Item No.	EIS Section	Reference	Source Wording	Concern	Comment		Table 9-1 Mitigation measures – agriculture		
	1	Report	Throughout whole report by Tremain Ivey Advisor: (Peter Tremain)	lack of individual assessment of the Humelink project - is very much a cut and paste of other reports also written for	The report is not sufficiently individualised to capture the impact of the project accurately on	-		Tester	P.devent.
	A		······································	Transgrid's other projects - eg: Energy Connect West, Energy Connect East. There is a lot of general background	the wide variety of agriculture across the area	impact	Environmental sateguaro	Timing	location(s)
1	Agricultural Impact Assessment EIS			information in the template style report, much at a very high level (eg per LGA) which is not relevant to the wide		Direct land use	The location of infrastructure, work sites and access tracks (temporary and permanent) will be confirmed in consultation with landowners	Detailed design	All locations
	Technical Report 4			estimates.		anjacts.	Where permanent tracks are required, a single access track will be designed to same both temporary and permanent auronses, where		
	Agricultural Impact	4.1 Overview of approach	The methodology for the agricultural impact assessment included the	Seven property inspections across the entire footprint is not representative and were a convenience sample provided	landowners should have been fully informed of the purpose and implications of the visit,		possible.		
2	Assessment EIS		following • landowner consultations and property inspections	inspections" and that the visit by the "agricultural specialists" was for the purpose of the EIS agricultural impact	conduct by Transgrid was deceptive	Property impact	ts A property management plan will be developed for directly impacted	Detailed design	All locations
	Technical Report 4			assessment. Landowners were led to believe it was an opportunity to give information to better inform route	Table 5-8		properties in consultation with landowners and stakeholders. The property management plans will outline the protocols that will be	and construction	<u>u</u>
	p 22	5.5.4 Value of agricultural	The value of agricultural production loss is assessed at \$500 per bectare	realignments that may take the project off their property.	Total area of agricultural holdings 2020-21		implemented to address landowner concerns during construction. This may include:		
		production	(refer to Section 5.5.4 –2020-21 values). Across the 568 hectares of	significant fluctuations, comprising approximately 1,650,215 ha, 2,095 separate agricultural businesses spread across 5	Area of Number of Average LGA holdings (ha) businesses size (ha)		 the process for rectification of any damage to property infrastructure caused by construction 		
			agricultural land directly impacted by construction, this equates to a	LGAs, is quite meaningless in this context, even if the figures and methodology used could be shown to be correct. The	Wagga Wagga City 444,995 463 961		 the process for rehabilitation and stabilisation of disturbed areas following the completion of construction 		
3			total agricultural production loss of \$335,120 per annum. Allowing for an	methodology makes no attempt to allow for the different average values of the different industries or even the	Cootamundra-Gundagal Regional 338,839 285 1,189		 measures to minimise disruption to agricultural practices during 		
	TR 4 HumeLink		of agricultural production is estimated at	different LGAs.	Yass Valley 242,441 340 713 Upper Lachlan Shire 387,447 586 661		construction — any fencing and gate requirements		
	Agricultural Impact		approximately \$837,800.		Total 1,650,215 2,095 788	-	 — specific biosecurity protocols. 		
	as above	as above	The average gross value of production in the Wagga Wagga City LGA	The Snowy Valley LGA was assessed as having the highest gross average value of agricultural production per ha (\$838	The EIS agricultural assessment report is deficient in this area, using poor methodology that	Agricultural impacts	Alternative technologies which could enable weed control close to the transmission lines will be considered.	Detailed design and construction	All locations
			(\$748 per hectare) was enhanced by its extensive cropping enterprises.	per ha), as containing the least agricultural hectares, and to be impacted by the longest section of the Humelink	underestimates the value of agricultural production loss and does not reveal the true level of	Biosecurity	Biosecurity controls will be implemented to minimise the risk of off-	Construction	All locations
			There was also a large difference between the average value of broadcare cropping production (\$1,100 per bectare), borticulture	corridor (approximately a third of the total 360 km project corridor). This suggests that agriculture in Snowy Valleys	impact. If this is the case with such a simple concept, the reliability of the whole assessment		site transport or spread of disease, pests or weeds. Controls will be in	and operation	
3			production (approximately \$88,800 per hectare) and grazing production	assessment makes no attempt to measure this and underestimates the impact.	should be re-examined for similar issues with valuely		Environmental Guidance Note and include development of specific		
			(\$418 per hectare). The value of agricultural production is greatly				controls it high biosecurity risks are identified. Appropriate measures will be implemented with respect to foot and mouth disease to		
			influenced by seasonal and market conditions and can fluctuate widely				control any risk of introduction via the project. The specific controls applicable to a property will be identified in		
	TR 4 HumeLink	6.7 Impacts on livestock	The removal of vegetation from the easement may have a major impact	In relation to this important issue of stock welfare and vegetation removal, opinion-based statements such as "the	when using such big picture data as LGA level, the report conclusions cannot be relied upon		consultation with the affected landowner. The effectiveness of these controls will be monitored in a manner and time interval consistent		
	Agricultural Impact	enterprises	on the available shade or shelter in a few areas. In most cases, there	overall impact is expected to be small" and "in most cases, there would be sufficient shade", without evidence to	for assessment		with the level of risk on each property.		
