PROPOSED BECRUX TWO SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR SASOLBURG, FREE STATE PROVINCE

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Produced for:

Becrux Solar PV Project Two (Pty) Ltd

On behalf of:

savannah environmental

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1. STUDY APPROACH

1.1. Qualification and experience of the practitioner

Lourens du Plessis (t/a LOGIS) is a *Professional Geographical Information Sciences (GISc) Practitioner* registered with The South African Geomatics Council (SAGC), and specialises in Environmental GIS and Visual Impact Assessments (VIA).

Lourens has been involved in the application of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in Environmental Planning and Management since 1990. He has extensive practical knowledge in spatial analysis, environmental modeling and digital mapping, and applies this knowledge in various scientific fields and disciplines. His GIS expertise are often utilised in Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Management Frameworks, State of the Environment Reports, Environmental Management Plans, tourism development and environmental awareness projects.

He holds a BA degree in Geography and Anthropology from the University of Pretoria and worked at the GisLAB (Department of Landscape Architecture) from 1990 to 1997. He later became a member of the GisLAB and in 1997, when Q-Data Consulting acquired the GisLAB, worked for GIS Business Solutions for two years as project manager and senior consultant. In 1999 he joined MetroGIS (Pty) Ltd as director and equal partner until December 2015. From January 2016 he worked for SMEC South Africa (Pty) Ltd as a technical specialist until he went independent and began trading as LOGIS in April 2017.

Lourens has received various awards for his work over the past two decades, including EPPIC Awards for ENPAT, a Q-Data Consulting Performance Award and two ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute) awards for *Most Analytical* and *Best Cartographic Maps*, at Annual International ESRI User Conferences. He is a co-author of the ENPAT atlas and has had several of his maps published in various tourism, educational and environmental publications.

He is familiar with the "Guidelines for Involving Visual and Aesthetic Specialists in EIA Processes" (Provincial Government of the Western Cape: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning) and utilises the principles and recommendations stated therein to successfully undertake visual impact assessments. Although the guidelines have been developed with specific reference to the Western Cape Province of South Africa, the core elements are more widely applicable (i.e. within the Free State Province).

1.2. Assumptions and limitations

This assessment was undertaken during the planning stage of the project and is based on information available at that time.

1.3. Level of confidence

Level of confidence[1] is determined as a function of:

- The information available, and understanding of the study area by the practitioner:

[1] Adapted from Oberholzer (2005).

- 3: A high level of information is available of the study area and a thorough knowledge base could be established during site visits, surveys etc. The study area was readily accessible.
    - 2: A moderate level of information is available of the study area and a moderate knowledge base could be established during site visits, surveys etc. Accessibility to the study area was acceptable for the level of assessment.
    - 1: Limited information is available of the study area and a poor knowledge base could be established during site visits and/or surveys, or no site visit and/or surveys were carried out.

- The information available, understanding of the study area and experience of this type of project by the practitioner:

    - 3: A high level of information and knowledge is available of the project and the visual impact assessor is well experienced in this type of project and level of assessment.
    - 2: A moderate level of information and knowledge is available of the project and/or the visual impact assessor is moderately experienced in this type of project and level of assessment.
    - 1: Limited information and knowledge is available of the project and/or the visual impact assessor has a low experience level in this type of project and level of assessment.

These values are applied as follows:

Table 1: Level of confidence.

	Information on the project & experience of the practitioner			
Information on the study area		**3**	**2**	**1**
	3	9	6	3
	2	6	4	2
	1	3	2	1

The level of confidence for this assessment is determined to be ***9*** *and indicates that the author's confidence in the accuracy of the findings is high:*

- The information available, and understanding of the study area by the practitioner is rated as **3** and
- The information available, understanding and experience of this type of project by the practitioner is rated as **3**.

1.4. Methodology

The study was undertaken using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software as a tool to generate viewshed analyses and to apply relevant spatial criteria to the proposed facility. A detailed Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for the study area was created from topographical data provided by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Earth Observation Research Centre, in the form of the ALOS Global Digital Surface Model "ALOS World 3D - 30m" (AW3D30) elevation model.

Visual Impact Assessment (VIA)

The VIA is determined according to the nature, extent, duration, intensity or magnitude, probability and significance of the potential visual impacts, and will propose management actions and/or monitoring programs, and may include recommendations related to the facility layout/position.

The visual impact is determined for the highest impact-operating scenario (worst-case scenario) and varying climatic conditions (i.e. different seasons, weather conditions, etc.) are not considered.

The VIA considers potential cumulative visual impacts, or alternatively the potential to concentrate visual exposure/impact within the region.

The following VIA-specific tasks were undertaken:

- **Determine potential visual exposure**

The visibility or visual exposure of any structure or activity is the point of departure for the visual impact assessment. It stands to reason that if (or where) the proposed facility and associated infrastructure were not visible, no impact would occur.

The viewshed analyses of the proposed facility and the related infrastructure are based on a 30m resolution AW3D30 digital terrain model of the study area.

The first step in determining the visual impact of the proposed facility is to identify the areas from which the structures would be visible. The type of structures, the dimensions, the extent of operations and their support infrastructure are taken into account.

- **Determine visual distance/observer proximity to the facility**

In order to refine the visual exposure of the facility on surrounding areas/receptors, the principle of reduced impact over distance is applied in order to determine the core area of visual influence for this type of structure.

Proximity radii for the proposed infrastructure are created in order to indicate the scale and viewing distance of the facility and to determine the prominence of the structures in relation to their environment.

The visual distance theory and the observer's proximity to the facility are closely related, and especially relevant, when considered from areas with a high viewer incidence and a predominantly (anticipated) negative visual perception of the proposed infrastructure.

- **Determine viewer incidence/viewer perception (sensitive visual receptors)**

The next layer of information is the identification of areas of high viewer incidence (i.e., main roads, residential areas, settlements, etc.) that may be exposed to the project infrastructure.

This is done in order to focus attention on areas where the perceived visual impact of the facility will be the highest and where the perception of affected observers will be negative.

Related to this data set, is a land use character map, that further aids in identifying sensitive areas and possible critical features (i.e., tourist facilities, protected areas, etc.), that should be addressed.

- **Determine the visual absorption capacity of the landscape**

This is the capacity of the receiving environment to absorb the potential visual impact of the proposed facility. The VAC is primarily a function of the vegetation and will be high if the vegetation is tall, dense and continuous. Conversely, low growing, sparse and patchy vegetation will have a low VAC.

The VAC would also be high where the environment can readily absorb the structure in terms of texture, colour, form and light / shade characteristics of the structure. On the other hand, the VAC for a structure contrasting markedly with one or more of the characteristics of the environment would be low.

The VAC also generally increases with distance, where discernible detail in visual characteristics of both environment and structure decreases.

- **Calculate the visual impact index**

The results of the above analyses are merged in order to determine the areas of likely visual impact and where the viewer perception would be negative. An area with short distance visual exposure to the proposed infrastructure, a high viewer incidence and a predominantly negative perception would therefore have a higher value (greater impact) on the index. This focuses attention on the critical areas of potential impact and determines the potential **magnitude** of the visual impact.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) software is used to perform all the analyses and to overlay relevant geographical data sets in order to generate a visual impact index.

- **Determine impact significance**

The potential visual impacts are quantified in their respective geographical locations in order to determine the significance of the anticipated impact on identified receptors. Significance is determined as a function of extent, duration, magnitude (derived from the visual impact index) and probability. Potential cumulative and residual visual impacts are also addressed. The results of this section are displayed in impact tables and summarised in an impact statement.

- **Propose mitigation measures**

The preferred alternative (or a possible permutation of the alternatives) will be based on its potential to reduce the visual impact. Additional general mitigation measures will be proposed in terms of the planning, construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project.

- **Reporting and map display**

All the data categories used to calculate the visual impact index, and the results of the analyses will be displayed as maps in the accompanying report. The methodology of the analyses, the results of the visual impact assessment and the conclusion of the assessment will be addressed in this VIA report.

- **Site visit**

A site visit was undertaken in January 2022 in order to verify the results of the spatial analyses and to identify any additional site-specific issues that may need to be addressed in the VIA report.

2. BACKGROUND

Becrux Solar PV Project Two (Pty) Ltd is proposing to develop a $10MW_{ac}$ Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Facility and associated infrastructure on Portion 1 of the Farm Saltberry Plain 137 and the Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of the Farm Roseberry Plain 250, located 4km southeast of the town of Sasolburg, within the jurisdiction of the Metsimaholo Local Municipality and the Fezile Dabi District Municipality in the Free State Province. The purpose of the facility will be to generate electricity for exclusive use by Sasol Limited at its Sasolburg operations.

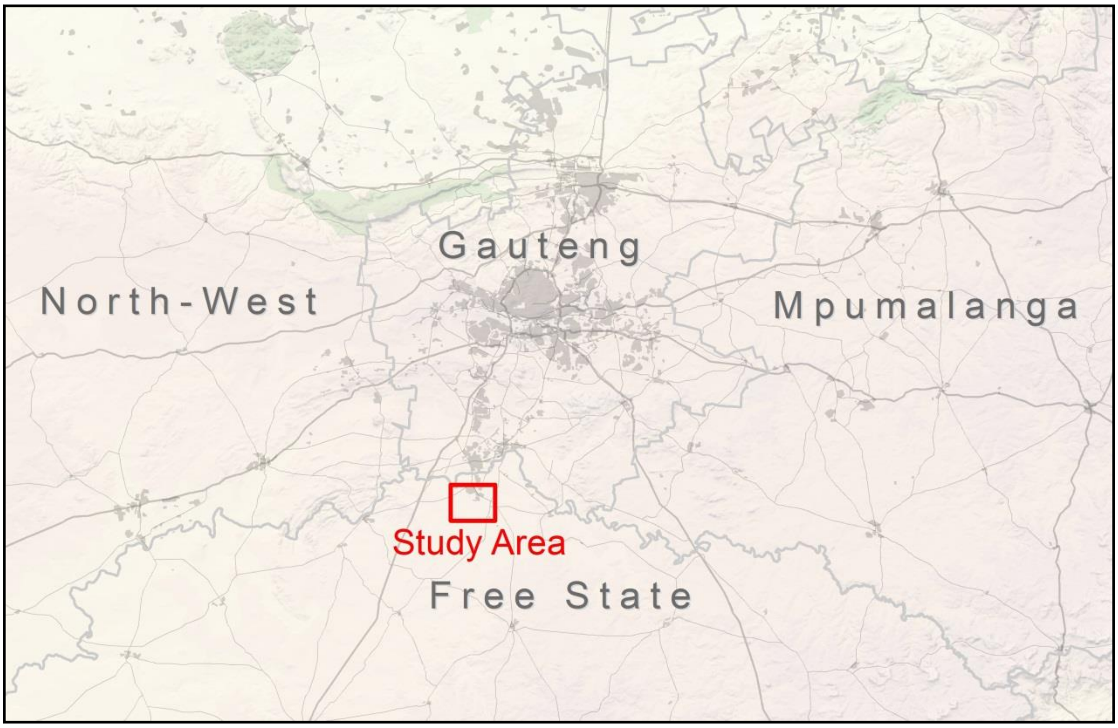

Figure 1: Regional locality of the study area.

