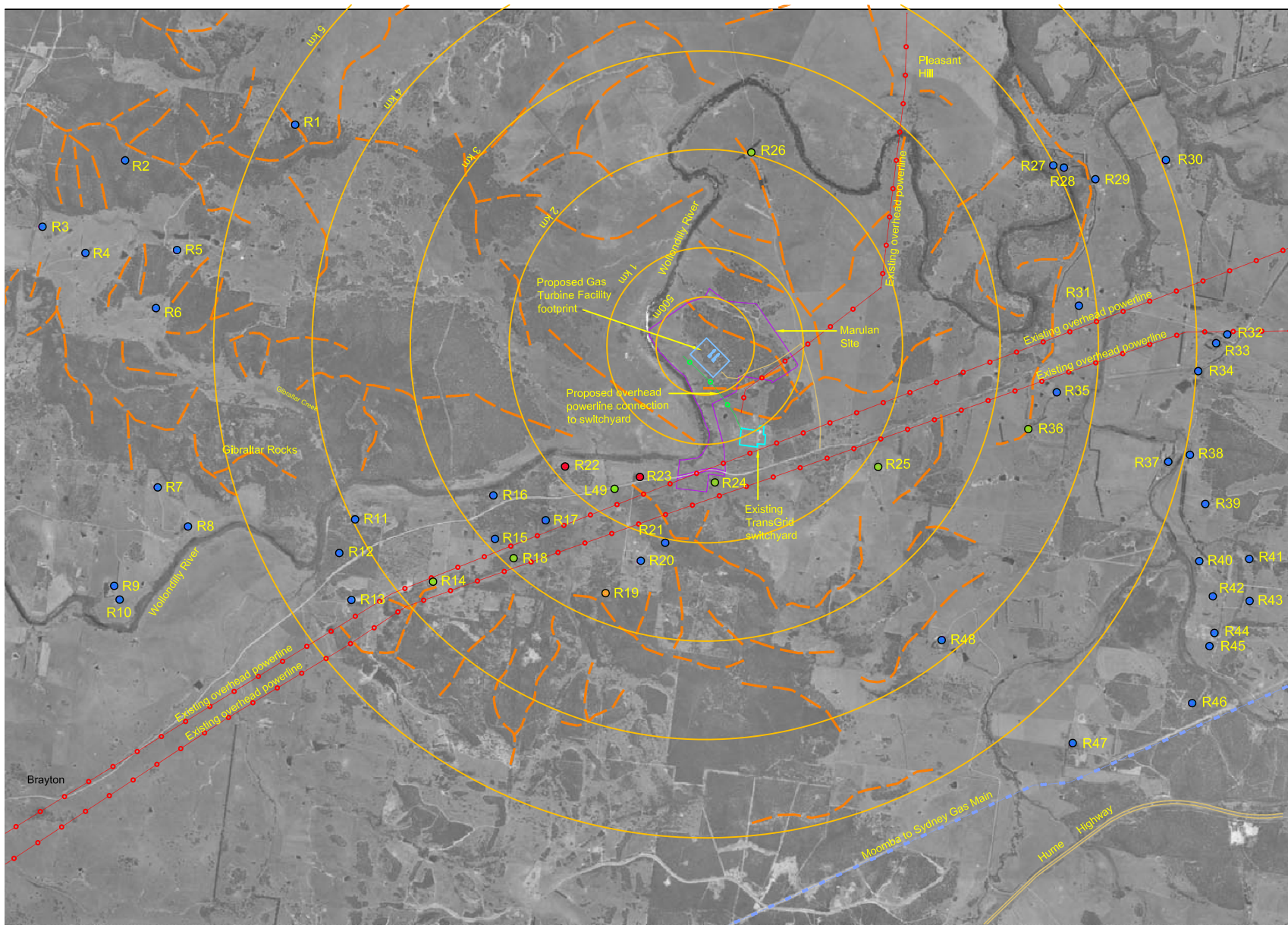
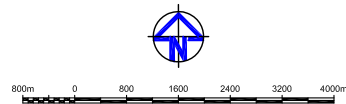




NOTE:
Roads, boundaries and buildings have not been surveyed. All base information obtained from aerial photography and is not survey accurate.



LEGEND

NOTED	DELTA ENERGY FACILITY INDICATIVE FOOTPRINT
NOTED	PROPOSED OVERHEAD POWERLINE
R21	VIEW LOCATION WITH HIGH VISIBILITY RATING
R18	VIEW LOCATION WITH MEDIUM VISIBILITY RATING
R23	VIEW LOCATION WITH LOW VISIBILITY RATING
R19	VIEW LOCATION WITH NIL VISIBILITY RATING
	EXISTING OVERHEAD POWERLINE
NOTED	MOOMBA TO SYDNEY GAS MAIN - EXISTING
	RIDGELINES AND SPURS
	INDICATIVE CADASTRAL BOUNDARIES
R	POTENTIAL VIEW LOCATION (RESIDENTIAL)
L	POTENTIAL VIEW LOCATION (ROAD)
	DISTANCE MARKER

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landscape architects

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PROJECT
DELTA ELECTRICITY
Marulan Gas Turbine Facility
TITLE
POTENTIAL VIEW LOCATIONS

Figure 5

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An assessment of the visibility rating for each view location indicated that:

- 39 of the 49 view locations have been determined to have a **NIL** visibility rating;
- 7 of the 49 view locations has been determined to have a **LOW** visibility rating;
- 1 of the 49 view locations has been determined to have a **MEDIUM** visibility rating; and
- 2 of the 49 view locations have been determined to have a **HIGH** visibility rating.