	Assessment so		requirements. In affected areas, grazing management may need to be	removal on individual landholdings could range from inconsequential to profound, but the methodology and high-level			construction activities, the relevant control authority will be notified		
4			modified (for example, undertaking lambing in alternative more	data used in the analysis and assessment do not allow this to be investigate.		Terrana ana ana	as per Biosecurity Act 2015 (NSW) and Biosecurity Regulation 2017.	C2480-0240-00.2	
			sheltered paddocks) and replacement shade and shelter vegetation may			Access impacts	Management of access on private landowner properties required for access to infrastructure for maintenance, including opening and	Operation	Transmission line
			expected to be small				closing of gates, will be done in accordance with landowner requirements.		
	TR 4 HumeLink	6.7 Impacts on livestock	Considerable disruption to livestock enterprises (such livestock deaths.	Despite possible impacts being rated as considerable, there are no conclusions drawn, no mitigation measures	this is a notable deficit in the assessment and needs to be rectified				
	Agricultural Impact	enterprises	illness and stress; disease spread; mixing of animals and uncontrolled	suggested or value estimated.		Impact	Environmental safeguard	Timing	z Re
	Assessment p 57		breeding) is possible if stock water pipelines or fences are damaged and			1000	R - Marcari (2011)	ă.	loc
			not promptly repaired during construction, or if gates are left open. Grazing management would also be disrupted if construction activities			GPS impacts	If adverse effects on agricultural precision farming (using GPS)	is Operat	tion Tra
5			result in paddocks being temporarily unavailable for grazing, or cause a				reported within 12 months of operation, practical rectification measures (including signal boosting equipment or attenna		lin
			disruption to the grazing pattern of livestock.				enhancement) will be considered. This will be carried out in		
							consultation with the relevant landowners.		
	TR 4 HumeLink	9 Management of impacts	The mitigation measures that would be implemented to avoid or minimise potential agricultural impacts are listed in Table 9-1	The entire mitigation measures for the agricultural impact of Humelink are minimal (see Table 9-1) : basically advise	The mitigation measures are very general, do not relate to all the different potential impacts				
	Assessment Section		minimise potential agricultural impacts are listed in Table 5-1.	property management plan, open and close gates as landowner directs, follow current TransGrid procedures for	"agricultural specialist" consultant.				
6	9 _p 73			biosecurity, talk to the landowner about these and notify authorities if monitoring shows a new weed infestation. And					
0				if landowners tell Transgrid within 12 months that their GPS equipment is affected, "practical rectification measures"					
				"Alternative technologies that could enable weed control close to the					
				transmission lines will be considered". Does this mean Transgrid will buy landowners a drone?					
	Agricultural Impact	TR 4 HumeLink Agricultural	6.8 Biophysical strategic agricultural land	While the study has identified very limited BSAL and SSAL land within the footprint, the yellow area where the	This scenario has not been addressed in the assessment and should be My family property				
	Assessment EIS	Impact Assessment p 57	The area of BSAL within the project footprint would be 447 hectares. This	footprint crosses the area in the picture, southwest of Adelong, is the only BSAL and SSAL land in the Adelong area.	and those of our neighbours who are affected by Humelink also lie within this area of rare				
	recrinical Report 4		The impact on BSAL would be minor due to the small area involved	This scarcity increases the value of the land and makes the potential impacts of the project more significant.	included in the assessment and it should be looked at again				
			and because agricultural production would only be temporarily lost on						
			most of this area during construction and for a limited time afterwards.						
