenic value of the area west of the farm where the PV project is proposed. Located 3km from the site, it is unlikely that the visual resources of this area will be degraded by the 3.5m high PV panels, which are not prominently located.



Survey Point 11 photograph taken towards the west of the hilly terrain located to the west of the property.

As indicated previously, the increased undulation of the terrain to the west of the property increases scenic resources and opportunities for eco-tourism. This location is also exposed and located on a rocky outcrop which could be ecologically significant (subject to ecological specialists findings).



Survey Point 12 photograph taken towards the west of the large pan located on the property.

This area is low lying and probably subjected to periodic flooding, as seen in the 2017 Google Earth satellite image which depicts the area filled with water. The pan, located in a low lying area in closer proximity to the western hilly terrain, increases the potential for this area to be utilised for ecotourism / game farming.

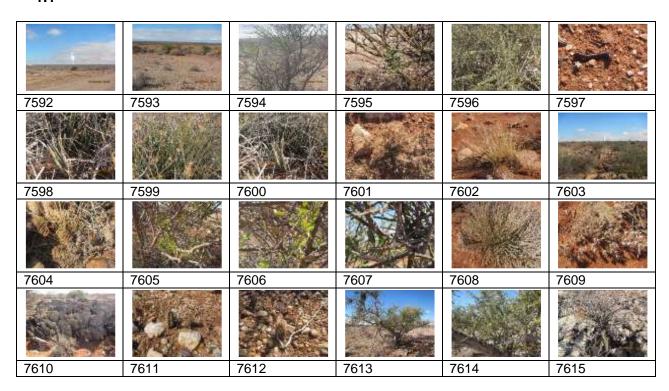


Survey Point 13 photograph taken north of the remote nature of the site.

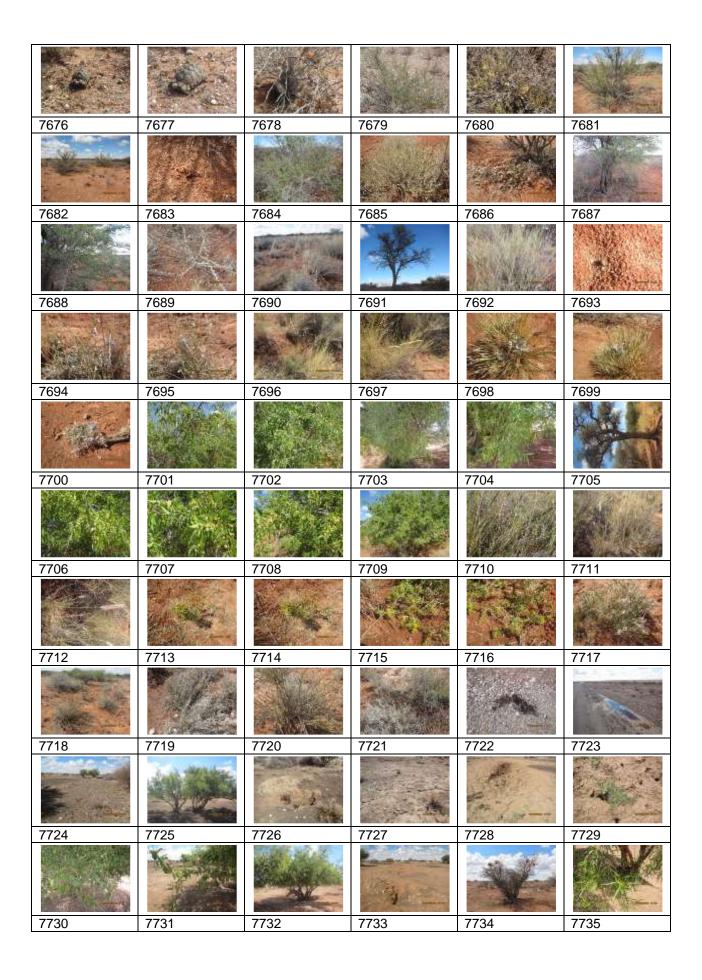
Although remote in nature, two CSP towers (Sasol CSP) are authorised for construction in the area, but due to the distance, are unlikely to further degrade the remaining natural sense of place of the locality.