The majority of view locations were determined to have **Nil** visibility rating (no view to the proposed Facility), although one view location (R19) was determined to have a **Medium** visibility rating, and seven view locations were determined to have a **Low** visibility rating, and included a potential partial view to the proposed Facility from rural land surrounding residences.

Two view locations (R22 and R23) were determined to have a **High** visibility rating. The visibility criteria (outlined in Table 1) applied to these view locations indicated a potential **Low** visibility rating, (medium distance view, long term view and very low number of viewers), however these view locations were considered to have a relatively confined view toward the proposed Facility due to the influence local landform and vegetation, and therefore the proposed Facility would potentially have a greater degree of visibility in the overall view available from areas surrounding each view location. The residential category of the visual receptor has also been taken into account is the determination of a **High** visibility rating for these view locations, as views from residential properties are considered to have a greater degree of sensitivity than other categories of receptors such as motorists.

A development application has recently been lodged to construct a single dwelling on the location of R23 (identified on Figure 5). The visual assessment was based on an approximate position of the proposed dwelling on the site.

5.1 Indicative Cross-Sections

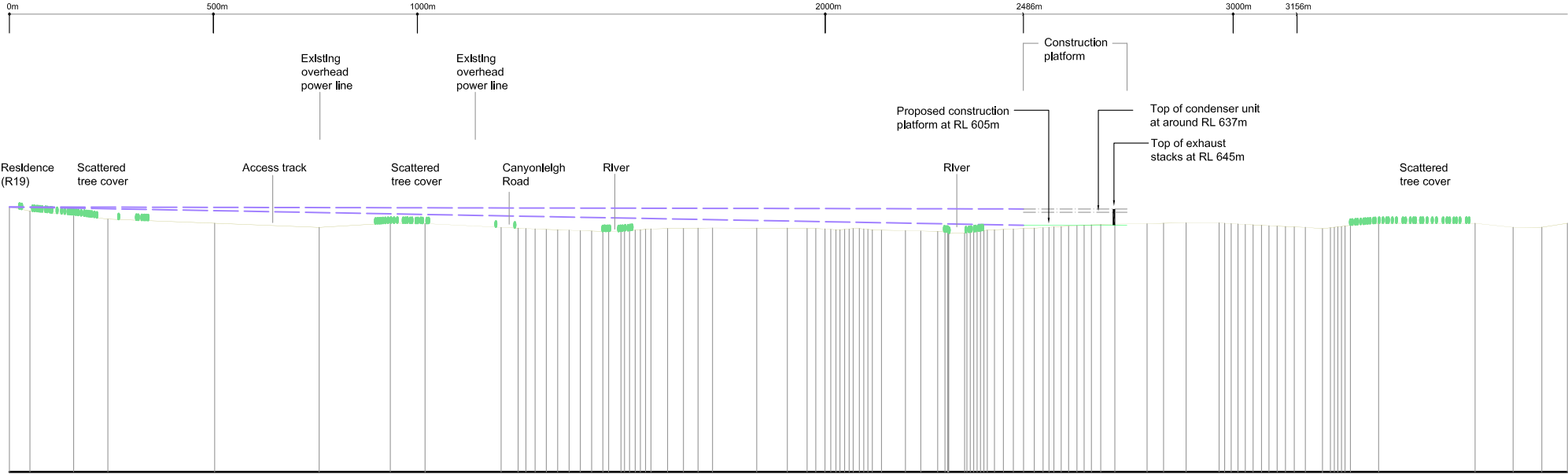
In order to illustrate the potential extent to which portions of the proposed Facility may be visible, a series of indicative cross-sections were prepared extending from a number of view locations to the proposed Facility. The locations of the indicative cross sections include:

- R19 from rural residential property;
- R20 and R26 from rural residential property;
- R22 from rural residential property;
- R23 from rural residential property;
- R24 from rural residential property; and
- R25 from rural residential property.

The indicative cross section locations are illustrated in **Figure 6**. The indicative cross-sections, which are illustrated in **Figures 7 to 12**, are drawn with the same horizontal and vertical scales and therefore do not include any vertical exaggeration.

The indicative cross sections illustrate the relative scale of the 40m high exhaust stacks within the landscape. The reduction in relative scale results from the distances from some of the view locations.

The indicative cross sections also illustrate potential view lines from residential properties toward the proposed Facility that may be blocked by undulating landform and tree cover that surrounds the Marulan site.



