

## **APPENDIX 2**

### ***VIEWER SENSITIVITY***

These viewer sensitivity maps provide an indication of the spatial relationship of high, moderate and low sensitivity visual receptors compared to the visibility mapping in Appendix 1. The visual receptors correlate with the land uses of the region.

- Exceptionally high sensitive visual receptors are tourists and thus all tourist attractions are highlighted in red;
- Residents are classified as highly sensitive and all urban areas are represented by orange;
- Yellow is representative of visual receptors of a moderate sensitivity. It is assumed that the rest of the study area that is not specifically classified as urban or conservation areas will be agricultural and it can be expected that people at their place of work expresses a moderate sensitivity towards their environment. The fact that residents are also present in the yellow areas is not ignored. This is discussed under the relevant topic.; and
- Grey represents the mining and industrial land uses and highlights the areas where visual receptors will be of a low sensitivity.

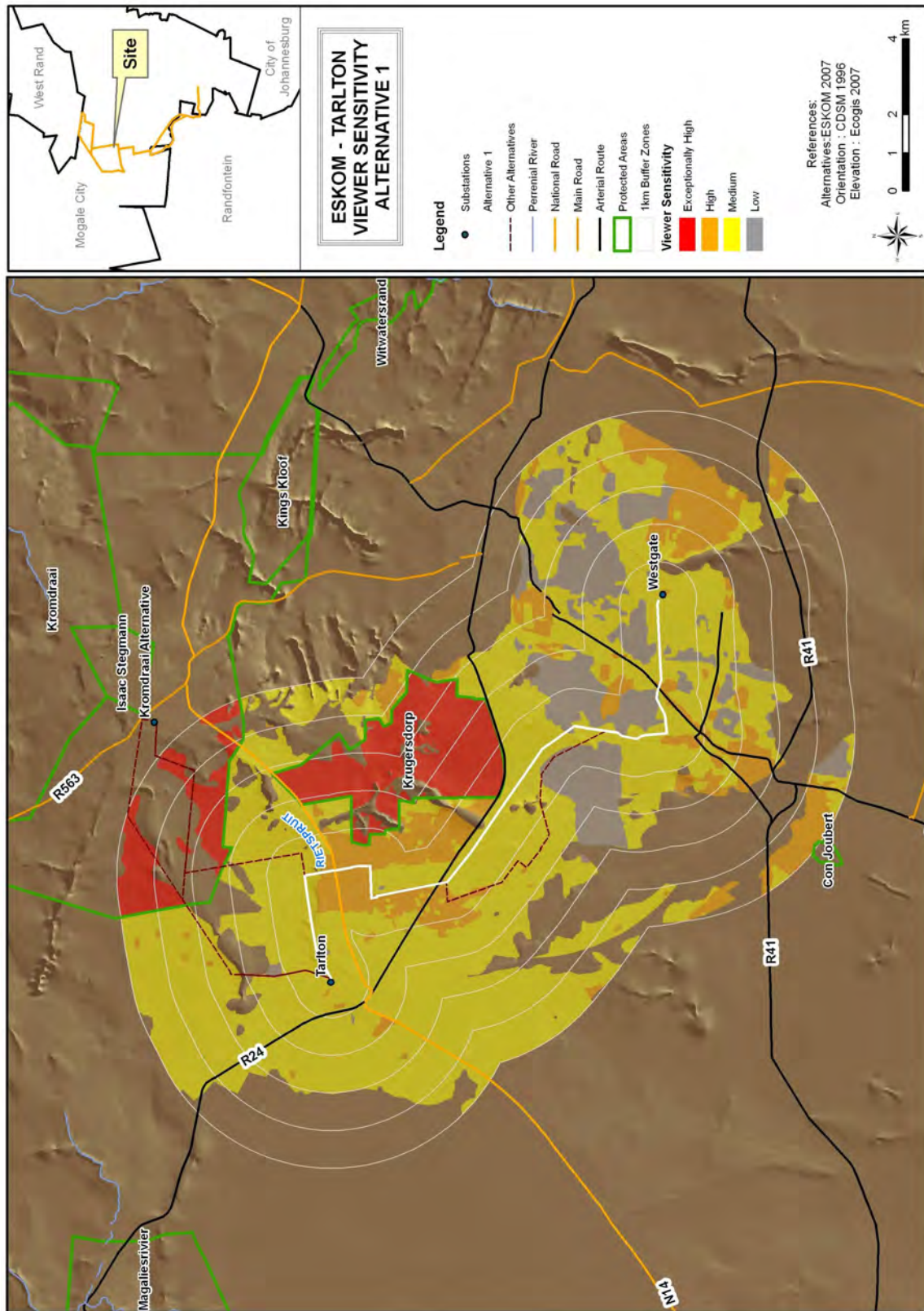