Power generated at the facility will be delivered to Sasol Limited by feeding into the grid through a Wheeling Agreement signed with Eskom and/or direct embedded generation. To evacuate the generated power to Sasol Limited, an 11kV overhead power line will be established to connect the proposed 11kV onsite containerised/non-containerised substation to the existing Sigma Substation. A grid connection corridor up to 200m wide, extending up to ~400m around the footprint of the Sigma Substation, and up to 500m in length, has been identified for the assessment and suitable placement of the grid connection infrastructure within the corridor. This corridor will provide for the avoidance of sensitive environmental areas and features and allow for the micro-siting of the overhead power line within the corridor.

A development area of up to ~30ha and a development footprint of up to ~19.99ha have been identified within the project site (~339.87ha) by Becrux Solar PV Project Two (Pty) Ltd for the development of the Becrux Two Solar PV Energy Facility. Infrastructure associated with the Solar PV Energy Facility will include the following:

- Solar PV array comprising PV modules and mounting structures.
- Inverters and transformers.
- Cabling between the panels.
- 11kV onsite containerised/non-containerised substation.
- 11kV overhead power line for the distribution of the generated power, which will be connected to the existing Sigma Substation.

- Main access gravel road and internal gravel roads.
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) building, including a sewage / conservancy tank and water storage tanks.
- Site office, workshop area, storage area, and laydown area.
- Fire break and fencing around the site, including an access gate.

The PV Plant facility will take up to twelve months to construct and the operational lifespan of the facility is estimated at up to 30 years.

The proposed properties identified for the PV Plant and associated infrastructure are indicated on the maps within this report. Sample images of similar PV technology facilities are provided below.

Figure 2: Photovoltaic (PV) solar panels. (*Photo: SunPower Solar Power Plant – Prieska)*.

Figure 3: Aerial view of PV arrays. (*Photo: Scatec Solar South Africa*).

3. SCOPE OF WORK

This report is the undertaking of a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) of the proposed PV facility as described above.

The determination of the potential visual impacts is undertaken in terms of nature, extent, duration, magnitude, probability and significance of the construction and operation of the proposed infrastructure.

The study area for the visual impact assessment encompasses a geographical area of approximately 215km² (the extent of the full-page maps displayed in this report) and includes a 6km buffer zone (area of potential visual influence) from the proposed development footprint. It includes the town of Sasolburg, sections of the R59, R57 and R82 arterial roads and the Sasol Coal to Liquids (CTL) Plant.

Anticipated issues related to the potential visual impact of the proposed PV plant include the following:

- The visibility of the facility to, and potential visual impact on, observers travelling along the public roads within the study area.
- The visibility of the facility to, and potential visual impact on residents of dwellings within the study area, with specific reference to the Zamdela residential area and farm residences in closer proximity to the proposed development.
- The potential visual impact of the facility on the visual character or sense of place of the region.
- The potential visual impact of the facility on tourist routes or tourist destinations/facilities (if present).
- The potential visual impact of the construction of ancillary infrastructure (i.e., internal access roads, buildings, 11kV power line, etc.) on observers in close proximity to the facility.
- The visual absorption capacity of the natural vegetation (if applicable).
- Potential cumulative visual impacts (or consolidation of visual impacts), with specific reference to the placement of the PV plant within an area with large scale industrial and mining operations.
- The potential visual impact of operational, safety and security lighting of the facility at night on observers residing in close proximity of the facility.
- Potential visual impact of solar glint and glare as a visual distraction and possible air/road travel hazard.
- The potential visual impact of solar glint and glare on static ground receptors (residents of homesteads).
- Potential visual impacts associated with the construction phase.
- The potential to mitigate visual impacts and inform the design process.

It is envisaged that the issues listed above may constitute a visual impact at a local and/or regional scale.

4. RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

The following legislation and guidelines have been considered in the preparation of this report:

- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA);
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended);
- Guideline on Generic Terms of Reference for EAPS and Project Schedules (DEADP, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, 2011); and
- Guideline for involving visual and aesthetic specialists in EIA processes: Edition 1.

5. THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The town of Sasolburg was established in 1954 to provide housing for the employees of the Sasol Extraction Refinery that produces oil from coal. The identified site for the proposed PV facility is situated immediately adjacent (east) to the Sigma Colliery and west of the Zamdela residential area. The project site is approximately 55ha, but only 30ha of the site is deemed feasible for the construction and operation of the PV facility, due to wetland conditions to the north and east of the site. The feasible area is located approximately 275m from the closest houses within the Zamdela neighbourhood. See **Figure 4** below.

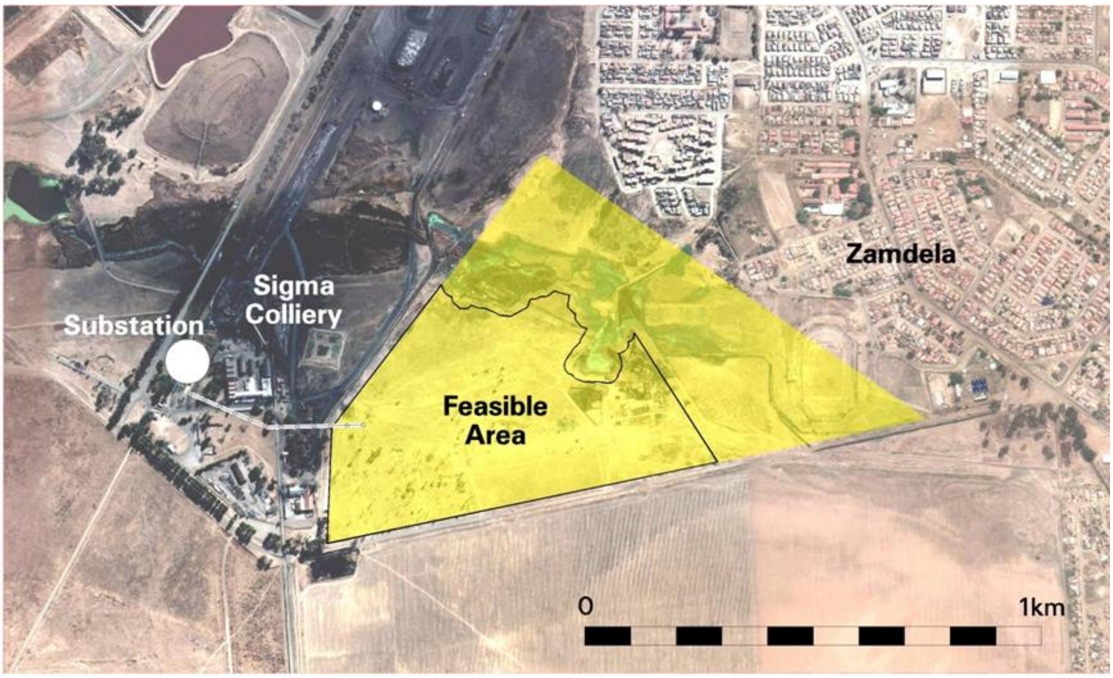

Figure 4: Aerial view of the site identified for the PV facility.

The site is located in an area that has a distinctly rural and agricultural character, with mining activity (mine dumps/slimes dams) located north-west of the proposed development site at a distance of 500m. The Sasol CTL Plant is located north of the proposed feasible site area at a distance of 1.4km at the closest. The town of Sasolburg (proper) is located west of the Sasol Plant and north of the aforementioned mine dumps and slimes dams. The Sasol CTL Plant is the most prominent built structure within the region, with its significantly tall smokestacks and flare stacks visible from most parts of the study area.

The Sigma 88/11kV Substation is located within the Sigma Colliery property at a distance of approximately 400m from the PV facility site. The PV facility will connect with the substation by means of an 11kV overhead power line. Most of the proposed power line will be located within the Sigma Colliery property.

Access to the proposed development area is provided by a secondary road that traverses from the Eric Louw Road (at the Sasol Plant's west gate) to the Sigma Colliery.

The natural vegetation or land cover types of the region are described as *Grassland*, with large tracts of agricultural fields (altered vegetation) throughout the study area (see **Map 2**). The remaining natural vegetation types within the study area are classified as *Soweto Highveld* and *Central Free State Grassland* of the *Mesic Highveld* and *Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregions*, within the *Grassland Biome*. The region receives between 600mm to 800mm rainfall per annum

The most prominent hydrological feature within the region is the Vaal River. A short section of this river traverses the extreme north-western corner of the study area. Other rivers include the Leeuspruit and Rietspruit Rivers to the west of the study area. The floodplains of these rivers include wetlands and a large number of farm dams along its courses. Pans occur on the higher-lying weak ridges as indicated on the shaded relief map (**Map 1**). The topography of the study area is described as *slightly undulating plains* with an even (flat) slope and a gradual drop (approximately 90m) from the south to the Vaal River to the north-west. The proposed development site itself is located at an average elevation of 1,470m above sea level and has an even slope to the north.

Land use activities within the broader region are predominantly described as maize farming (predominantly dryland agriculture) and cattle farming, with the mining activities and the Sasol CTL Plant prominently visible within the study area. The town of Sasolburg is located to the north and hosts a number of secondary industries, retail services and recreational facilities. There are no airfields or airports within the study area.

Farm settlements or residences occur at irregular intervals throughout the study area. Some of these include:

- Beginsel[2]
- Saaiplaas
- De Pan
- Saltberry Plain
- Zwanenburg
- Peetershoogte
- Kronenbloem
- Kruitfontein
- Gysbertshoek
- Beltrim

The population density of the region is indicated at approximately 120 people per km^2, predominantly concentrated within the town of Sasolburg, Vaalpark (a suburb located about 5km north of the Sasolburg CBD) and Zamdela.