Cross Section R19

NOTE:
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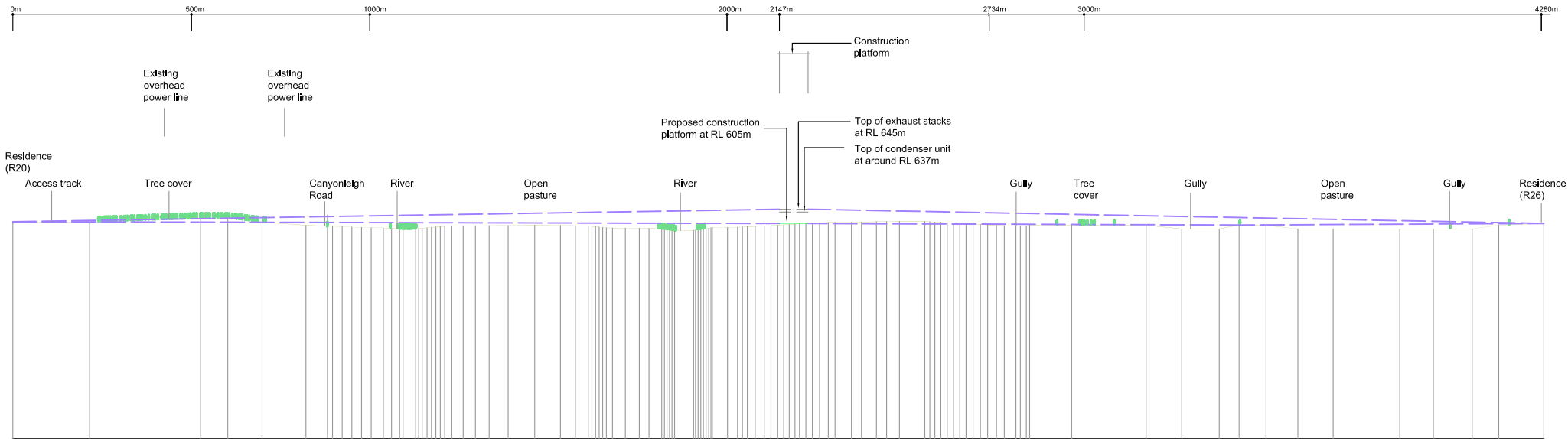
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Marulan Gas Turbine Facility

TITLE
CROSS SECTION R19

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Cross Section R20 & R26

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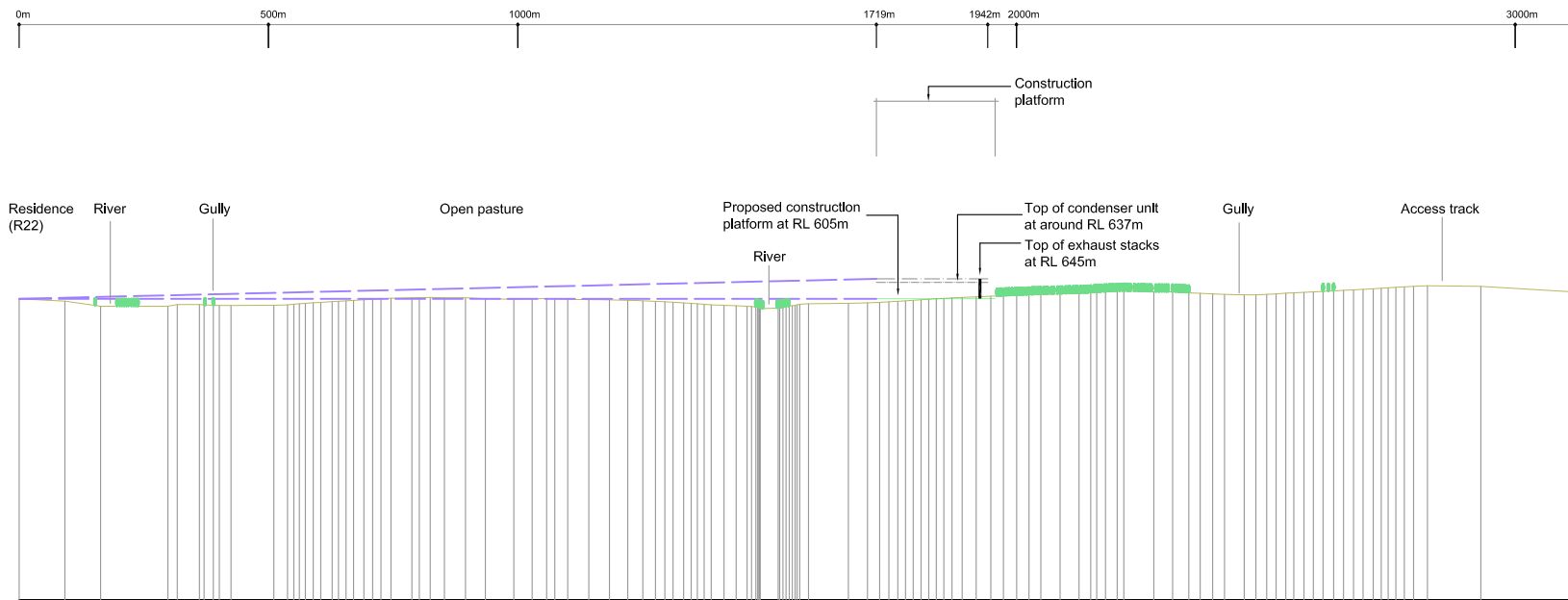
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TITLE
CROSS SECTION R20 & R26