7			former land use after construction is completed or as agreed with the						
,			landowner. There would be small areas with long term impacts due to						
			permanent structures.						
			Mapping of BSAL was undertaken by the then NSW Department of						
			Planning and Environment. This mapping indicates that there is some						
			BSAL in the agricultural study area (refer to Figure 5-4), as follows:						
			• sman areas south-west OT Adelong						
	Agricultural Impact	TR 4 HumeLink Agricultural	6.9 Draft State significant agricultural land	While the study has identified very limited BSAL and SSAL land within the footprint, the yellow area where the	This scenario has not been addressed in the assessment and should be My family property				
	Technical Report 4	mpace Assessment p 57	The area of draft SSAL within the project footprint would be 534	This scarcity increases the value of the land and makes the potential impacts of the project more significant.	BSAL / SSAL land. This is yet another thing that the EIS Agricultural Assessment has not				
			hectares. This is equivalent to 6.2 percent of the total project footprint.		included in the assessment and it should be looked at again				
			This is 19.5 per cent higher than the amount of BSAL. As for BSAL, the						
7			Impact on SSAL would be minor due to the small area involved and the						
			area would be rehabilitated (if required) but there would be small areas						
			with permanent impacts due to the location of permanent structures.						
	Agricultural Impact	IK 4 HumeLink Agricultural			The impact on land and soil capability should not be so summarily dismissed on this, as there is no consideration that the impact on particular land holdings could be very significant				
	Assessment p 57				depending on the land, the holding size, the soil, the amount of infrastructure, the location,				
8			Uther parts of the project footprint, such as permanent access tracks, are likely to affect soil characteristics to the extent that these locations	while this resulting permanently degraded land may only compose a small percentage of the project footprint or of the	etc. Highly detailed data is available (and included in the EIS) that would allow an agricultural				
			would no longer be productive cropping or pasture areas. This would	Lisk of Now, etc. such statements and conclusions do not address the fact that	specialist to easily look into the possible effects on specific land holdings. The EIS Agricultural assessment should be reviewed to assess this more fully before determinations can be made				
			greatly reduce land and soil capability in these locations, but they		assessment should be reviewed to assess this more runy before determiniduous tall be made.				
			comprise only a small percentage of the agricultural study area						

9	EIS Main Body; Executive Summary: Background (multiple reports)	SEARS	According to the SEARS, the EIS must contain "detailed evaluation of the merits of the project as a whole".	According to the SEARS, the EIS must contain a "detailed evaluation of the merits of the project as a whole". There is a short, identical summary of what Transgrid asserts are the "benefits" of the project at the start of every technical report (see cell below for example). But there is little in the way of detailed, data-backed evaluation of the project merits, mostly general high-level 'feel good' statements, such as improving efficiency, support, facilitating the development of renewables, etc. Some statistics are provided about expected short-term opportunities, and the social impact assessment claims that on the whole, there will be qi positive social impact of the project, if a range of mitigation strategies are implements.	The Humelink EIS is extraordinarily deficient in terms of its justification of the merits of the project as a whole. For a gigantic document consisting of thousands upon thousands of pages, just 24 pages are allocated to this element of the EIS, with three and a half of these pages being maps/diagrams of the project footprint. In comparison, there are 37 pages taken up by the document Index, Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations.
9	EIS Main Body; Executive Summary: Background (multiple reports)	as above and	EXAMPLE Technical Report Executive Summary: Background	Transgrid proposes to increase the energy network capacity in southern New South Wales (NSW) through the development of around 360 kilometres of new high-voltage transmission lines and associated infrastructure between Wagga Wagga, Bannaby and Maragle. This project is collectively referred to as HumeLink. HumeLink would connect to existing substations near Wagga Wagga and Bannaby. In addition, HumeLink would connect to a future substation at Maragle in the Snowy Mountains (referred to as the future Maragle 500 kV substation), which is subject to a separate major project assessment and approval (reference SSI-9717, EPBC, 2018/836). The project would support the transfer of energy from existing renewable generation as well as facilitate the development of new renewable generation in the Wagga Wagga and Tumut Renewable Energy Zones (REZs). The project would provide the required support for the network in southern NSW, allowing for the increase in transfer capacity between new renewable generation sources and the State's demand centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. The project would form a key part of the transmission line infrastructure that supports the transfer of energy within the National Electricity Market (NEM) by connecting with other major interconnectors. The NEM incorporates around 40,000 kilometres of transmission lines across Queensland, NSW, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.	Benefits stated as: - support the transfer of energy from existing renewable generation - improve the efficiency and reliability of the current energy transfer in this part of the network. - form a key part of the transmission line infrastructure that supports the transfer of energy within the National Electricity Market - facilitate the development of new renewable generation in the Wagga Wagga and Tumut Renewable Energy Zones (despite these being not yet actually REZs) The Humelink project has been classified as a project of state significance, thus allowing many shortcuts in the planning and approval process. But this should not give it a free pass and be approved without having to meet the SEARS requirements. If the SEARS requires a "detailed" analysis of the project, Transgrid MUST provide sufficient details.