Figure 12: Alternative 1 – Viewer sensitivity

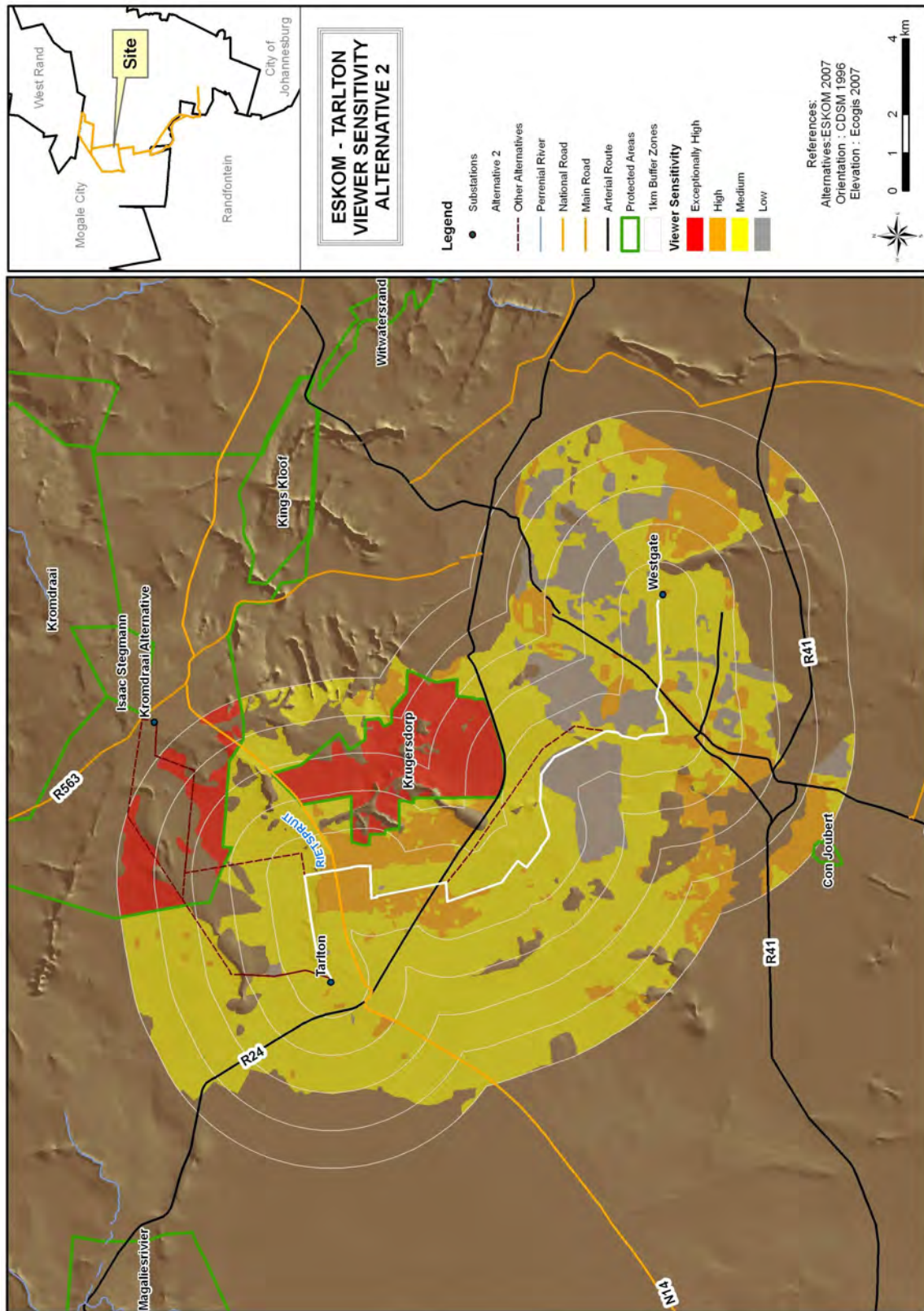


Figure 13: Alternative 2 – Viewer sensitivity

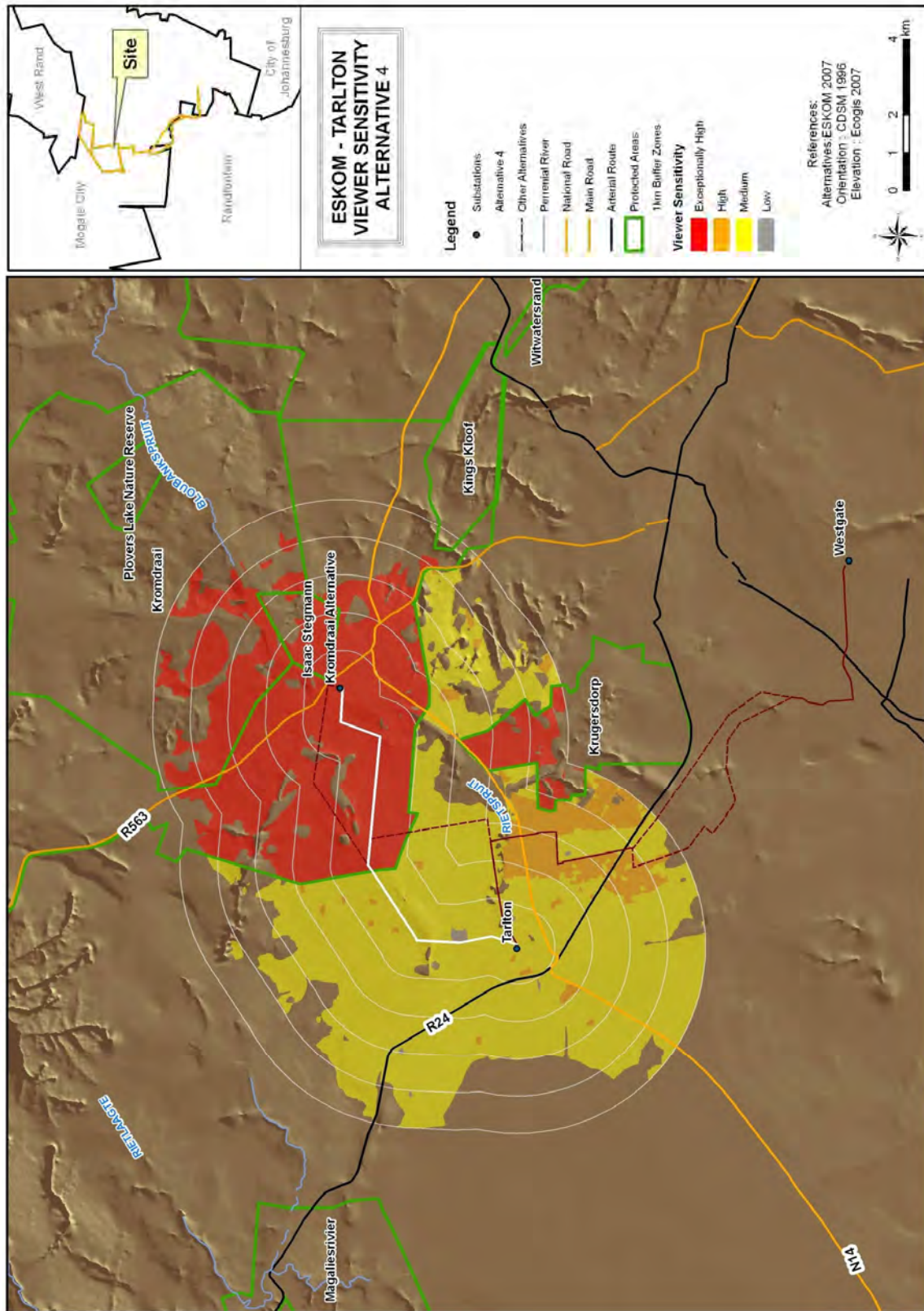


Figure 14: Alternative 4 – Viewer sensitivity

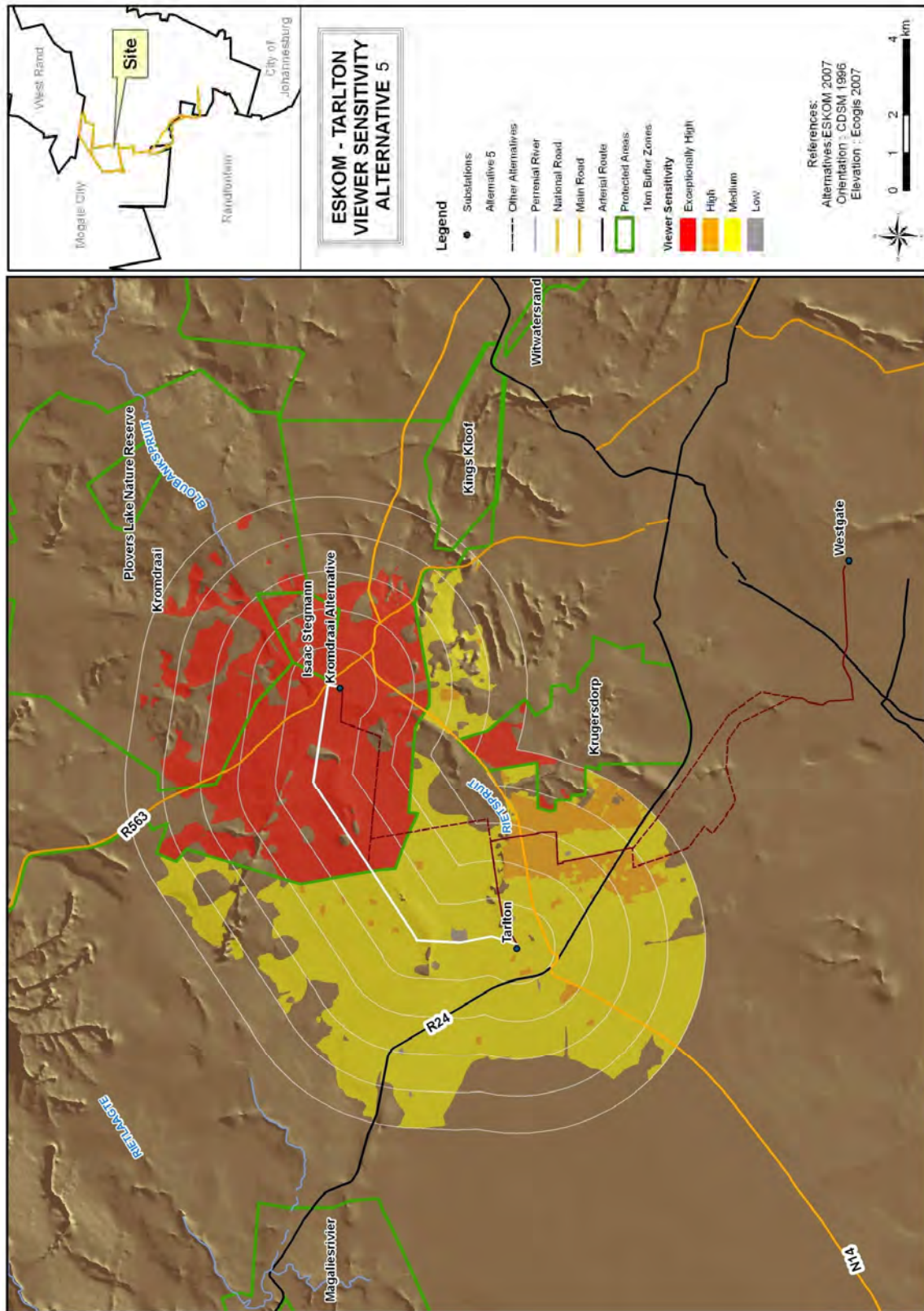
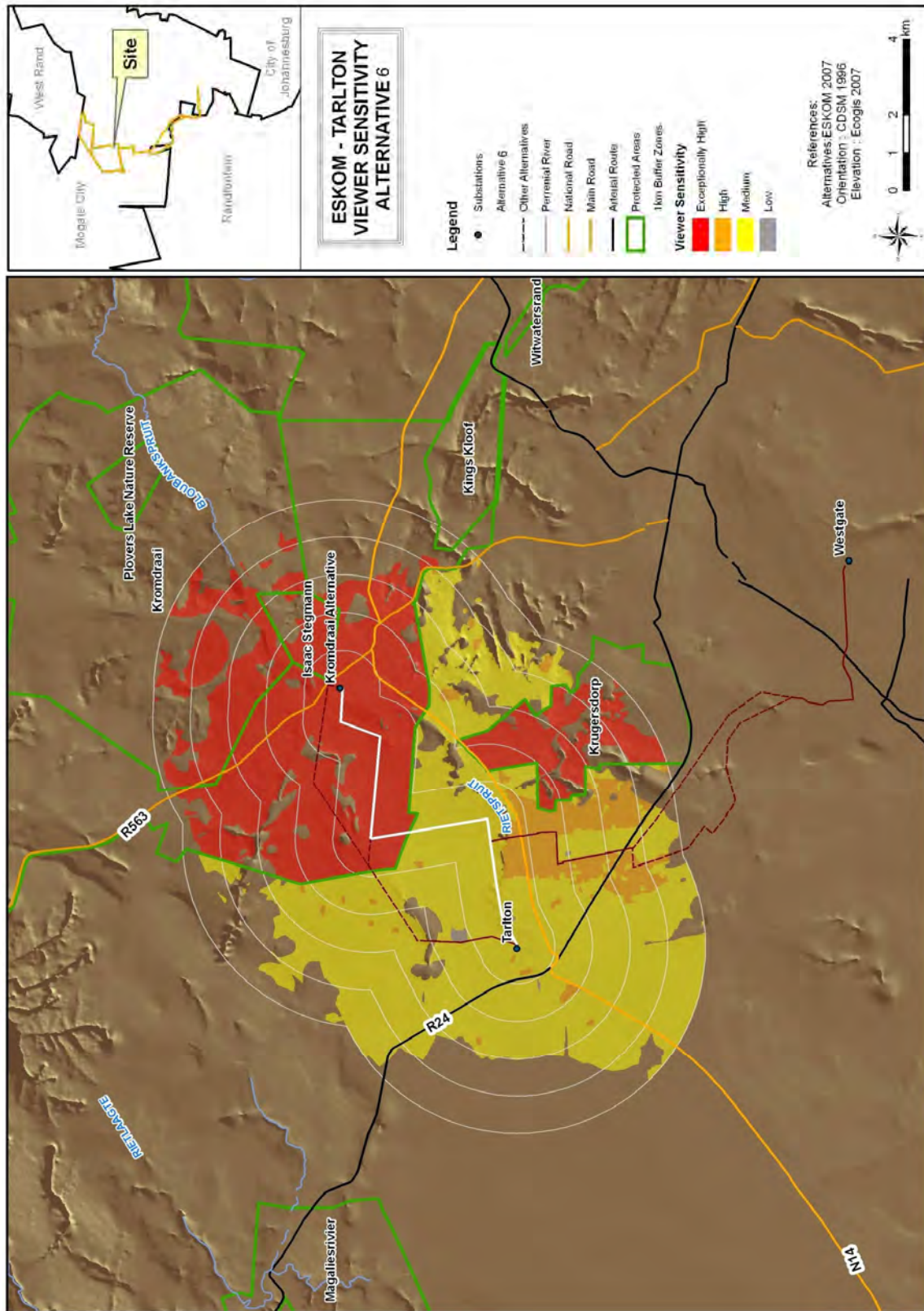