There are two formally protected areas located within the study area, namely the Sasolburg and Leeuspruit Private Nature Reserves. Both of these are located west of Sasolburg. Besides their protected area status, they don't seem to provide much in terms of tourist infrastructure or accommodation. Other than

[2] The names listed below are of the homestead or farm dwelling as indicated on the SA 1: 50 000 topographical maps and do not refer to the registered farm name.

these two protected areas no additional tourist attractions or destinations were identified within the study area.[3]

Figure 5: The Sasol CTL Plant, mine dumps and slimes dams.

Figure 6: The Saltberry homestead south-west of the proposed development site.

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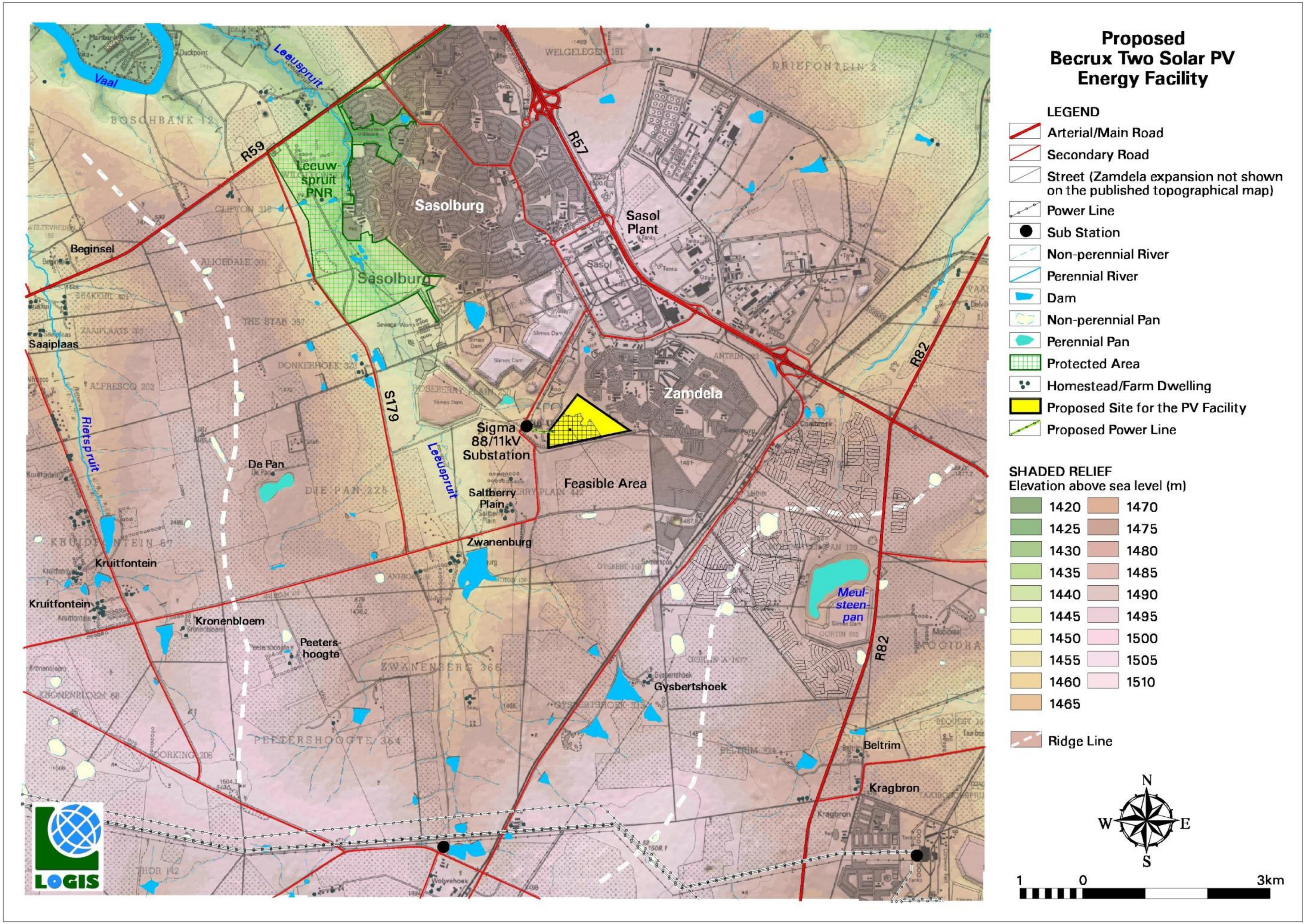
[3] Sources: DEAT (ENPAT Free State), NBI (Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland), NLC2018 (ARC/CSIR), REEA_OR_2021_Q1 and SAPAD2021_Q1 (DFFE).

Figure 7: The western section of the proposed development site.

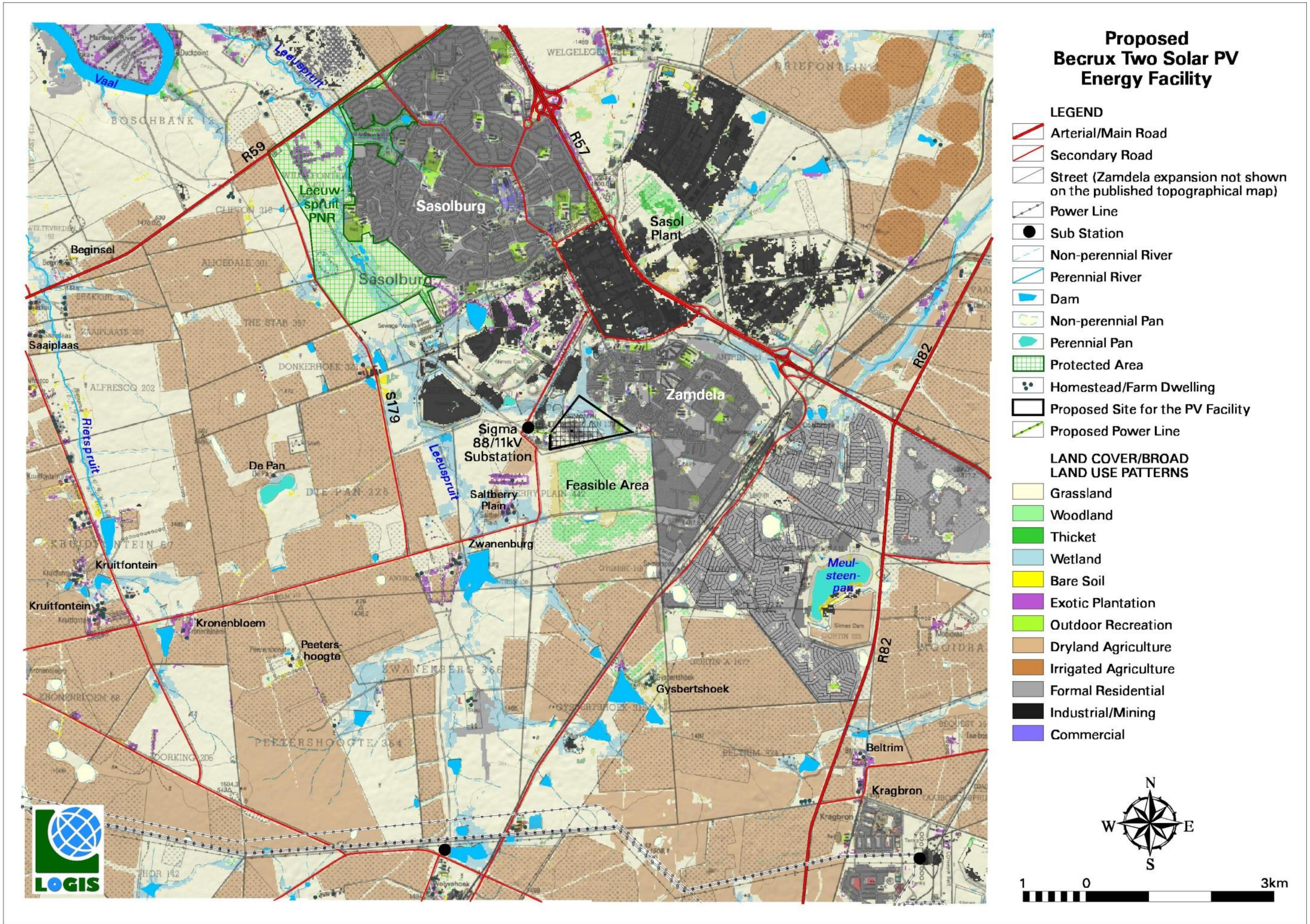
Figure 8: The central section of the proposed development site.

Figure 9: Sports stadium in the eastern section of the proposed development site (primarily outside of the feasible area).

Figure 10: Houses along the western perimeter of the Zamdela residential area.



Map 1: Shaded relief map of the study area.



Map 2: Land cover and broad land use patterns.

6. RESULTS

6.1. Potential visual exposure

The result of the viewshed analysis for the proposed facility is shown on the map below (**Map 3**). The viewshed analysis was undertaken from a representative number of vantage points within the development footprint at an offset of 4m above ground level. This was done in order to determine the general visual exposure (visibility) of the area under investigation, simulating the maximum height of the proposed structures (PV panels and inverters) associated with the facility.

Map 3 also indicates proximity radii from the development footprint in order to show the viewing distance (scale of observation) of the facility in relation to its surroundings.

The viewshed analysis includes the effect of vegetation cover and existing structures on the exposure of the proposed infrastructure.

Results

The following is evident from the viewshed analysis:

0 – 1km

The development would be easily visible within a 1km radius of the site. This area of visual exposure (0–1km) is generally restricted to vacant farmland and agricultural fields to the south and the Sigma Colliery (mining land) to the north-west. Visual exposure from the east and north-east may include the western outlying properties of the Zamdela residential area located approximately 275m away (at the closest). Visual exposure from within the Zamdela residential area is highly unlikely due to the presence of built structures and visual clutter within this built-up area. There are no major roads or homesteads (farm dwellings) within this zone.

1 – 3km

Within a 1–3km radius, the visual exposure is significantly reduced. The mine dumps and slimes dams to the north-west will shield the facility from the town of Sasolburg. The predominant visual exposure will be to the higher-lying land to the west (in between the Leeuspruit and the S179 secondary road). The Zwanenburg homestead may be exposed to the PV facility at a distance of 2.2km, at the closest.