9	Technical report 7 Social Impact Assessment	p vii Social Impact Assessment	The SIA identified a range of social impacts, both positive and negative. All negative impacts assessed in this SIA can be reasonably mitigated throughout planning and development. Most of the negative social impacts predicted to arise from the project would occur during the construction period and are therefore, temporary. Most construction impacts are of low or medium significance once mitigation measures have been applied. Construction and operation of the project is considered likely to have negative residual social impacts arising from impacts to the visual landscape and scenic quality of parts of the social locality. These negative impacts need to be balanced against the significant positive social impacts of the project through increased employment, opportunities for skills acquisition and support for local businesses throughout the life of the project. In addition, the project would deliver opportunities for improved productivity, social connections and way of life through providing reliable and affordable electricity. Overall, with the range of proposed mitigations in place, the project is expected to have an overall positive social	if the best that can be claimed by the proponents of a project is that with mitigation measures, social outcomes will be overall positive, it is not a ringing endorsement of the merits of the Humelink project. "Overall positive" implies that for some stakeholders there will be no positive outcomes and for some possible negative. impacts	as above
10	HumeLink Environmental Impact Statement (Main Body EIS) Section 6. Engagement	SEARS Requirement: a description of the engagement that was carried out during the preparation of the EIS, the key issues raised during this engagement and the proposed engagement strategy for the project if it is approved;	Minutes from two separate CCG meetings held in October 2022	The consultation process has been flawed and documentation of the process has been manipulated by Transgrid to promote the company agenda. documentations of consultations are often imprecise, incorrect and edited and cannot be relied upon as accurate records of the consultation process. Despite having the resources of a large company available, Trangrid also was always slow to respond with written correspondence, tardy to provide meeting minutes for checking, late with providing minutes and documentation prior to meetings which placed the community at a disadvantage. See Below comparison of separate individual minutes - identical	There are multiple other examples, but the clearly incorrect recording of conversations in the October 2022 CCG meetings is a good illustration. On later talking with representatives from the Yass CCG we established that while there were some similarities between topics discussed at the two meetings, the conversation and questions asked were by no means identical as is suggested in the official record. The comment about "landowners not being stupid" was made by me at the Snowy Valley's CCG and I was not present at the Yass meeting.
10	HumeLink Environmental Impact Statement (Main Body EIS) Section 6. Engagement	SEARS Requirement: a description of the engagement that was carried out during the preparation of the EIS, the key issues raised during this engagement and the proposed engagement strategy for the project if it is approved;	Minutes from the HumeLink Upper Lachlan Yass Valley Community Consultative Group: 7th Meeting 11 October 2022 pp 8-10	Inadequate/incorrect / false record keeping in relation to engagement and consultation. Example extract from CCG minutes (comparing minutes from Yass Valley CCG with Snowy valleys CCG). Naomi responded that the current process is for landowners to request the concept location of the towers A CCG member commented that landowners should already have the information about tower locations, and it should have been provided from the outset. Naomi noted that the action from the last CCG meeting to better communicate tower locations has revealed a gain in Tangrid's process, and they are working through how it can be done in a more proactive sense. Transgrid needs to be able to capture all the available information which has taken longer than expected. All the preliminary information about the concept tower locations needs to be recorded and passed on so the design process. To be confirmed, that process is yet to be onfirmed Nathan noted that tower location conversation occurs during the land acquisition process. Information will not be shared until landowners have received a letter of offer. A CCG memetra commented that all the information and the processe spoken about tower locations. The Chair asked when Transgrid will more generally reveal tower locations Naomi responded that the clease in the design proces A CCG members asked what the recording mechanism is that is causing the Issue Naomi responded that the tower locations are indicative where assumptions are made around distancing. Information is be to tack and recording mechanism is that is causing the Issue Naomi responded that was discussed. Through making the information informing the tower locations. In the