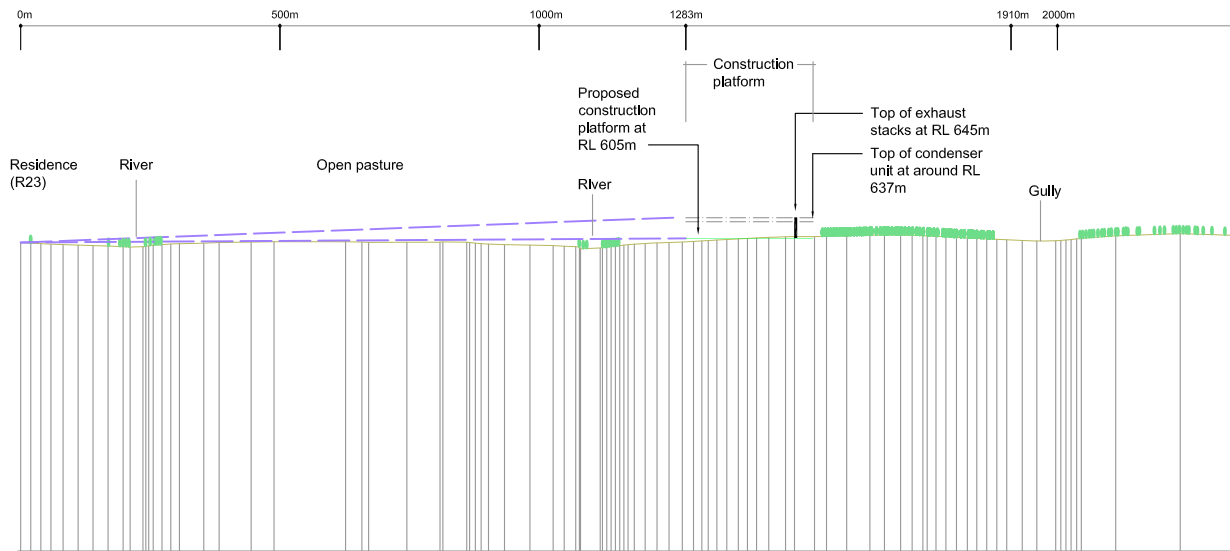
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Cross Section R22

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PROJECT DELTA ELECTRICITY Marulan Gas Turbine Facility		
TITLE		
CROSS SECTION R22		
Figure 9		
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Cross Section R23

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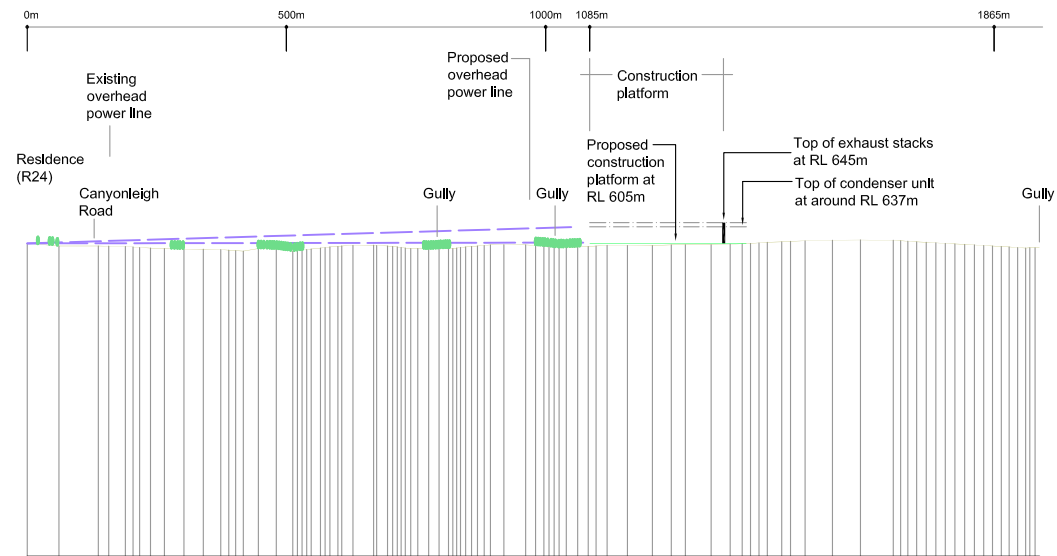
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PROJECT
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Marulan Gas Turbine Facility