3 - 6km

Visibility within this zone will primarily be along the east-facing slope of the weak ridge that forms the watershed between the Leeuspruit and the Rietspruit. Most of the land located within this zone consists of vacant farmland and agricultural fields, except for two homesteads that may be exposed to the PV facility. These are the De Pan (4.4km away) and the Peetershoogte (5.3km away) homesteads.

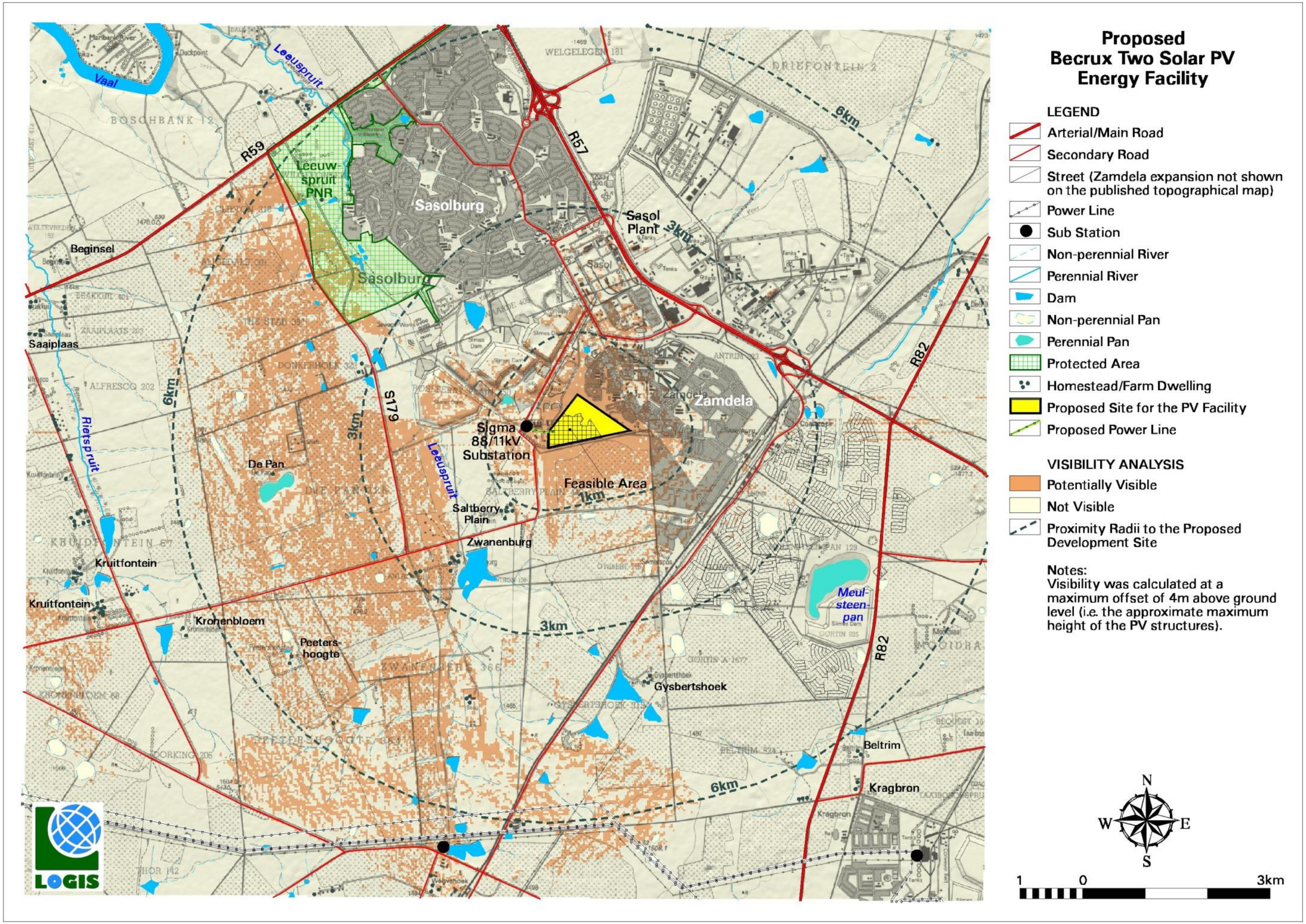
> 6km

At distances exceeding 6km, the intensity of visual exposure is expected to be very low and highly unlikely due to the distance between the object (development) and the observer.

Conclusion

In general terms, it is envisaged that the structures, where visible from shorter distances (e.g., less than 1km and potentially up to 3km), and where sensitive visual receptors may find themselves within this zone, may constitute a high visual prominence, potentially resulting in a visual impact. This may include residents of the Zamdela residential area, especially those located along the western perimeter of the residential area. The PV facility will not be exposed to any major roads.

Overall, the incidence rate of sensitive visual receptors is expected to be relatively low, due to the generally remote location of the proposed development and the existing visual clutter brought about by the mining activities and structures associated with the Sigma Colliery. It is also expected that most of the observers within closer proximity to the PV facility may be associated with either the mine or the Sasol CTL Plant, potentially negating potential visual impacts (i.e., they may approve of the PV facility as an alternative electricity generation option for the Sasol CTL Plant).



Map 3: Viewshed analysis of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility.

6.2. Potential cumulative visual exposure

There is only one authorised solar energy facility within the larger region. This is the proposed 75MW Solar PV facility at the Lethabo coal-fired power station, approximately 15km north-east of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility. Given the constrained visual exposure of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility and the long distance between the facilities, no cumulative visual exposure (or combined visual impact) is expected.

6.3. Potential visual exposure – 11kV overhead power line

The proposed PV facility is located immediately adjacent to the Sigma Colliery and within 400m of the Sigma Substation. The entire length of the proposed power line will fall within the Sigma Colliery property and is unlikely to be visible outside of the property. It is expected that the existing power line, substation and mining infrastructure, would largely absorb the potential visual exposure of the power line. The visual amenity of this area has largely been compromised by the presence of the existing structures and no significant visual impact is envisaged.

6.4. Visual distance / observer proximity to the PV facility

The proximity radii are based on the anticipated visual experience of the observer over varying distances. The distances are adjusted upwards for larger solar energy facilities/technologies (e.g. more extensive infrastructure associated with power plants exceeding $10MW_{ac}$) and downwards for smaller plants (e.g. smaller infrastructure associated with power plants with less generating capacity such as the proposed $10MW_{ac}$ Becrux Two PV facility). This methodology was developed in the absence of any known and/or accepted standards for South African solar energy facilities.

The principle of reduced impact over distance is applied in order to determine the core area of visual influence for these types of structures. It is envisaged that the nature of the structures and the predominantly rural character of the study area would create a significant contrast that would make the facility visible and recognisable from greater distances.

The proximity radii for the proposed PV facility were created in order to indicate the scale and viewing distance of the facility and to determine the prominence of the structures in relation to their environment.

The proximity radii, based on the dimensions of the proposed development footprint are indicated on **Map 4**, and include the following:

- 0 - 1km. Very short distance view where the PV facility would dominate the frame of vision and constitute a very high visual prominence.
- 1 – 3km. Short distance view where the structures would be easily and comfortably visible and constitute a high visual prominence.
- 3 - 6km. Medium to longer distance view where the facility would become part of the visual environment, but would still be visible and recognisable. This zone constitutes a moderate visual prominence.
- > 6km. Long distance view of the facility where the structures are not expected to be immediately visible and not easily recognisable. This zone constitutes a lower visual prominence for the facility.

The visual distance theory and the observer's proximity to the facility are closely related, and especially relevant, when considered from areas with a high viewer incidence and a potentially negative visual perception of the proposed facility.

6.5. Viewer incidence / viewer perception

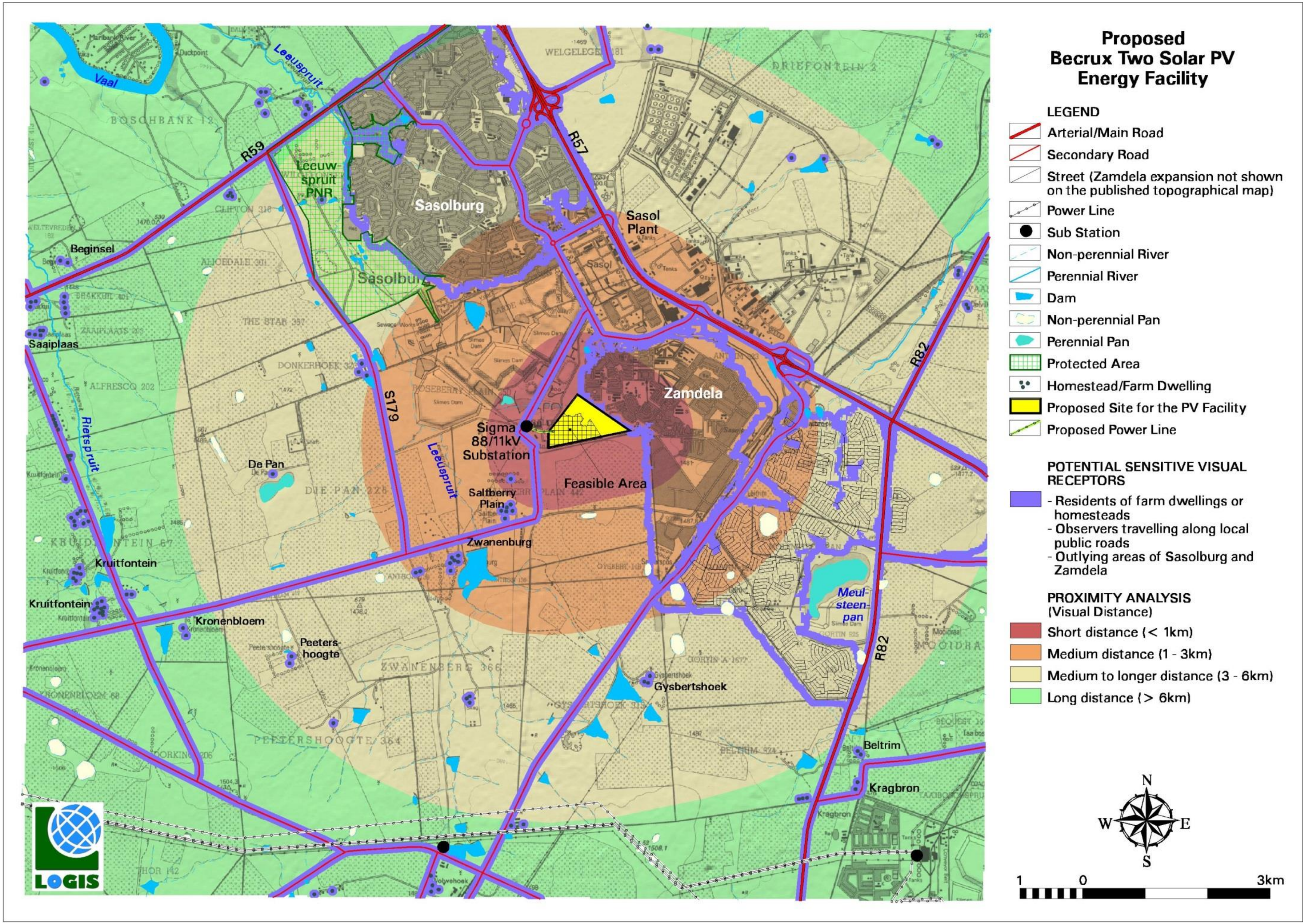
The number of observers and their perception of a structure determine the concept of visual impact. If there are no observers or if the visual perception of the structure is favourable to all the observers, there would be no visual impact.