finike Review, the importance of gen government data was discussed. Through making the information available to landowners will get in touch to discuss the tower locations. Being secretive about the proceess at all yet, but through making the information and quality t Naomi respond. Here will be some landowners who have not engaged wit	See above comment. Identical minutes from different CCG meetings purporting to be a true and accurate copy of the proceedings and proof of stakeholder consultation. These minutes are relied upon by TG and stakeholders to prove many things, but this is just one example, to go with the many times when stakeholders have asserted that TG has been deceptive or manipulative or even just plain careless in their processes. Transgrid's record of community consultation has been abysmal and examples such as these show evidence provided by TG to prove they have properly consulted as per the EIS requirements cannot be taken as definitive. Further investigation and evidence is required before the EIS can be assessed properly and Transgrid should be censured for their poor performance in this regard

5.4.3 Draft State significant agricultural land SSAL has certain biophysical characteristics, which

TR 4 | HumeLink | Agricultural Impact Assessment_____

	HumeLink	SEARS Requirement: a	and the Minutes from the Snowy Valley Community Consultative Group:		See above comment. Identical minutes from different CCG meetings purporting to be a true		
	Environmental	description of the engagement	7th Meeting 11 October 2022 pp 6-8		and accurate copy of the proceedings and proof of stakeholder consultation. These minutes		
	Impact Statement	that was carried out during the			are relied upon by TG and stakeholders to prove many things, but this is just one example, to		
	(Main Body EIS)	preparation of the EIS, the key			go with the many times when stakeholders have asserted that TG has been deceptive or		
	Section 6.	issues raised during this			manipulative or even just plain careless in their processes. Transgrid's record of community		
	Engagement	engagement and the proposed		Inadequate/incorrect / false record keeping in relation to engagement and consultation. Example extract from CCG	consultation has been abysmal and examples such as these show evidence provided by TG		
		engagement strategy for the		Innutes (comparing minutes from Snowy Valleys CCG with Yass Valley CCG) Naomi responded that the current process is for landowners to request the concent location of the towers. A CCG member commented that landowners should already have the information about	definitive. Europe investigation and evidence is required before the EIS can be accessed		
		project ii it is approved;		tower locations, and it should have been provided from the outset Naomi noted that the action from the last CCG meeting to better	property and Transgrid should be consured for their poor performance in this regard		
				communicate tower locations has revealed a gap in Transgrid's process, and they are working through how it can be done in a more proactive	property and transgrid should be censured for their poor performance in this regard		
				sense. Transgrid needs to be able to capture all the available information which has taken longer than expected. All the preliminary information			
				Adduct the concept tower locations needs to be recorded and passed on so the design process can be confirmed, that process is yet to be confirmed. Nathan noted that tower location conversation occurs during the land acquisition process. Information wont be shared until landowners have	L		
				received a letter of offer A CCG member commented that all the information and they the processes are spoken about is very vague. It was noted	d		
				the CCG member had received a letter of offer and a confusing desktop map, and yet Transgrid has not had a conversation about tower locations.			
10				I ne chair asked when I ransgrid will more generally reveal tower locations Naomi responded that she needs to further understand the recording 7 mechanism that feeds into the design process A CCG member asked what the recording mechanism is that is causing the issue Naomi			
				responded that the tower locations are indicative where assumptions are made around distancing. Information is then collected from landowners			
				about specific operations or needs they have. That information is exchanged via the place managers. Transgrid needs to be able to track and record	1		
				what is happening on particular properties to be fed into consideration for the design on each property A CCG member commented that it would be useful for all landowners to have the preliminary information informing the tower locations. In the Finkle Review, the importance of open			
				government data was discussed. Through making the information available to landowners, they can then respond. There will be some landowners			
				who have not engaged with the process at all yet, but through making the information available landowners will get in touch to discuss the tower			
				locations. Being secretive about the tower locations prevents the opportunity to engage with landowners who have not yet been forthcoming.			