TITLE
CROSS SECTION R23

Figure 10

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Cross Section R24

NOTE:
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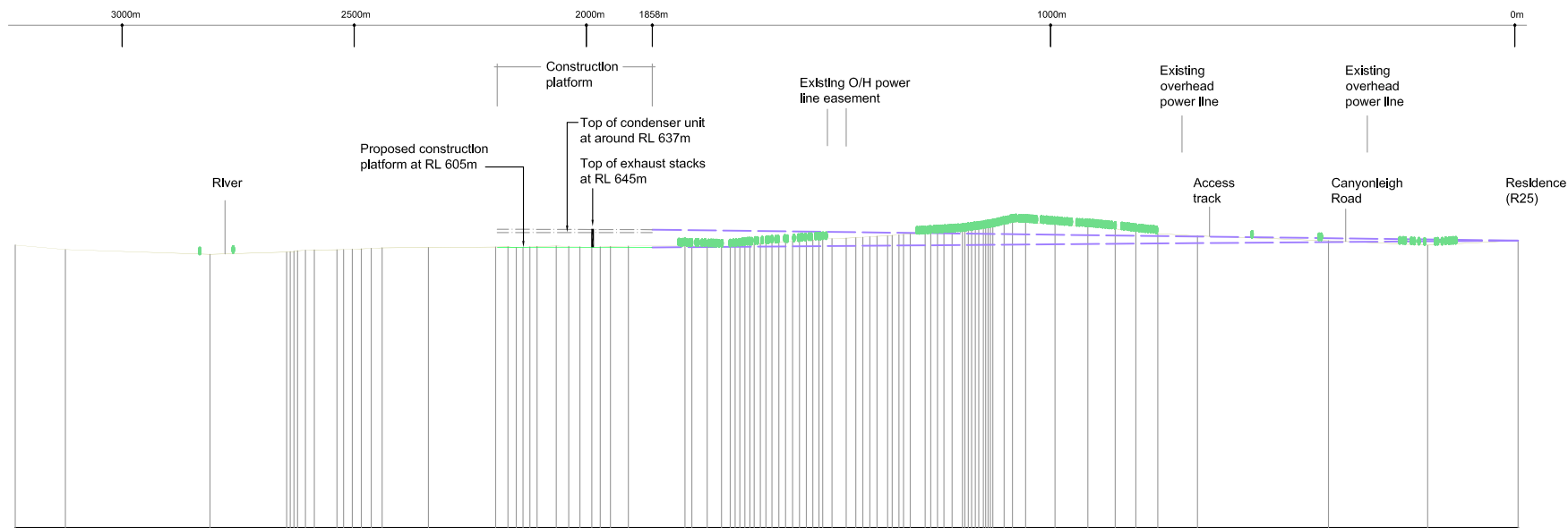
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PROJECT
DELTA ELECTRICITY
Marulan Gas Turbine Facility

TITLE
CROSS SECTION R24

Figure 11

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Cross Section R25

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TITLE
CROSS SECTION R25

Figure 12

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Mitigation Measures

SECTION 6

6.1 Mitigation Measures

While the overall potential visual impact of the proposed Facility has been assessed as **Medium**, the following mitigation measures may potentially reduce the level of visual impact.

The indicative mitigation measures involve a combination of screening of views and reducing the visual contrast between the visible portions of structure and the surrounding landscape.

6.2 Structures

- The colour of structures in the proposed Facility should be selected to minimise visual contrast between structures and their background and textures should utilise non-reflective materials. This would potentially minimise the visual contrast between the structures and the tree-covered slopes and ridgelines surrounding the proposed Facility.

6.3 Screen Planting

- Subject to detail design, tree planting within the Marulan site may provide some screening potential over the long term to minimise potential visual impacts from some surrounding view locations.
- Planting on earth mounding would present an opportunity to increase the effective height of screening provided by tree planting. Subject to detail design, earth mounding would integrate with existing and proposed site contours.

6.4 Lighting

- Lighting associated with the Facility should be designed to avoid direct line of sight to residential properties surrounding the site.
- Top of the exhaust stacks would not have lighting unless requested by CASA.
- Large floodlights would generally not be used, although it is likely that some lights may be required for lighting to allow for emergency maintenance as required.
- Security lighting should be designed so as not to spill light onto surrounding residences.

6.5 Summary of Mitigation Measures

A summary of the visual mitigation measures is presented in **Table 4**

Table 4 Summary of Visual Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure	Implementation		
	Planning & Design	Construction	Operation
Colour and texture of structures in the proposed Facility should be appropriate and utilise non-reflective materials	✓		
Tree and shrub planting would be carried out within the Marulan site to provide additional screening to views from surrounding properties.		✓	✓
Lighting design would avoid direct line of sight from properties surrounding the proposed Facility.	✓		✓
Top of the exhaust stacks would not have lighting unless requested by CASA or Department of Defence.	✓		✓
Large floodlights not to be used other than for emergency lighting.	✓		✓
Security lighting would not spill onto surrounding residences.	✓		✓

Conclusion

SECTION 7

7.1 Conclusion

The Visual Impact Assessment concluded that the proposed Facility will have an overall **Medium** visual impact, although the potential visual impact would be generally **Low** for the majority of people living in, or travelling through areas surrounding the Facility. There is potential for a **High** visual impact on two residential properties.

The overall **Medium** visual impact will result from a combination of the following factors:

- Two view locations were determined to have a **High** visibility rating. The visibility criteria (outlined in Table 1) applied to these view locations indicated a potential **Low** visibility rating, (medium distance, long term view and very low number of viewers), however these view locations were considered to have a relatively confined view catchment due to the influence of local landform and vegetation, and therefore the proposed Facility would potentially have a greater degree of visibility in the overall view available from areas surrounding these view locations.
- A small number of rural residential properties, including residences located to the south of Canyonleigh Road situated on elevated hillside locations, may have distant views toward and beyond the proposed Facility.
- The potential view catchment of the proposed Facility illustrated in **Figure 4** indicates that the majority of views toward the proposed Facility, or portions of the Facility where views may be partially screened by vegetation or landform, occur from areas of unoccupied rural landscape generally maintained as grass pasture.
- The landscape surrounding the proposed Facility contains built elements similar in form and scale to the proposed Facility including the Marulan switchyard, a communications tower, transmission towers, high voltage power lines and other associated high voltage electrical infrastructure.
- The exhaust stacks which, at around 40m high, are the tallest structures associated with the proposed Facility, would only be directly visible from a small number of surrounding properties and the exhaust stacks may be partially screened by landform and vegetation.
- The air cooled condenser, at around 32m high (to be constructed as part of Delta Electricity Stage 2 Facility), would be partially viewed against a backdrop of existing trees on rising ground to the east of the Facility and would only be directly visible from a small number of surrounding properties.
- An appropriate selection of colour schemes and non-reflective materials would help to minimise visual contrast between the proposed Facility and tree canopy background from some surrounding view locations.
- Subject to detail design, tree planting within the Marulan site may provide some screening potential over the long term to minimise potential visual impacts from some surrounding view locations.