It is necessary to identify areas of high viewer incidence and to classify certain areas according to the observer's visual sensitivity towards the proposed solar energy facility and its related infrastructure. It would be impossible not to generalise the viewer incidence and sensitivity to some degree, as there are many variables when trying to determine the perception of the observer: regularity of sighting, cultural background, state of mind, purpose of sighting, etc. which would create a myriad of options.

Viewer incidence is calculated to be the highest along the arterial, main and secondary roads within the study area. Commuters and visitors to the region using these roads may be negatively impacted upon by visual exposure to the PV facility.

Additional sensitive visual receptors are located at the Zamdela residential area (especially the western outlying area) and at farm residences (homesteads) and settlements throughout the study area. It is expected that the viewer's perception, unless the observer is associated with (or supportive of) the PV facility, would generally be negative. These potential sensitive visual receptors are mentioned in **Section 6.1** and displayed on **Map 4** below.

The author (at the time of the compilation of this report) is not aware of any objections raised against the Becrux Two PV facility.



Map 4: Proximity analysis and potential sensitive visual receptors.

6.6. Visual absorption capacity

The broader study area is located within the grassland biome characterised by large open grassy plains (**Figure 11**). Large tracts of land are utilised for maize production. Depending on the time of the season, or after the harvesting season, these agricultural fields are devoid of any significantly tall or dense vegetation.

Overall, the Visual Absorption Capacity (VAC) of the receiving environment is deemed low by virtue of the nature of the vegetation and the low occurrence of urban development. In addition, the scale and form of the proposed structures mean that it is unlikely that the environment will visually absorb them in terms of texture, colour, form and light/shade characteristics.

Where homesteads and settlements occur, some more significant vegetation and trees may have been planted, which would contribute to the visual absorption capacity (i.e. shielding the observers from the facility). As this is not a consistent occurrence, however, VAC will not be taken into account for any of the homesteads or settlements, therefore assuming a worst-case scenario in the impact assessment.

Figure 11: Grassland within the study area – low VAC.

6.7. Visual impact index

The combined results of the visual exposure, viewer incidence/perception and visual distance of the proposed PV facility are displayed on **Map 5**. Here the weighted impact and the likely areas of impact have been indicated as a visual impact index. Values have been assigned for each potential visual impact per data category and merged to calculate the visual impact index.

The criteria (previously discussed in this report) which inform the visual impact index are:

- Visibility or visual exposure of the structures
- Observer proximity or visual distance from the structures
- The presence of sensitive visual receptors
- The perceived negative perception or objections to the structures (if applicable)
- The visual absorption capacity of the vegetation cover or built structures (if applicable)

An area with short distance visual exposure to the proposed infrastructure, a high viewer incidence and a potentially negative perception (i.e. a sensitive visual receptor) would therefore have a **higher** value (greater impact) on the index. This helps in focussing the attention to the critical areas of potential impact and determining the potential **magnitude** of the visual impact.

The index indicates that **potentially sensitive visual receptors** within a 1km radius of the PV facility may experience a **very high** visual impact. The magnitude of visual impact on sensitive visual receptors subsequently subsides with distance to; **high** within a 1–3km radius (where/if sensitive receptors are present) and **moderate** within a 3–6km radius (where/if sensitive receptors are present). Receptors beyond 6km are expected to have a **low** potential visual impact.

Magnitude of the potential visual impact

The PV facility is expected to have a visual impact of **very high** magnitude on observers located along the western perimeter of the Zamdela residential area.

The facility may have a visual impact of **high** magnitude on the following observers:

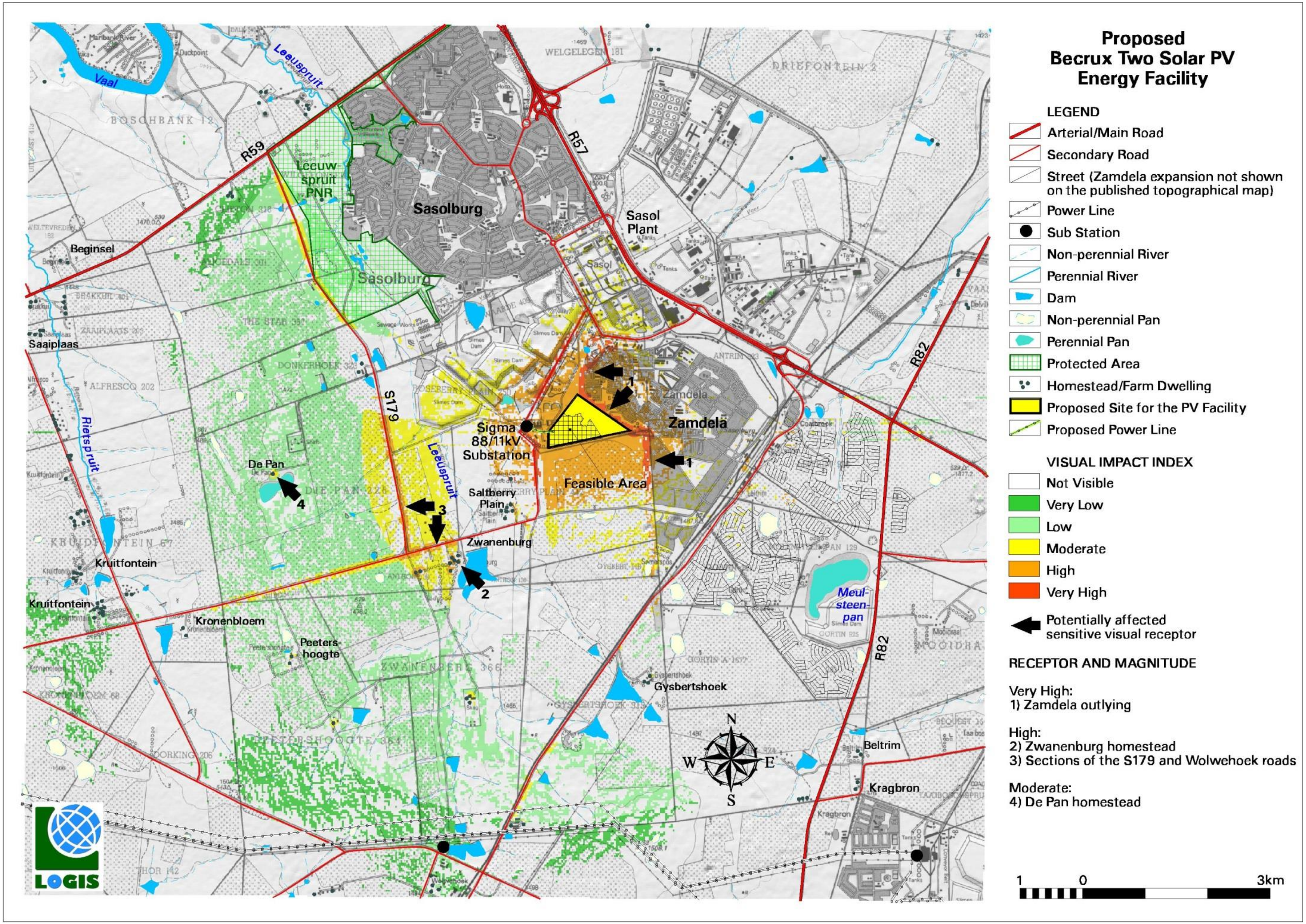
- Residents of/or visitors to the Zwanenburg homestead
- Observers travelling along the S179 and Wolwehoek secondary roads

The facility may have a visual impact of **moderate** magnitude on the following observers:

- Residents of/or visitors to De Pan homestead

Notes:

Where homesteads are derelict or deserted, the visual impact will be non-existent, until such time as it is inhabited again.



Map 6: Visual impact index and potentially affected sensitive visual receptors.

6.8. Visual impact assessment: impact rating methodology

The previous section of the report identified specific areas where likely visual impacts would occur and indicate the expected **magnitude** of potential impact. This section will attempt to quantify these potential visual impacts in their respective geographical locations and in terms of the identified issues (see **Section 3:** SCOPE OF WORK) related to the visual impact.

The methodology for the assessment of potential visual impacts states the **nature** of the potential visual impact (e.g. the visual impact on users of major roads in the vicinity of the proposed PV facility) and includes a table quantifying the potential visual impact according to the following criteria:

- **Extent** - long distance (very low = 1), medium to longer distance (low = 2), short distance (medium = 3) and very short distance (high = 4)[4].
- **Duration** - very short (0-1 yrs. = 1), short (2-5 yrs. = 2), medium (5-15 yrs. = 3), long (>15 yrs. = 4), and permanent (= 5).
- **Magnitude** - None (= 0), minor (= 2), low (= 4), medium/moderate (= 6), high (= 8) and very high (= 10)[5].
- **Probability** – very improbable (= 1), improbable (= 2), probable (= 3), highly probable (= 4) and definite (= 5).
- **Status** (positive, negative or neutral).
- **Reversibility** - reversible (= 1), recoverable (= 3) and irreversible (= 5).
- **Significance** - low, medium or high.

The **significance** of the potential visual impact is equal to the **consequence** multiplied by the **probability** of the impact occurring, where the consequence is determined by the sum of the individual scores for magnitude, duration and extent (i.e. **significance = consequence (magnitude + duration + extent) x probability**).