				helpful, however it is important to note that if one change occurs, it will impact the locations of all the following towers. It is important to ensure			
				there are enough caveats around the location A CCG member commented that landowners are not stupid and they			
				understand that moving a tower will have flow on effects and you can explain that when you releasee the		T	
				data The Chair outlined a basic process that Transgrid could follow to better communicate with landowners: 1. Transgrid to provide indicative		TABLE 6-1: SUMMA	ARY OF LANDSCAPE IMPACTS
				tower locations to landowners 2. Transgrid to meet with landowners, and create a mechanism obtain 8 further information/data to inform the			Construction Operation
				design process 3. Ensure the feedback loop with landowners is closed and explaining why if a certain action cannot be delivered A CCG member		Lundaria	benetiseese benetiseese biological benetiseese biological
				commented that they would have through I ransgrid would have already had a mechanism to capture that data Naomi noted that there is a mechanism to capture it however, there needs to be a better process to anchor it to the tower locations.		c Landscape c	naracter zone Landscape Magnitude Landscape Magnitude Landscape sensitivity of change impact of change impact se ass
	TR 4 Humel ink	2.2.4 Construction plant and	An indicative list of construction plant and equipment likely to be required	How can this amount of equipment, carried in this number of vehicles and with the required number of workers have	Y	Rural fringe lands	cape character zone
	Agricultural Impact	equipment	during construction is provided below. • air compressor • backhoe • bobcat •	no significant effects on local roads, rural properties, soil and pasture, native and domestic animals, etc? and driven but		Δ Wagga Wag	a rural fringe Neighbourhood Moderate Low Moderate Low
	Assessment p 16	equipment	bulldozers • concrete agitator • concrete pump • cranes (various sizes up to 400	the not have an effect on a rural property?		landscape ch	haracter area
			tonnes) • crawler crane with grab attachments • drill and blast units and	and the second se			
			associated support plant/equipment • drones • dumper trucks • elevated			Great Dividing Rar	nge landscape character zone
11			generators • graders • helicopters and associated support plant/equipment •			A Gregadoo G	reat Dividing Range Regional Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate
			mulchers • piling rig • pneumatic jackhammers • rigid tippers • rollers (10 to 15			foothills land	dscape character area
			and 12-15 tonnes) • semi-trailers • tilt tray trucks • trenchers • transport trucks				
			watercarts • winches			B Ellerslie Ran	ge Great Dividing Range Regional Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate
						foothills land	dscape character area
	TR 4 HumeLink	2.2.5 Construction traffic	Construction vehicle movements would comprise vehicles transporting	How can this amount of equipment, carried in this number of vehicles and with the required number of workers have			Construction
	Agricultural Impact		equipment, waste, materials and spoil, as well as workers' vehicles. A larger	no significant effects on local roads, rural properties, soil and pasture, native and domestic animals, etc? and driven but	t	Landscape charact	ter zone Landscape Magnitude Landscape Magnitude Landscape
	Assessment p 16		number of heavy vehicles would be required during the main civil construction	the not have an effect on a rural property?		Rural valleys landscape	sensitivity of change impact of change impact character zone
			work associated with the substations. Non-standard or oversized loads would			A Gregadoo to Book valleys landscape	: Book rural Local Moderate Moderate- character area low low
			also be required for the substation work (e.g. for transformer transport) and transportation of transmission line structure materials and conductors. Hume			B Yaven Creek and A rural valleys lands	Adelong Creek Local Moderate Iow Moderate- cape character
			Highway, Sturt Highway, Snowy Mountains Highway, Batlow Road and Gocup			C Tumut rural valley	s landscape Local Moderate Moderate-
11			Road are the main national and state roads proposed to provide access to the			character area D Adjungbilly rural y	allevs landscape Local Moderate Moderate Moderate
			project footprint. These roads would be supported by regional and local roads			character area	Ivalleys Local Moderate Moderate Nil None
			throughout the Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Wagga Wagga City, Snowy			landscape charact	ir anna su
			that connect to the project footprint			A Green Hills foreste	ed hills landscape Local Low Low Low
						B Bago forested hills	s landscape Local Moderate Moderate Moderate
						C Minjary forested h	nilis landscape Local Moderate Moderate Moderate
	TROLUNING		Proved Galance Incode and a second second			D Red Hill and Bung	ongo forested hills Local Low Low Low Low
	IR 8 HUMELINK	TABLE 6-1: SUMMARY OF	Rural fringe landscape character zone	Although the authors of the visual Assessment report have put a lot of work and detail into it, there are a number of		Undulating rural hills an	id ridges landscape character zone
	Character and	LANDSCAPE INIPACTS	Bural valleys landscape character zone	has classified all properties as fitting into one of these and some are incorrectly classified. More of a concern is that		A Wondalga to Batlo	ow undulating Regional Moderate Moderate Moderate Moderate
	Visual Impact		Forested hills landscape character zone	assumptions have been made on the degree of visual impact experienced by properties, haved on partly on their		character area	aural bills and Resional Mederate Mederate Mederate
	Assessment		Undulating rural hills and ridges landscape character zone	classification of landscape zone. This means errors have been made as to the degree of visual impact.		1 - Tantar anounating	Basian management works and automaticate
12			Upland forest landscape character zone				
12			Rural tablelands landscape character zone			Visual impact	Description (typical indicators of visual impact)
			Rural highland and deep valley landscape character zone			High	- Potential for an overwhelming reduction in the amenity of the view / or
			- The moderate impacts would be on the Great Dividing Range and				fundamental change in the amenity of the view.