- Tree planting within selected private residential properties, subject to negotiation and agreement by property owners, may provide long term positive screening potential.
- Night time lighting around the Facility is likely to be visible from some surrounding locations, including views from a small number of surrounding properties. Night time lighting may be more visible given the general absence of other significant sources of light. Where possible, lighting around and within the proposed Facility should be designed and installed to avoid a direct line of sight toward surrounding residences.
- Delta Electricity has advised that no visible emissions would be discharged from the exhaust stacks.

Appendix G – Part 2 of 2

Delta Electricity & EnergyAustralia Marulan Gas Turbine Facilities

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

URS Australia Pty Ltd

3rd April 2008

GREEN BEAN DESIGN
landscape architects

Author:

Andy Homewood

Registered Landscape Architect
Principal, Green Bean Design

Date: 3rd April 2008

Reference: VA 07-110

Status: Final

Contents

1 Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Methodology
 - 1.2.1 Desktop study
 - 1.2.2 Fieldwork
 - 1.2.3 Assessment of visual impact
 - 1.2.4 Cross sections
 - 1.2.5 Visual simulations

2 Project Description

- 2.1 Proposed Project Description
- 2.2 General Infrastructure for Delta Electricity Stage 1 and EnergyAustralia (Open Cycle) Facilities
- 2.3 General Infrastructure for the Delta Electricity Stage 2 (Combined Cycle)
- 2.4 Associated Infrastructure
- 2.5 Proposed transmission line
- 2.6 Proposed gas pipeline

3 Visual Character

- 3.1 General Description
- 3.2 Site Photographs
- 3.3 Landform
- 3.4 View catchment

4 Visual Assessment

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Assumptions
- 4.3 Visibility
- 4.4 Visual contrast
- 4.5 Visual assessment criteria
- 4.6 Visibility Matrix
- 4.7 Summary of Visibility Assessment

5 Cross Sections

- 5.1 Indicative Cross Sections

6 Visual Simulations

- 6.1 Visual Simulations
- 6.2 Summary of Visual Simulations

7 Mitigation Measures

- 7.1 Mitigation Measures
- 7.2 Structures
- 7.3 Planting
- 7.4 Lighting
- 7.5 Summary of Mitigation Measures

8 Conclusion

- 8.1 Conclusion

1.1 Introduction

A Visual Impact Assessment has been prepared by Green Bean Design for URS Australia Pty Ltd (URS), on behalf of Delta Electricity and EnergyAustralia. The Visual Impact Assessment has been prepared as part of the requirements for the preparation of an Environmental Assessment for the proposed Gas Turbine Facilities situated at Marulan in New South Wales.

The Visual Impact Assessment addresses Stage 1 and 2 Concept Approval Delta Electricity and EnergyAustralia applications for combined works and Project Approval for Delta Electricity and Energy Australia Stage 1 works.

The visual assessment involved a detailed evaluation of the visual character of the landscape in which the Facilities and associated structures will be located, and an assessment of the potential visual impacts that may result from the construction and operation of the Facilities, taking account of appropriate mitigation measures.

A primary objective of the Visual Impact Assessment was to determine the potential visual impact of the Facilities and associated infrastructure on people living, working and travelling through the area surrounding the proposed development.

The overall methodology adopted by Green Bean Design for the Visual Impact Assessment has been applied to a number of similar projects.

The Visual Impact Assessment is based on technical and design information relating to the Facilities and associated infrastructure provided to Green Bean Design by URS.

Delta Electricity proposes to construct a combined cycle facility in two stages:

Stage 1 Two open cycle gas turbines for the provision of peaking power; and

Stage 2 Conversion of the open cycle gas turbines to combined cycle for the provision of base load power.