The significance weighting for each potential visual impact (as calculated above) is as follows:

- <30 points: Low (where the impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area)
- 30-60 points: Medium/moderate (where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area)
- >60: High (where the impact must have an influence on the decision to develop in the area)

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[4] Long distance = > 6km, medium to longer distance = 3 – 6km, short distance = 1 – 3km and very short distance = < 1km (refer to Section 6.4. Visual distance/observer proximity to the PV facility).

[5] This value is read from the visual impact index. Where more than one value is applicable, the higher of these will be used as a worst case scenario.

6.9. Visual impact assessment

The primary visual impacts of the proposed PV facility infrastructure are assessed below.

6.9.1. Construction impacts

6.9.1.1. Potential visual impact of construction activities on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the proposed PV facility and ancillary infrastructure.

During construction, there may be a noticeable increase in heavy vehicles utilising the roads to the development site that may cause, at the very least, a visual nuisance to other road users and landowners in closer proximity (< 1 km) to the construction activities.

Construction activities may potentially result in a **moderate** (significance rating = 48), temporary visual impact, that may be mitigated to **moderate** (significance rating = 30).

Table 2: Visual impact of construction activities on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the proposed PV facility.

Nature of Impact: Visual impact of construction activities on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the proposed PV facility.		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	Very short distance **(4)**
Duration	Short term **(2)**	Short term **(2)**
Magnitude	Moderate **(6)**	Low **(4)**
Probability	Highly Probable **(4)**	Probable **(3)**
Significance	Moderate **(48)**	Moderate **(30)**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	

Mitigation:

Planning:

- Retain and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint.

Construction:

- Ensure that vegetation cover adjacent to the development footprint (if present) is not unnecessarily removed during the construction phase, where possible.
- Plan the placement of laydown areas and temporary construction equipment camps in order to minimise vegetation clearing (i.e. in already disturbed areas), wherever possible.
- Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.
- Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed of regularly at licensed waste facilities.
- Reduce and control construction dust using approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust

becomes apparent). ➢ Restrict construction activities to daylight hours whenever possible in order to reduce lighting impacts. ➢ Rehabilitate all disturbed areas (if present/if required) immediately after the completion of construction works.
Residual impacts: None, provided rehabilitation works are carried out as specified.

6.9.2. Operational impacts

6.9.2.1. Potential visual impact on sensitive visual receptors located within a 1km radius of the PV facility

The PV facility is expected to have a **high** visual impact (significance rating = 64) on observers residing along the western perimeter of the Zamdela residential area. The visual impact may be mitigated to **moderate** with the implementation of mitigation measures.

Mitigation of this impact is possible and both specific measures, as well as general "best practice" measures, are recommended in order to reduce/mitigate the potential visual impact. The table below illustrates this impact assessment.

Table 3: Visual impact on observers in close proximity to the proposed PV facility structures.

Nature of Impact: Visual impact on residents at homesteads within a 1km radius of the PV facility structures		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	Very short distance **(4)**
Duration	Long term **(4)**	Long term **(4)**
Magnitude	High **(8)**	Moderate **(6)**
Probability	Highly Probable **(4)**	Probable **(3)**
Significance	High **(64)**	Moderate **(42)**
Status (positive, neutral or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation / Management: <u>Planning:</u> ➢ Retain/re-establish and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint, where possible. ➢ Consult adjacent landowners (if present) in order to inform them of the development and to identify any (valid) visual impact concerns. <u>Operations:</u> ➢ Maintain the general appearance of the facility as a whole. <u>Decommissioning:</u> ➢ Remove infrastructure not required for the post-decommissioning use. ➢ Rehabilitate all affected areas. Consult an ecologist regarding rehabilitation specifications.		
Residual impacts: The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the PV facility infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.		

6.9.2.2. Potential visual impact on sensitive visual receptors within a 1 – 3km radius

The operational PV facility could have a **moderate** visual impact (significance rating = 39) on observers (residents and road users) located between a 1 – 3km radius of the PV facility structures, both before and after the implementation of mitigation measures.

Mitigation of this impact is possible and both specific measures, as well as general "best practice" measures, are recommended in order to reduce/mitigate the potential visual impact. The table below illustrates this impact assessment.

Table 4: Visual impact of the proposed PV facility structures within the region.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Nature of Impact:
Visual impact on observers travelling along the roads and residents at homesteads within a 1 – 3km radius of the PV facility structures</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Without mitigation</td><td>With mitigation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Extent</td><td>Short distance (3)</td><td>Short distance (3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td>Long term (4)</td><td>Long term (4)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnitude</td><td>High (8)</td><td>Moderate (6)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Probability</td><td>Probable (3)</td><td>Probable (3)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Significance</td><td>Moderate (45)</td><td>Moderate (39)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Status (positive, neutral or negative)</td><td>Negative</td><td>Negative</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reversibility</td><td>Reversible (1)</td><td>Reversible (1)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Irreplaceable loss of resources?</td><td>No</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>Can impacts be mitigated?</td><td colspan="2">Partially, best practice measures are recommended.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Best Practise Mitigation/Management:
<u>Planning:</u>
➢ Retain/re-establish and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint where possible.
<u>Operations:</u>
➢ Maintain the general appearance of the facility as a whole.
<u>Decommissioning:</u>
➢ Remove infrastructure not required for the post-decommissioning use.
➢ Rehabilitate all affected areas. Consult an ecologist regarding rehabilitation specifications.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Residual impacts:
The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the PV facility infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.</td></tr>
</table>

6.9.2.3. Lighting impacts

Potential visual impact of operational, safety and security lighting of the facility at night on observers in close proximity to the proposed PV facility.

Lighting impacts relate to the effects of glare and sky glow. The source of glare light is unshielded luminaries which emit light in all directions and which are visible over long distances.

Sky glow is the condition where the night sky is illuminated when light reflects off particles in the atmosphere such as moisture, dust or smog. The sky glow intensifies with the increase in the number of light sources. Each new light source, especially upwardly directed lighting, contribute to the increase in sky glow. It is possible that the PV facility may contribute to the effect of sky glow within the region.

Mitigation of direct lighting impacts and sky glow entails the pro-active design, planning and specification of lighting for the facility. The correct specification and placement of lighting and light fixtures for the PV facility and the ancillary infrastructure (e.g. workshop and storage facilities) will go far to contain rather than spread the light.

The following table summarises the assessment of this anticipated impact, which is likely to be of **moderate** significance, and may be mitigated to **low**.

Table 5: Impact table summarising the significance of visual impact of lighting at night on visual receptors in close proximity to the proposed PV facility.

Nature of Impact: Visual impact of lighting at night on sensitive visual receptors in close proximity to the proposed PV facility.		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	Very short distance **(4)**
Duration	Long term **(4)**	Long term **(4)**
Magnitude	High **(8)**	Moderate **(6)**
Probability	Probable **(3)**	Improbable **(2)**
Significance	Moderate **(48)**	Low **(28)**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation: Planning & operation: ➢ Shield the sources of light by physical barriers (walls, vegetation, or the structure itself), where possible. ➢ Limit mounting heights of lighting fixtures, or alternatively use foot-lights or bollard level lights. ➢ Make use of minimum lumen or wattage in fixtures. ➢ Make use of down-lighters, or shielded fixtures. ➢ Make use of Low Pressure Sodium lighting or other types of low impact lighting. ➢ Make use of motion detectors on security lighting. This will allow the site to remain in relative darkness, until the lighting is required for security or maintenance purposes.		
Residual impacts: The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the PV facility and ancillary infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.		

6.9.2.4. Solar glint and glare impacts

Potential visual impact of solar glint and glare as a visual distraction and possible air/road travel hazard

Glint and glare occur when the sun reflects off surfaces with specular (mirror-like) properties. Examples of these include glass windows, water bodies and potentially some solar energy generation technologies (e.g. parabolic troughs and CSP heliostats). Glint is generally of shorter duration and is described as "a momentary flash of bright light", whilst glare is the reflection of bright light for a longer duration.

The visual impact of glint and glare relates to the potential it has to negatively affect sensitive visual receptors in relatively close proximity to the source (e.g. residents of neighbouring properties), or aviation safety risk for pilots (especially where the source interferes with the approach angle to the runway). The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of the United States of America has researched glare as a hazard for aviation pilots on final approach and may prescribe specific glint and glare studies for solar energy facilities in close proximity to aerodromes (airports, airfields, military airbases, etc.). It is generally possible to mitigate the potential glint and glare impacts through the design and careful placement of the infrastructure.

PV panels are designed to generate electricity by absorbing the rays of the sun and are therefore constructed of dark-coloured materials and are covered by anti-reflective coatings. Indications are that as little as 2% of the incoming sunlight is reflected from the surface of modern PV panels (i.e. such as those proposed for the Becrux Two PV facility), especially where the incidence angle (angle of incoming light) is smaller i.e. the panel is facing the sun directly. This is particularly true for tracker arrays that are designed to track the sun and keep the incidence angle as low as possible.[6]

The proposed PV facility is not located near any operational airports/airfields or major roads. The potential visual impact related to solar glint and glare as an air/road travel hazard is expected to be of **low** significance. No mitigation of this impact is required since the PV facility is not expected to interfere with aircraft operations or impact the safety of road users.

Table 6: Impact table summarising the significance of the visual impact of solar glint and glare as a visual distraction and possible air/road travel hazard.

Nature of Impact: The visual impact of solar glint and glare as a visual distraction and possible air/road travel hazard		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	N.A.
Duration	Long term **(4)**	N.A.
Magnitude	Low **(4)**	N.A.
Probability	Improbable **(2)**	N.A.
Significance	Low **(24)**	N.A.
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	N.A.
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	N.A.
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	N.A.
Can impacts be mitigated?	N.A.	
Mitigation: N.A.		

[6] Sources: Blue Oak Energy, FAA and Meister Consultants Group.

Residual impacts: N.A.

Potential visual impact of solar glint and glare on static ground-based receptors (residents of homesteads) in close proximity to the PV facility

The closest residences at Zamdela are located approximately 275m east of the proposed PV facility. The PV facility may potentially cause glint and glare impacts in the late afternoon (sun set) during the summer.[7]

Solar glint and glare from the PV facility may cause **moderate** (significance rating = 42), momentary visual impacts, that may be mitigated to **low** (significance rating = 24).

Mitigation of this impact is possible and both specific measures, as well as general "best practice" measures, are recommended in order to reduce/mitigate the potential visual impact. The table below illustrates this impact assessment.