			Upland Forest landscape character zones where there is greater				 May include one or a combination of the following:
			vegetation removal and temporary construction activities				 Transmission line structures or substation located in close proximity
	TR 8 Humalink	TP 9 Humolink Londonne		Mitigation and management measures suggested, vegetation creaning, this deep not seem likely to work well, given	Where there is a potential view to the project from the primary view of a residential		 Transmission line structure(s) obstruct the view to an icon / important
	Landscape	Character and Visual Instant	4: Identify mitigation measures. • Identify any opportunities to reduce	the landscape and the height of the towers. Also, as farmers, most of the day is spent outdoors, so while the view from	where there is a potential view to the project from the primary view of a residential dwelling resulting in a moderate high-moderate or high visual impact the placement of the		landscape feature
	Character and	Character and Visual Impact	the visual impact of the project. Where a more skilful design would	the residence is very important, to fully assess the impact of the project on us and people like us, there needs to be an	transmission structures should be undertaken in consultation with landowners to minimise		 Transmission line structures of a large height and scale
12	Visual Impact	Assessment p 38	reduce the impact, this is described as a mitigation measure. These	assessment of the visual impact from other places such as cattle and sheep vards, shearing sheds and workshops.	visibility and visual impact - while this sounds like a nice idea, its not very likely that the 8-10		o Transmission line route extending across the view with multiple structures
15	Assessment p 65		measures may include considerations relating to the positioning of the	intensive agricultural areas, etc.	towers being proposed for our property will be able to be placed in location to decrease the		visible and affecting a broad horizontal field of view
1			structures, or the provision or localised screening vegetation, noting that		impact.		$_{\odot}$ Transmission line route changes direction and may include larger corner
1			any magazion measures would be undertaken in consultation with the				structure(s)

ATTACHMENT H - Visibility of transmission line structures within 2 kilometres (Ellerslie Range to Wondalga

While my family home is within the visual impact area, my residence is not shown because it is outside the 2 km area, and officially 1 am not visually impacted. But 1 have a view of several kilometres of the powerline when looking south from my window, and when we use the viewing point just up from the house where we sit to watch the sunset and take friends and visitors, we will have a full view of 7-8 kilometres of Humlink. This is very upsetting.

vel	
igh	 Potential for an overwhelming reduction in the amenity of the view / or fundamental change in the amenity of the view.
	- May include one or a combination of the following:
	o Transmission line structures or substation located in close proximity
	 Transmission line structure(s) obstruct the view to an icon / important landscape feature
	 Transmission line structures of a large height and scale
	 Transmission line route extending across the view with multiple structures visible and affecting a broad horizontal field of view
	 Transmission line route changes direction and may include larger corner structure(s)
	 Transmission line structures prominently located on a ridgeline
	 Limited screening by vegetation or landform
	 Large areas of vegetation removed
	 Prominent new access tracks and / or landform change visible
	 No existing transmission lines visible and limited visibility to other infrastructure,
	including highways, solar farms, wind turbines etc.
	 Primary view from a dwelling, or viewed from multiple primary viewing locations around the dwelling
	 View with moderate to high scenic qualities.
igh-	 Potential for a substantial reduction in the amenity of the view.
oderate	 Primary view from a dwelling, or view with moderate or high scenic quality
	 May include one or a combination of the following:
	 Transmission line structures or substation located in close proximity
	 Transmission line structures of a large height and scale