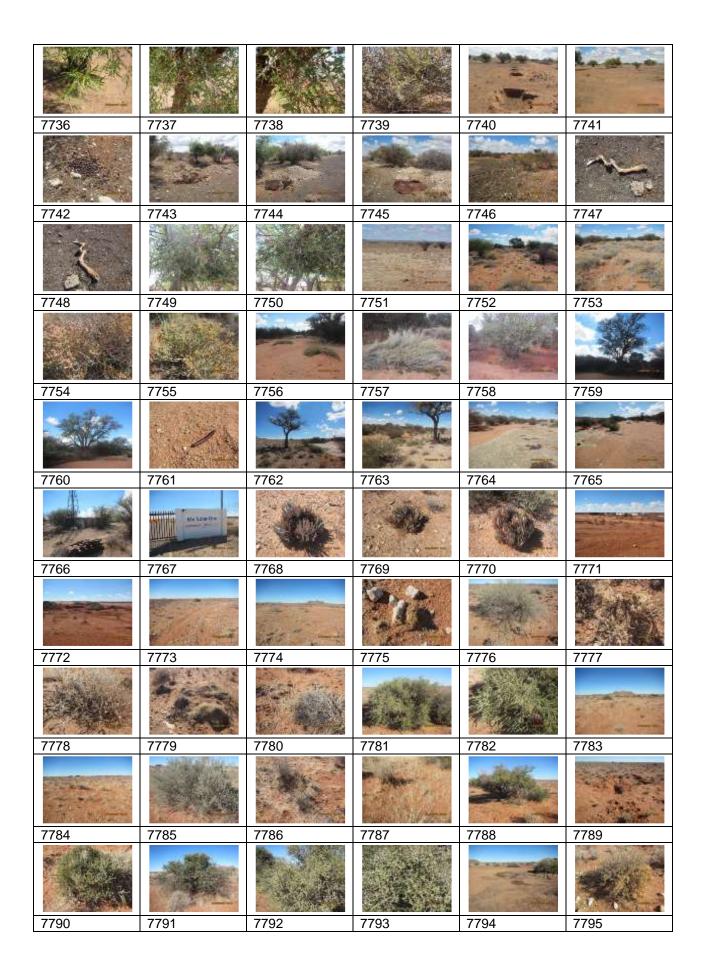
Habitat Context – Enviro Insight, 2019

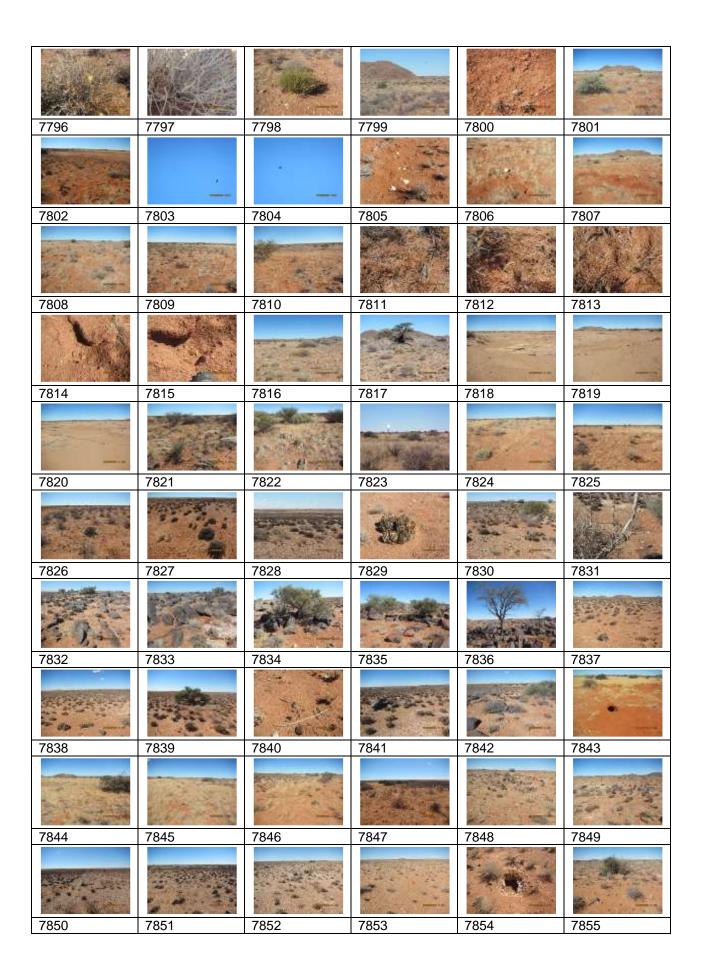
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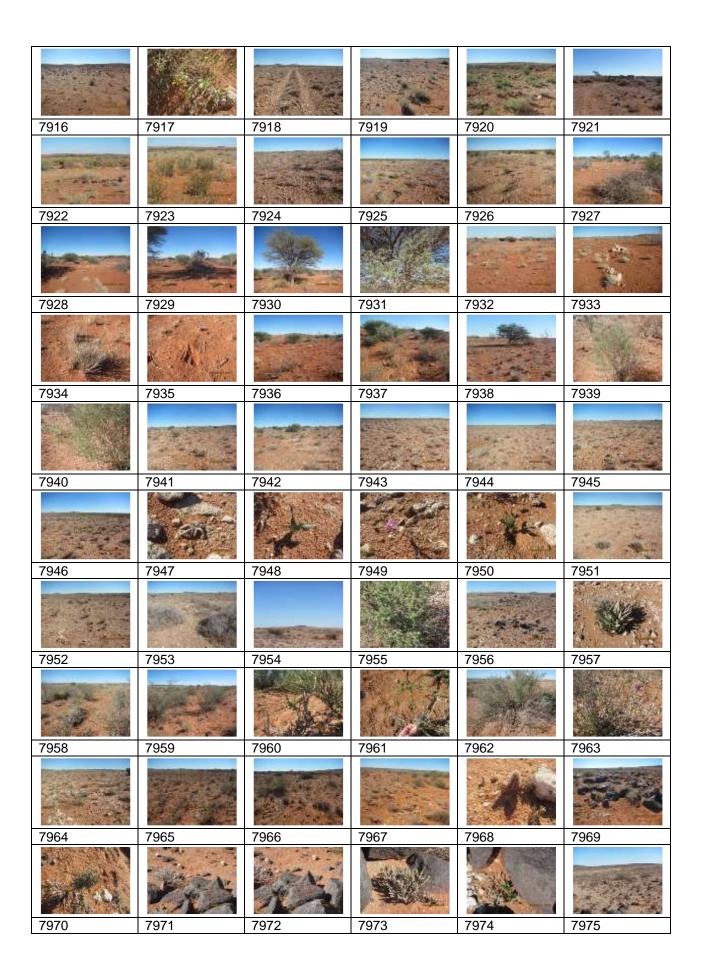