Table 7: Impact table summarising the significance of the visual impact of solar glint and glare on static ground receptors.

Nature of Impact: The visual impact of solar glint and glare on residents of homesteads in closer proximity to the PV facility		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	Very short distance **(4)**
Duration	Long term **(4)**	Long term **(4)**
Magnitude	Moderate **(6)**	Low **(4)**
Probability	Probable **(3)**	Improbable **(2)**
Significance	Moderate **(42)**	Low **(24)**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation: Planning & operation: ➢ If specific sensitive visual receptors are identified during operation, investigate screening at the receptor site, where possible.		
Residual impacts: The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the PV facility infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.		

6.9.2.5. Ancillary infrastructure

On-site ancillary infrastructure associated with the PV facility includes an 11kV power line, inverters, low voltage cabling between the PV arrays, internal access roads, workshop, office buildings, etc.

No dedicated viewshed analyses have been generated for the ancillary infrastructure, as the range of visual exposure will fall within that of the PV

[7] Based on research and industry experience, the glint and glare from tracking panels with back tracking towards ground-based receptors are most common when the panels are flat in the morning/evening. This is when the larger incidence angle (angle of incoming light) yields more reflected light.

arrays. The anticipated visual impact resulting from this infrastructure is likely to be of **low** significance both before and after mitigation.

Table 8: Visual impact of the ancillary infrastructure.

Nature of Impact: Visual impact of the ancillary infrastructure during the operation phase on observers in close proximity to the structures.		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	Very short distance **(4)**
Duration	Long term **(4)**	Long term **(4)**
Magnitude	Low **(4)**	Low **(4)**
Probability	Improbable **(2)**	Improbable **(2)**
Significance	Low **(24)**	Low **(24)**
Status (positive, neutral or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	No, only best practise measures can be implemented	
Generic best practise mitigation/management measures: Planning: ➢ Retain/re-establish and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint/power line servitude where possible. Operations: ➢ Maintain the general appearance of the infrastructure. Decommissioning: ➢ Remove infrastructure not required for the post-decommissioning use. ➢ Rehabilitate all affected areas. Consult an ecologist regarding rehabilitation specifications.		
Residual impacts: The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the ancillary infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.		

6.9.2.6. Secondary impacts

The potential visual impact of the proposed PV facility on the sense of place of the region.

Sense of place refers to a unique experience of an environment by a user, based on his or her cognitive experience of the place. Visual criteria, specifically the visual character of an area (informed by a combination of aspects such as topography, level of development, vegetation, noteworthy features, cultural / historical features, etc.), plays a significant role.

An impact on the sense of place is one that alters the visual landscape to such an extent that the user experiences the environment differently, and more specifically, in a less appealing or less positive light.

The environment south and west of the proposed PV facility has a predominantly rural and undeveloped character. These generally undeveloped landscapes are considered to have a high visual quality, except where urban development and mining/industrial activities represent existing visual disturbances (i.e. such as at the Sigma Colliery and the Sasol CTL Plant).

The anticipated visual impact of the proposed PV facility on the regional visual quality, and by implication, on the sense of place, is difficult to quantify but is generally expected to be of **low** significance. This is due to the relatively low viewer incidence within close proximity to the proposed development site and the presence of existing mining and industrial activities within the region.

Table 9: The potential impact on the sense of place of the region.

Nature of Impact: The potential impact on the sense of place of the region.		
	Without mitigation	***With mitigation***
Extent	Medium to longer distance **(2)**	Medium to longer distance **(2)**
Duration	Long term **(4)**	Long term **(4)**
Magnitude	Low **(4)**	Low **(4)**
Probability	Improbable **(2)**	Improbable **(2)**
Significance	Low **(20)**	Low **(20)**
Status (positive, neutral or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	No, only best practice measures can be implemented	
Generic best practise mitigation/management measures: Planning: ➢ Retain/re-establish and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint/servitude, where possible. Operations: ➢ Maintain the general appearance of the facility as a whole. Decommissioning: ➢ Remove infrastructure not required for the post-decommissioning use. ➢ Rehabilitate all affected areas. Consult an ecologist regarding rehabilitation specifications.		
Residual impacts: The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the PV facility infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.		

The potential cumulative visual impact of the PV facility on the visual quality of the landscape.

There is only one authorised solar energy facility within the larger region. This is the proposed 75MW Solar PV facility at the Lethabo coal-fired power station, approximately 15km north-east of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility. Given the constrained visual exposure of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility and the long distance between the facilities, no cumulative visual exposure (or combined visual impact) is expected.

Table 10: The potential cumulative visual impact of the renewable energy facilities on the visual quality of the landscape.

Nature of Impact: The potential cumulative visual impact of the PV facility on the visual quality of the landscape.		
	Overall impact of the proposed project considered in isolation	***Cumulative impact of the project and other projects within the***

	(with mitigation)	***area (with mitigation)***
Extent	Very short distance **(4)**	Medium to longer distance **(2)**
Duration	Long term **(4)**	Long term **(4)**
Magnitude	Moderate **(6)**	Low **(4)**
Probability	Probable **(3)**	Very improbable **(1)**
Significance	Moderate **(42)**	Low **(10)**
Status (positive, neutral or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Reversible **(1)**	Reversible **(1)**
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated?	No, only best practise measures can be implemented	
Generic best practise mitigation/management measures: Planning: ➢ Retain/re-establish and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint where possible. Operations: ➢ Maintain the general appearance of the facility as a whole. Decommissioning: ➢ Remove infrastructure not required for the post-decommissioning use. ➢ Rehabilitate all affected areas. Consult an ecologist regarding rehabilitation specifications.		
Residual impacts: The visual impact will be removed after decommissioning, provided the PV facility infrastructure is removed. Failing this, the visual impact will remain.		

6.10. The potential to mitigate visual impacts

The primary visual impact, namely the layout and appearance of the PV panels is not possible to mitigate. The functional design of the PV panels cannot be changed in order to reduce visual impacts.

The following mitigation is however possible:

- It is recommended that vegetation cover (i.e. either natural or cultivated) immediately adjacent to the development footprint be maintained, both during construction and operation of the proposed facility. This will minimise the visual impact as a result of cleared areas and areas denuded of vegetation.

- Existing roads should be utilised wherever possible. New roads should be planned taking due cognisance of the topography to limit cut and fill requirements. The construction/upgrade of roads should be undertaken properly, with adequate drainage structures in place to forego potential erosion problems.

- In terms of onsite ancillary buildings and structures, it is recommended that it be planned so that the clearing of vegetation is minimised where possible. This implies consolidating this infrastructure as much as possible and making use of already disturbed areas rather than undisturbed sites wherever possible.

- Mitigation of lighting impacts includes the pro-active design, planning and specification of lighting for the facility. The correct specification and placement of lighting and light fixtures for the proposed PV facility and ancillary infrastructure will go far to contain rather than spread the light. Mitigation measures include the following:

  - Shielding the sources of light by physical barriers (walls, vegetation, or the structure itself);
  - Limiting mounting heights of lighting fixtures, or alternatively using foot-lights or bollard level lights;
  - Making use of minimum lumen or wattage in fixtures;
  - Making use of down-lighters, or shielded fixtures;
  - Making use of Low Pressure Sodium lighting or other types of low impact lighting.
  - Making use of motion detectors on security lighting. This will allow the site to remain in relative darkness until the lighting is required for security or maintenance purposes.

- Mitigation of visual impacts associated with the construction phase, albeit temporary, would entail proper planning, management and rehabilitation of the construction site. Recommended mitigation measures include the following:

  - Ensure that vegetation adjacent to the development footprint (if present) is not unnecessarily cleared or removed during the construction period.
  - Reduce the construction period through careful logistical planning and productive implementation of resources, wherever possible.
  - Plan the placement of laydown areas and any potential temporary construction camps in order to minimise vegetation clearing (i.e. in already disturbed areas) wherever possible.
  - Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the immediate construction site and existing access roads.
  - Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed of regularly at licensed waste facilities.
  - Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).
  - Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting, wherever possible.
  - Rehabilitate all disturbed areas (if present/if required) immediately after the completion of construction works.

- Glint and glare impact mitigation measures include the following:

  - Use anti-reflective panels and dull polishing on structures, where possible and industry standard.
  - Adjust tilt angles of the panels if glint and glare issues become evident, where possible.
  - If specific sensitive visual receptors are identified during operation, investigate screening at the receptor site, where possible.

- During operation, the maintenance of the PV arrays and ancillary structures and infrastructure will ensure that the facility does not degrade, therefore avoiding aggravating the visual impact.

- Roads must be maintained to forego erosion and to suppress dust, and post-construction rehabilitated areas must be monitored for rehabilitation failure. Remedial actions must be implemented as and when required.

- Once the facility has exhausted its life span, the main facility and all associated infrastructure not required for the post rehabilitation use of the site should be removed and all disturbed areas appropriately rehabilitated, unless a new authorisation is granted for the plant to continue a new cycle. An ecologist should be consulted to give input into rehabilitation specifications.

- All rehabilitated areas should be monitored for at least a year (quarterly) following decommissioning, and remedial actions implemented as and when required.

- Secondary impacts anticipated as a result of the proposed PV facility (i.e. visual character and sense of place) are not possible to mitigate.

- Where sensitive visual receptors (if present), are likely to be affected, it is recommended that the developer enters into negotiations with the property owners regarding the potential screening of visual impacts at the receptor site. This may entail the planting of vegetation, trees or the construction of screens. Ultimately, visual screening is most effective when placed at the receptor itself.

Good practice requires that the mitigation of both primary and secondary visual impacts, as listed above, be implemented and maintained on an ongoing basis.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The construction and operation of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility and its associated infrastructure may have a visual impact on the study area, especially within a 1km radius (and potentially up to a radius of 3km) of the proposed facility. The visual impact will differ amongst places, depending on the distance from the facility. It should also be noted that the study area is not considered to be pristine, due to the presence of existing mining and industrial activities, and infrastructure within the region. The visual amenity of the study areas has therefore already been compromised to a large degree.

The PV facility will primarily be visible to observers living along the western perimeter of the Zamdela residential area. There are no additional farm residences within a 1km radius of the proposed PV facility and a generally limited number of homesteads within a 1–3km (and up to 6km) radius.

Overall, the post mitigation significance of the visual impacts is expected to range from **moderate** to **low**. An additional mitigating factor for the proposed PV facility is the fact that it utilises a renewable source of energy (considered as an international priority) to generate electricity and is therefore generally perceived in a more favourable light. The PV facility does not emit any harmful by-products or pollutants and is therefore not negatively associated with possible health risks to observers.

