Development
phase

CONCENTRATED SOLAR POWER

	Potential type of DIRECT impact		Potential type of INDIRECT impact	
	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
CONCEPT	- Clearing of natural habitats in preparation for the project	 Opportunity to implement advanced offset or enhancement actions 	 Disassociation of individuals or communities from the landscape in expectation of project development In-migration in expectation of project development 	 Potential for promoting integrated landscape planning
PLANNING	 Direct tangible impacts due to surveying (e.g., removal of plants or extant built structures) Land acquisition can lead to the relocation of people and their homes Land acquisition can displace the livelihoods of affected communities (cultivation, fishing, herding, etc.) 		 Lack of or reduction in maintenance practices in expectation of project development Controlled or uncontrolled removal of significance cultural attributes or species in expectation of project development 	 Community engagement with planning processes can lead to a better understanding of significance and associations The study of cultural and natural contexts can deliver new knowledge, such as through archaeological investigations, oral history projects, inventories of species and populations, geology, etc. Identification and removal of invasive species
CONSTRUCTION	- Vulnerable	- Opportunities	- Increased local	species - Increased
	groups (e.g.,	for vulnerable	resource use,	economic

the poor,	groups to	wildlife	opportunities
women,	acquire new	disturbance or	for local
Indigenous	skills	pollution from	communities
communities,	- Construction	temporary	
children, etc.)	may bring job	construction	
may be at risk	opportunities	workforce	
- Migrant	for local	- Induced access	
construction	communities	via new or	
workers can		upgraded roads	
bring		- Displacement of	
inappropriate		agricultural or	
cultural		other activities	
behaviour			
- Gender-based			
violence due			
to the arrival			
of			
predominantly			
male			
construction			
workers			
- Loss or			
degradation of			
natural			
habitats			
- Disturbance of			
or injury to			
wildlife from			
construction			
traffic, noise,			
activities or			
night lighting			
- Pollution by			
dust,			
construction			
materials or			
vehicle			
emissions			
- Introduction			
of alien			
invasive			
species			
- Terrain altered			
through			
clearance and			
levelling works			
- Soil			
compaction,			
alternation of			
drainage and			
increased			
erosion			

	 Habitat loss or fragmentation from the construction of access roads Damage or loss of cultural or archaeological sites Perimeter fencing around the worksite can fragment habitats 			
OPERATION	 Land-use change due to large areas required for developments , including the potential displacement of livelihoods Limited access to cultural or heritage sites Increased pressure on local communities' public services Behavioural displacement (species- specific) and barriers to wildlife movement Wildlife mortality from evaporation ponds or concentrated solar beams Wildlife attraction to reflective surfaces 	- Onsite biodiversity enhancement	 Increased access to remote areas may increase the risk of hunting/poachin g Increased access to remote areas may favour the introduction of invasive alien species 	 Improvement s to infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, etc.) for the operation of the site may also service local communities Reduced carbon footprint Contribution to addressing the global climate emergency

	- Light pollution			
	from night			
	lighting			
	- Increased			
	pressure on			
	water			
	resources for			
	mirror			
	cleaning and			
	system cooling - Run-off			
	pollution from			
	cleaning			
	chemicals			
	- Pollution from			
	thermal			
	transfer fluids			
	or water used			
	in electricity			
	generation			
	- Solar farm			
	perimeter			
	fencing can			
	fragment			
	habitats			
	- Damaged			
	storage			
	batteries can			
	discharge hazardous			
	substances			
	- Obstructed			
	views and			
	visual			
	intrusions			
	- Glare from			
	mirrors			
REPOWERING	- Ecological	- Opportunity	- Supply chain and	- Reuse of
	disturbance	to improve	manufacturing	materials in
	during	layout and	impacts	replaced
	infrastructure	design and	- End-of-life	infrastructure
	removal	implement	infrastructure	- More efficient
		biodiversity	requires recycling	production of
		enhancement	or disposal	low-carbon
		ennancement	- Creation of toxic	
			waste	electricity or
				heat
DECOMMISSIONIN	- Ecological	- Opportunity		
G	disturbance	for natural		
	during	habitat		
		restoration		

	infrastructure removal		
RECOVERY			

RECOVERY (Please note that these lists are intended only to provide examples and are by no means exhaustive.

 For the question of assessing visual impacts, see 'Note 4')