Figure 15: Alternative 5 – Viewer sensitivity



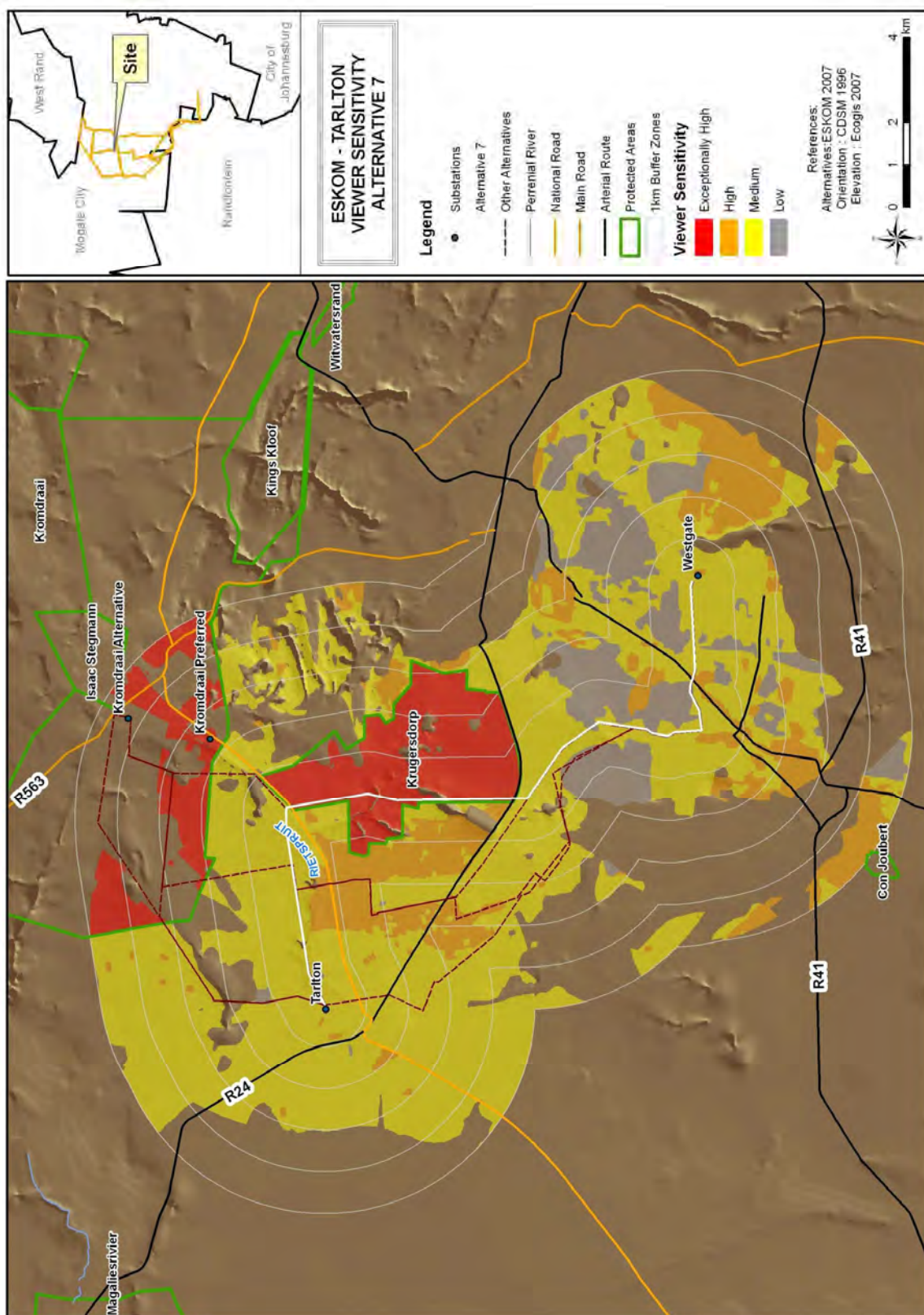


Figure 17: Alternative 7 – Viewer sensitivity

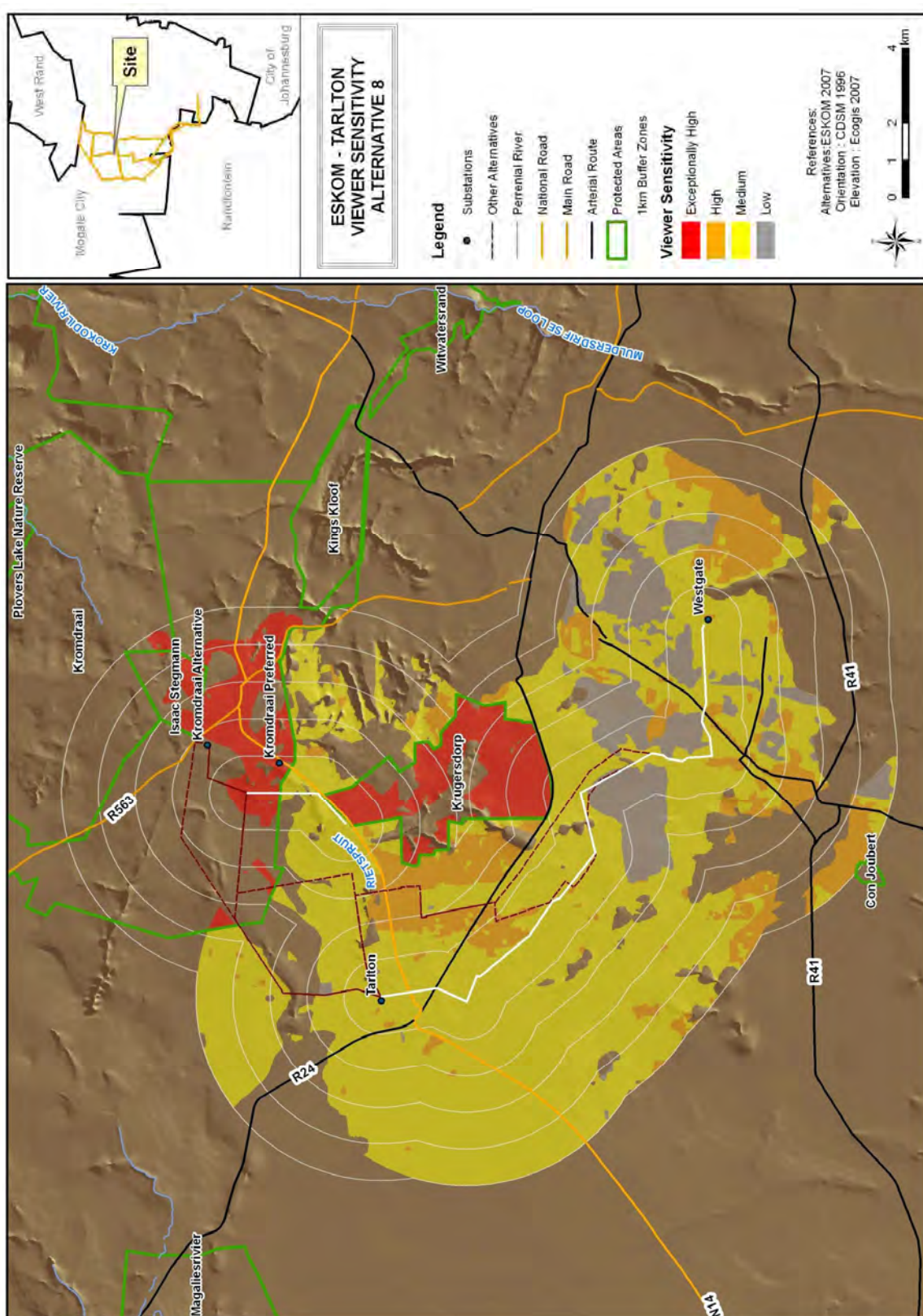


Figure 18: Alternative 8 – Viewer sensitivity



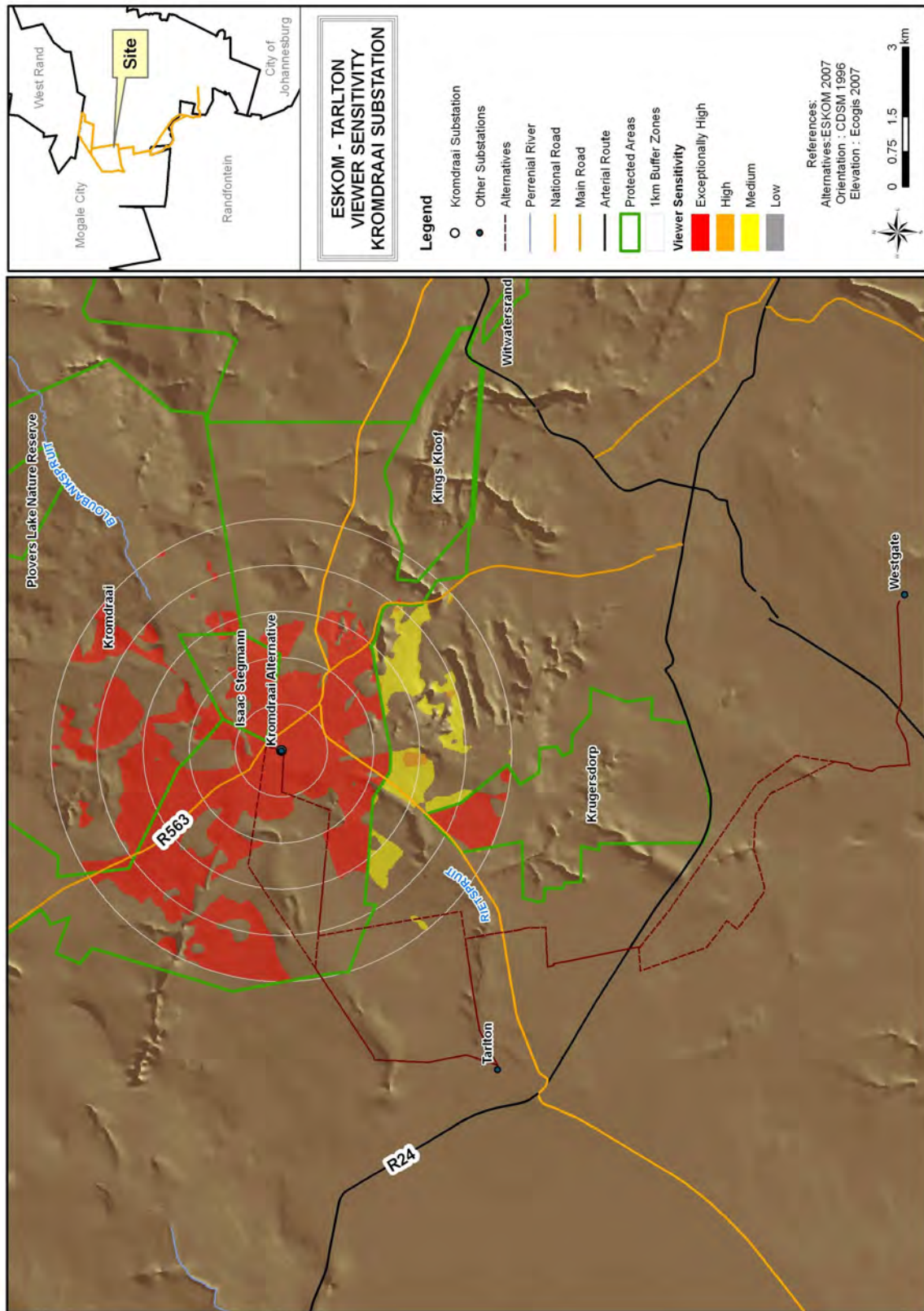


Figure 19: Kromdraai Substation – Viewer sensitivity

## APPENDIX 3

### ***IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA***

Various criteria are defined in the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (DEAT, 1998) which are adopted for the assessment of the visual impacts on the observers in the study area. The interpretation of these criteria is described as follows:

- **Nature of impacts:** An appraisal of the visual effect the activity would have on the receiving environment. This description should include the sensitivity of the receptors that are affected, and the manner in which they are affected, (both positive and negative effects).