A number of mitigation measures have been proposed (**Section 6.10.**). Regardless of whether or not mitigation measures will reduce the significance of the anticipated visual impacts, they are considered to be good practice and should all be implemented and maintained throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the proposed facility.

If mitigation is undertaken as recommended, it is concluded that the significance of most of the anticipated visual impacts will remain at or be managed to acceptable levels. As such, the PV facility and associated infrastructure would be considered to be acceptable from a visual impact perspective and can therefore be authorised.

8. IMPACT STATEMENT

The findings of the Visual Impact Assessment undertaken for the proposed $10MW_{ac}$ Becrux Two PV facility is that the visual environment surrounding the site, especially within a 1km radius (and potentially up to a radius of 3km) of the proposed facility, may be visually impacted during the anticipated operational lifespan of the facility (i.e. up to 30 years).

This impact is primarily applicable to the individual Becrux Two PV facility and no cumulative visual impacts are expected.

The following is a summary of impacts remaining, assuming mitigation as recommended, is exercised:

- During construction, there may be a noticeable increase in heavy vehicles utilising the roads to the development site that may cause, at the very least, a visual nuisance to other road users and landowners in the area. Construction activities may potentially result in a **moderate**, temporary visual impact both before and after mitigation.

- The PV facility is expected to have a **high** visual impact on observers residing along the western perimeter of the Zamdela residential area. The visual impact may be mitigated to **moderate** with the implementation of mitigation measures.

- The operational PV facility could have a **moderate** visual impact on observers (residents and road users) located between a 1–3km radius of the PV facility structures, both before and after the implementation of mitigation measures.

- The anticipated impact of lighting at the PV facility is likely to be of **moderate** significance, and may be mitigated to **low**.

- The proposed PV facility is not located near any operational airports/airfields or major roads. The potential visual impact related to solar glint and glare as an air/road travel hazard is expected to be of **low** significance.

- The closest residences at Zamdela are located approximately 275m east of the proposed PV facility. The PV facility may potentially cause glint and glare impacts of **moderate** significance in the late afternoon (sun set) during the summer. These impacts may be mitigated to **low** with the implementation of mitigation measures.

- The anticipated visual impact resulting from the construction of on-site ancillary infrastructure is likely to be of **low** significance both before and after mitigation.

- The anticipated visual impact of the proposed PV facility on the regional visual quality, and by implication, on the sense of place, is difficult to quantify, but is generally expected to be of **low** significance. This is due to the relatively low viewer incidence within close proximity to the proposed development site and the presence of existing mining and industrial activities within the region.

- The anticipated cumulative visual impact of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility is expected to be of **low** significance.

The anticipated visual impacts listed above (i.e. post mitigation impacts) range from **moderate** to **low** significance. Anticipated visual impacts on sensitive visual receptors (if and where present) in close proximity to the proposed facility are not considered to be fatal flaws for the proposed PV facility.

Considering all factors, it is recommended that the development of the facility as proposed be supported; subject to the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures (**Section 6.10.**) and management programme (**Section 9.**).

9. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The following management plan tables aim to summarise the key findings of the visual impact report and suggest possible management actions in order to mitigate the potential visual impacts. Refer to the tables below.

Table 11: Management programme – Planning.

OBJECTIVE: The mitigation and possible negation of visual impacts associated with the planning of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility.		
Project Component/s	The solar energy facility and ancillary infrastructure (i.e. PV panels, access roads, transformers, security lighting, workshop, power line, etc.).	
Potential Impact	Primary visual impact of the facility due to the presence of the PV panels and associated infrastructure as well as the visual impact of lighting at night.	
Activity/Risk Source	The viewing of the above mentioned by observers on or near the site (i.e. within 1km of the site) as well as within the region.	
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Optimal planning of infrastructure to minimise the visual impact.	
Mitigation: Action/control	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
Use anti-reflective panels and dull polishing on structures where possible and industry standard.	Project proponent / contractor	Early in the planning phase.
Plan the placement of laydown areas and temporary construction equipment camps in order to minimise vegetation clearing (i.e. in already disturbed areas) wherever possible. Plan all roads, ancillary buildings and ancillary infrastructure in such a way that clearing of vegetation is minimised. Consolidate infrastructure and make use of already disturbed sites rather than undisturbed areas.	Project proponent / contractor	Early in the planning phase.

Retain and maintain natural vegetation (if present) immediately adjacent to the development footprint.	Project proponent/ design consultant	Early in the planning phase.
Make use of existing roads wherever possible and plan the layout and construction of roads and infrastructure with due cognisance of the topography to limit cut and fill requirements.	Project proponent/ design consultant	Early in the planning phase.
Consult a lighting engineer in the design and planning of lighting to ensure the correct specification and placement of lighting and light fixtures for the PV Facility and the ancillary infrastructure. The following is recommended: ○ Shield the sources of light by physical barriers (walls, vegetation, or the structure itself). ○ Limit mounting heights of fixtures, or use foot-lights or bollard lights. ○ Make use of minimum lumen or wattage in fixtures. ○ Making use of down-lighters or shielded fixtures. ○ Make use of Low Pressure Sodium lighting or other low impact lighting. ○ Make use of motion detectors on security lighting, so allowing the site to remain in darkness until lighting is required for security or maintenance purposes.	Project proponent / design consultant	Early in the planning phase.
Performance Indicator	Minimal exposure (limited or no complaints from I&APs) of ancillary infrastructure and lighting at night to observers on or near the site (i.e. within 3km) and within the region.	
Monitoring	Monitor the resolution of complaints on an ongoing basis (i.e. during all phases of the project).	

Table 12: Management programme – Construction.

OBJECTIVE: The mitigation and possible negation of visual impacts associated with the construction of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility.		
Project Component/s	Construction site and activities	
Potential Impact	Visual impact of general construction activities, and the potential scarring of the landscape due to vegetation clearing and resulting erosion.	
Activity/Risk Source	The viewing of the above mentioned by observers on or near the site.	
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Minimal visual intrusion by construction activities and intact vegetation cover outside of immediate construction work areas.	
Mitigation: Action/control	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
Ensure that vegetation cover adjacent to the development footprint (if present) is not unnecessarily removed during the construction phase, where possible.	Project proponent / contractor	Early in the construction phase.
Reduce the construction phase through careful logistical planning and productive implementation of resources wherever possible.	Project proponent / contractor	Early in the construction phase.
Restrict the activities and movement of construction workers and vehicles to the	Project proponent / contractor	Throughout the construction phase.

immediate construction site and existing access roads.		
Ensure that rubble, litter, and disused construction materials are appropriately stored (if not removed daily) and then disposed of regularly at licensed waste facilities.	Project proponent / contractor	Throughout the construction phase.
Reduce and control construction dust through the use of approved dust suppression techniques as and when required (i.e. whenever dust becomes apparent).	Project proponent / contractor	Throughout the construction phase.
Restrict construction activities to daylight hours in order to negate or reduce the visual impacts associated with lighting, where possible.	Project proponent / contractor	Throughout the construction phase.
Rehabilitate all disturbed areas (if present/if required) immediately after the completion of construction works.	Project proponent / contractor	Throughout and at the end of the construction phase.

Performance Indicator	Vegetation cover on and in the vicinity of the site is intact (i.e. full cover as per natural vegetation present within the environment) with no evidence of degradation or erosion.
Monitoring	Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction (by a contractor as part of construction contract). Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following the end of construction (by a contractor as part of construction contract).

Table 13: Management programme – Operation.

OBJECTIVE: The mitigation and possible negation of visual impacts associated with the operation of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility.		
Project Component/s	The solar energy facility and ancillary infrastructure (i.e. PV panels, access roads, workshop, etc.).	
Potential Impact	Visual impact of facility degradation and vegetation rehabilitation failure.	
Activity/Risk Source	The viewing of the above mentioned by observers on or near the site.	
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Well maintained and neat facility.	
Mitigation: Action/control	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
Adjust tilt angles of the panels if glint and glare issues become evident where possible. If specific sensitive visual receptors are identified during operation, investigate screening at the receptor site.	Project proponent / operator	Throughout the operation phase.
Investigate the potential to screen the PV facility from the Zamdela residential area (located within 1km of the facility) with planted vegetation cover or solid fencing, where possible/if required.	Project proponent / operator	Throughout the operation phase.
Maintain the general appearance of the facility as a whole, including the PV panels, servitudes and ancillary structures.	Project proponent / operator	Throughout the operation phase.
Maintain roads and servitudes to forego erosion and suppress dust.	Project proponent / operator	Throughout the operation phase.
Monitor rehabilitated areas, and	Project proponent /	Throughout the operation

implement remedial action as and when required.	operator	phase.
Investigate and implement (should it be required) the potential to screen visual impacts at affected receptor sites.	Project proponent / operator	Throughout the operation phase.
Performance Indicator	Well maintained and neat facility with intact vegetation on and in the vicinity of the facility.	
Monitoring	Monitoring of the entire site on an ongoing basis (by operator).	

Table 14: Management programme – Decommissioning.

OBJECTIVE: The mitigation and possible negation of visual impacts associated with the decommissioning of the proposed Becrux Two PV facility.		
Project Component/s	The solar energy facility and ancillary infrastructure (i.e. PV panels, access roads, workshop, transformers, etc.).	
Potential Impact	Visual impact of residual visual scarring and vegetation rehabilitation failure.	
Activity/Risk Source	The viewing of the above mentioned by observers on or near the site.	
Mitigation: Target/Objective	Only the infrastructure required for post decommissioning use of the site retained and rehabilitated vegetation in all disturbed areas.	
Mitigation: Action/control	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**
Remove infrastructure not required for the post-decommissioning use of the site.	Project proponent / operator	During the decommissioning phase.
Rehabilitate access roads and servitudes not required for the post-decommissioning use of the site. If necessary, an ecologist should be consulted to give input into rehabilitation specifications.	Project proponent / operator	During the decommissioning phase.
Monitor rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following decommissioning, and implement remedial action as and when required.	Project proponent / operator	Post decommissioning.
Performance Indicator	Vegetation cover on and in the vicinity of the site is intact (i.e. full cover as per natural vegetation within the environment) with no evidence of degradation or erosion.	
Monitoring	Monitoring of rehabilitated areas quarterly for at least a year following decommissioning.	

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