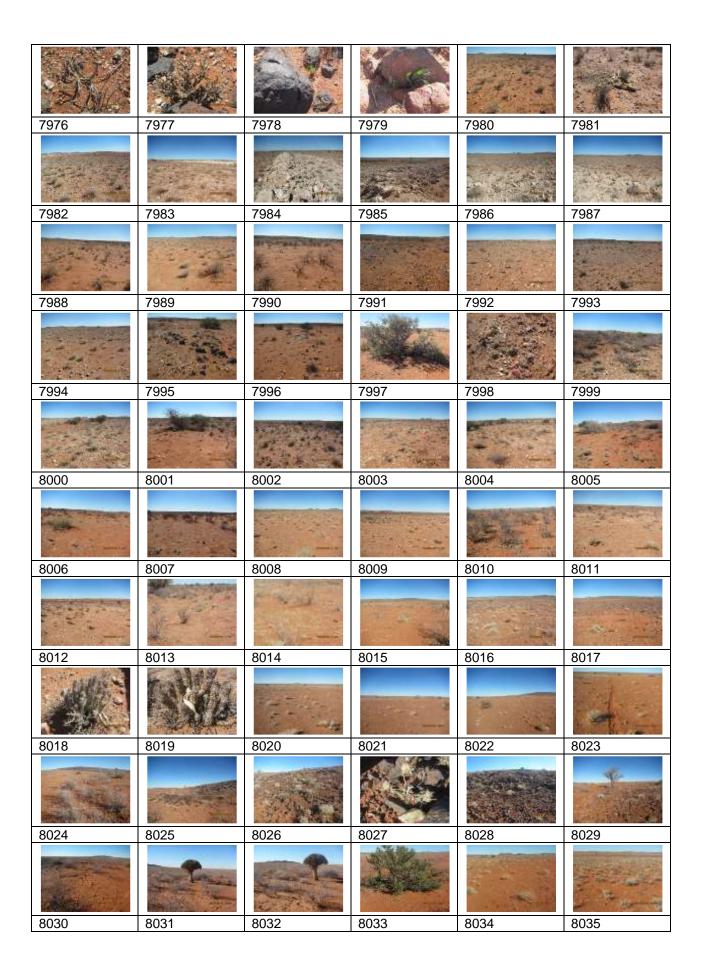


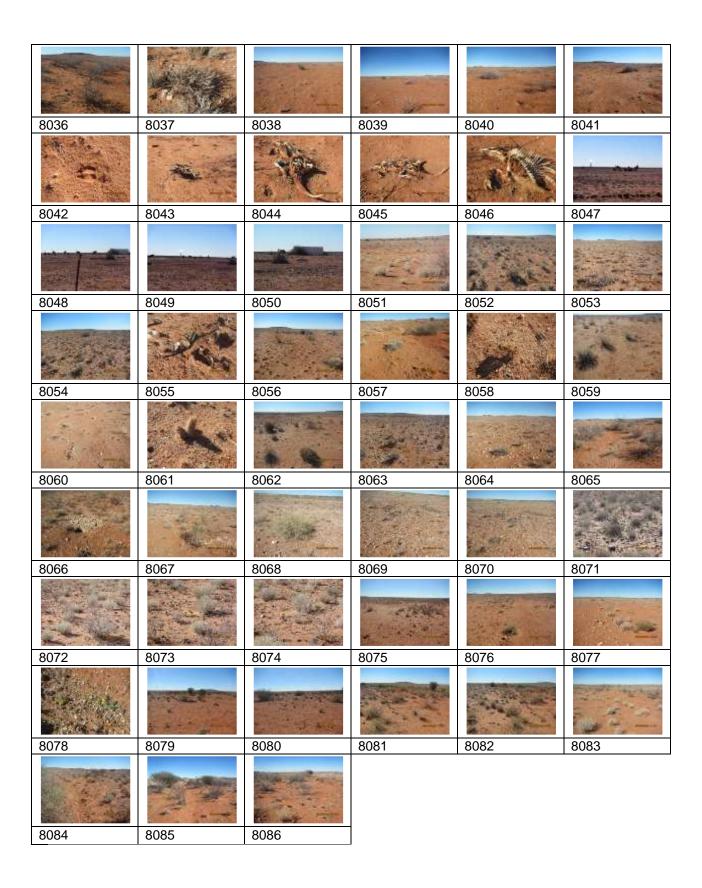




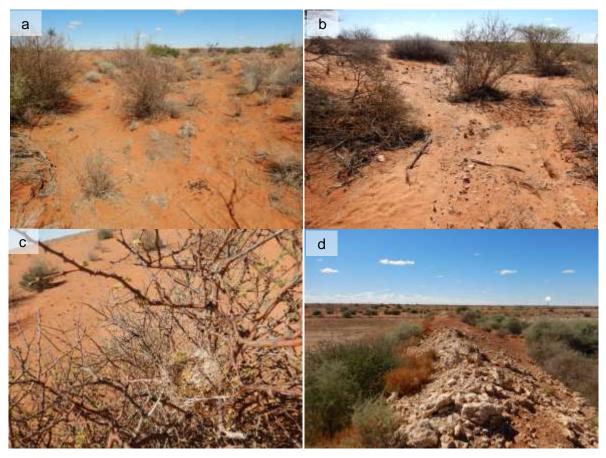




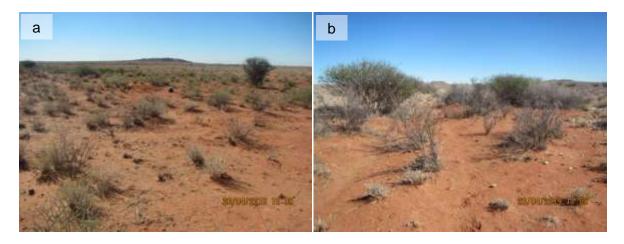


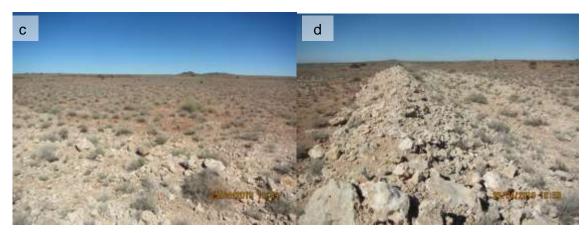


Aquatic Features – Confluent 2019

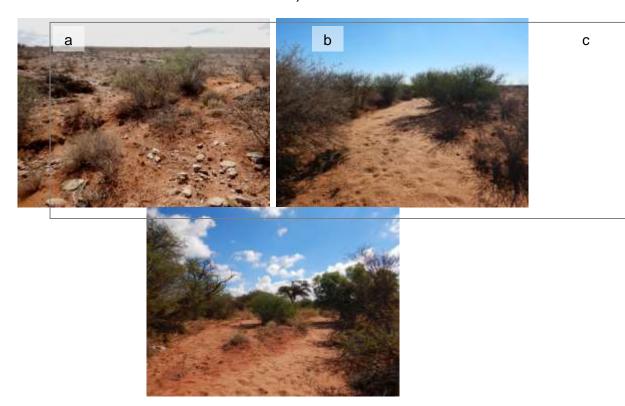


Low sensitivity drainage lines pictured from Bloemsmond 3 located in the northern section (a) and the central section (b). Riparian shrubs and trees provide habitat for nesting birds and other fauna (c). The excavated dam just beyond the boundary of Bloemsmond 3 to the north-east (d).





Photos taken within Bloemsmond 4 showing a) an alluvial wash with small to medium sized shrubs, and b) a low sensitivity drainage line with medium to large shrubs in the riparian zone. A comparison of vegetation not associated with watercourses is provided in c), and the embankment constructed to divert flows into the wetland is shown in d).



Example of drainage lines typical of Low (a), Moderate (b) and High (c) sensitivity at Bloemsmond Farm



A typical pan located on Bloemsmond Farm.