- **Extent of impacts:** The spatial or geographic area of influence of the visual impact, i.e:
  - Site-related: extending only as far as the activity;
  - Local: limited to the immediate surroundings;
  - Regional: affecting a larger metropolitan or regional area;
  - National: affecting large parts of the country;
  - International: affecting areas across international boundaries.
- **Duration of impacts:** The predicted life-span of the visual impact:
  - Short term, (e.g. duration of the construction phase);
  - Medium term, (e.g. duration for screening vegetation to mature);
  - Long term, (e.g. lifespan of the project);
  - Permanent, where time will not mitigate the visual impact.
- **Intensity of impacts:** The magnitude of the impact on views, and character of the visual resources.
  - Low, where the character of visual resources or views of the visual resource are not affected;
  - Medium, where the character of visual resources or views of the visual resource are affected to a limited extent;
  - High, where the character of visual resources or views of the visual resource are significantly affected.
- **Probability of impacts:** The degree of likelihood of the visual impact occurring:
  - Improbable, where the possibility of the impact occurring is very low;
  - Probable, where there is a distinct possibility that the impact will occur;
  - Highly probable, where it is most likely that the impact will occur; or
  - Definite, where the impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures.
- **Determination of significance of impacts:** The significance of impacts can be determined through a synthesis of the aspects produced in terms of their nature, duration, intensity, extent and probability, and are described as:
  - Low, where it will not have an influence on the decision;
  - Medium, where it should have an influence on the decision unless it is mitigated;  
or
  - High, where it would influence the decision regardless of any possible mitigation.  
(Oberholzer, 2005)