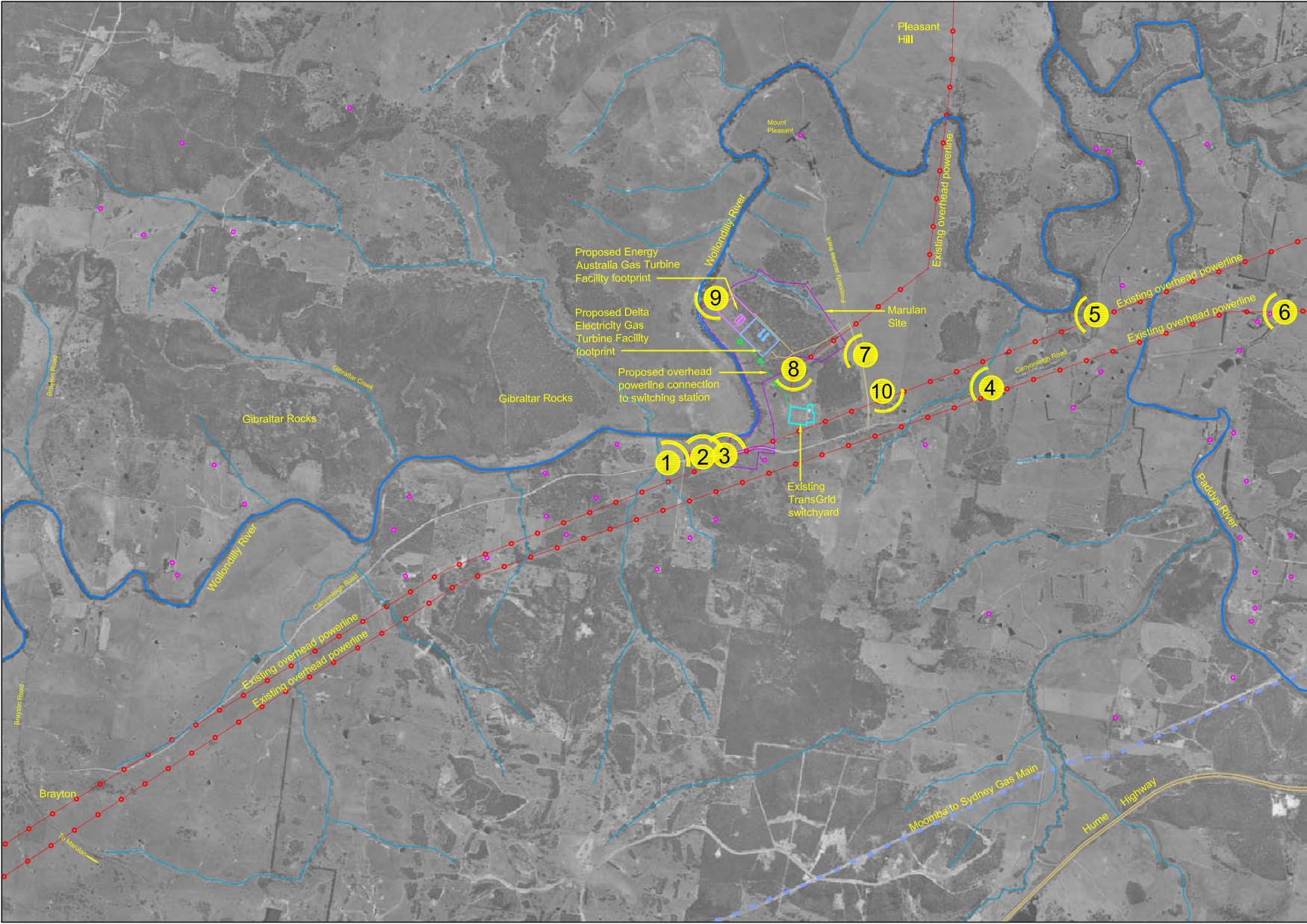
EnergyAustralia proposes to construct an open cycle facility.

The locality of the proposed Facilities is illustrated in **Figure 1**.

1.2 Methodology

The methodology for the Visual Impact Assessment comprised the following activities:

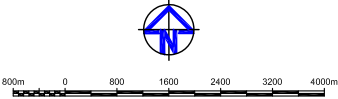
- Desktop study addressing visual character of the surrounding area;
- Fieldwork;
- Assessment of visual impact;
- Cross sections; and
- Visual simulations.



LEGEND

-  MARULAN SITE
-  NOTED DELTA ENERGY GAS TURBINE FACILITY INDICATIVE FOOTPRINT
-  NOTED ENERGYAUSTRALIA GAS TURBINE FACILITY INDICATIVE FOOTPRINT
-  NOTED PROPOSED OVERHEAD POWERLINE
-  6 PHOTO LOCATION
-  NOTED EXISTING TRANSGRID SWITCHYARD
-  EXISTING RESIDENTIAL BUILDING OR OTHER BUILT STRUCTURE
-  EXISTING OVERHEAD POWERLINE
-  NOTED MOOMBA TO SYDNEY GAS MAIN - EXISTING
-  RIVER, CREEK OR GULLY DRAINAGE LINE

NOTE:
Roads, boundaries and buildings have not been surveyed. All base information obtained from aerial photography and is not survey accurate.



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PROJECT
DELTA ELECTRICITY & ENERGYAUSTRALIA
Marulan Gas Turbine Facilities

TITLE
LOCALITY PLAN

Figure 1

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1.2.1 Desktop study

A desktop study was undertaken to identify the potential view catchment of the proposed Facilities. This was carried out by reference to 1:25,000 scale topographic maps as well as 1:50,000 scale aerial photographs of the Marulan site and surrounding area. The topographic maps and aerial photographs were also used to identify potential view locations to be verified during the fieldwork component of the assessment.

The desktop study identified the visual character of the surrounding landscape including features such as the site context, landform and elevation.

The desktop study mapped a total of 49 potential view locations from which the proposed Facilities, or upper portions of the structures, may be visible.

1.2.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork involved:

- An inspection to determine the potential extent of visibility of the proposed Facilities;
- Determination of the various view locations from which the proposed Facilities could potentially be visible; and
- Preparation of a record of each view location assessed.

Initial fieldwork did not include assessment from private property. Potential views from residential properties were assessed by making observations from public roads and from areas within the Marulan site toward surrounding properties.

Following the initial fieldwork, two private properties were accessed, with the owners consent, to collect data and provide photographs for visual simulations.

1.2.3 Assessment of Potential Visual Impact

The potential visual impact of the Facilities would result primarily from the combination of the following factors:

- Level of visibility or extent to which the Facilities structures would be visible from surrounding areas; and
- Degree of visual contrast between the structures and the landscape surrounding the site that would form the visible background from surrounding view locations.

The visibility rating is generally determined by a combination of the following factors:

- Category and type of situation from which people may view the proposed Facilities (eg resident or motorist);
- Potential number of people with a view toward the Facilities from any one view location;
- Distance between the viewer and the Facilities; and
- Duration of time the viewer may view the Facilities.

An underlying rationale for the visual impact assessment process is that if people are not normally present at a particular view location, such as areas of agricultural pasture, then there is likely to be no visual impact at that location.

1.2.4 Cross sections

In order to illustrate the potential influence of landform and elevation on views toward the proposed Facilities, a series of cross sections were prepared from a selection of view locations surrounding the proposed Facilities.

Cross section locations were selected to provide a representative sample of view locations and were prepared at corresponding horizontal and vertical scale to avoid any vertical exaggeration.

1.2.5 Visual simulations

In order to illustrate how the proposed Facilities may appear following construction, visual simulations were prepared from two of the view locations identified during the fieldwork. View locations from residential properties that were determined as having a High visibility rating were selected for the production of visual simulations.

2.1 Proposed Project Description

Details of the various components and structural elements associated with each of the Facilities are described in detail in the Environmental Assessment. The key visual aspects of the proposed Facilities are summarised below.

2.2 General Infrastructure for Delta Electricity Stage 1 and EnergyAustralia (Open Cycle) Facilities

Each Facility will include the following main systems or built elements:

- Two gas turbine enclosures (incorporating air inlet, gas turbine, generator) generally up to 10m high depending upon final plant selection and two gas turbine exhaust stacks (up to 40m high for the Delta Electricity Facility and 30m high for the EnergyAustralia Facility);
- Various storage tanks generally up to 8m high;
- A gated security fence around each Facility.

2.3 General Infrastructure for the Delta Electricity Stage 2 (Combined Cycle)

The Delta Electricity combined cycle Facility will include the following systems and/or built elements:

- Two heat recovery steam generators, (around 35m long, 8m wide and 25m high);
- A steam turbine, (around 8m long, 5m wide and 5m high);
- An air cooled generator (around 12m long, 5m wide and 5m high);
- An air cooled condenser (around 70m long, 70m wide and 32m high);
- An extension to and provision for, additional various high voltage and electrical plant; and
- An extension to, or the provision for, additional service and administration buildings or workshops.

2.4 Associated Infrastructure

The built elements associated with the linear infrastructure components include the following:

- A sealed access road from Canyonleigh Road;
- New transmission lines connecting the Facilities to the existing Marulan switchyard. The design of the transmission lines will be finalised at the detailed design stage. It is

envisaged the conductors would be supported by a 35m tall low profile tubular steel pole with approximate spacing of 250m.

- Transformers and associated equipment for connection to the existing TransGrid switchyard;
- Control room incorporating offices and ablutions, switch room, workshop and auxiliary structures;
- Underground natural gas supply pipeline with metering and regulating station.

2.5 Proposed transmission line

The design of the proposed transmission line connection between the proposed Facilities and the existing TransGrid switchyard would be finalised at the detailed design stage, however it is possible that it would be a single (spur) overhead transmission line. The conductors would be supported by 35m high low profile tubular steel poles at an approximate spacing of 250m.

The existing transmission line pylons extending from the TransGrid switchyard are approximately 50 metres high. Accordingly, the proposed transmission line connection would not be expected to be as visually prominent as the existing transmission lines.

2.5 Proposed gas pipeline

Natural gas would be supplied to the proposed Facilities via an underground lateral pipeline connection to the existing Moomba to Sydney pipeline located to the south of the proposed Facilities. The majority of the gas pipeline route would be located beneath existing agricultural land. The visibility of machinery and excavation for the construction and installation of a gas supply pipeline would be temporary.

Potential landscape and visual impacts associated with the construction and operation of the proposed natural gas pipeline connection will be assessed as part of a separate Project Application.

3.1 General Description

The construction footprint for the proposed Facilities is located around 500m to the north of the TransGrid switchyard and is accessed from Canyonleigh Road.

The Facilities will be located around 14km north east of the Marulan Township. Canyonleigh Road runs approximately east to west around 1km to the south of the Facilities, with the Hume Highway approximately 6km to the southeast.

The character of the landscape in the vicinity of the proposed Facilities is largely dominated by the existing TransGrid switchyard which is located around 500m to the south of the Facilities. The landscape to the south of the Facilities also includes a number of high voltage overhead power lines, which extend through surrounding areas.

The construction footprint for both Facilities is located on gently sloping land falling west toward the Wollondilly River corridor. The river corridor extends along the west boundary of the Marulan site. The Wollondilly River is generally not visible from the Marulan site or Canyonleigh Road, and is contained by steep embankments with mature tree vegetation growing alongside.

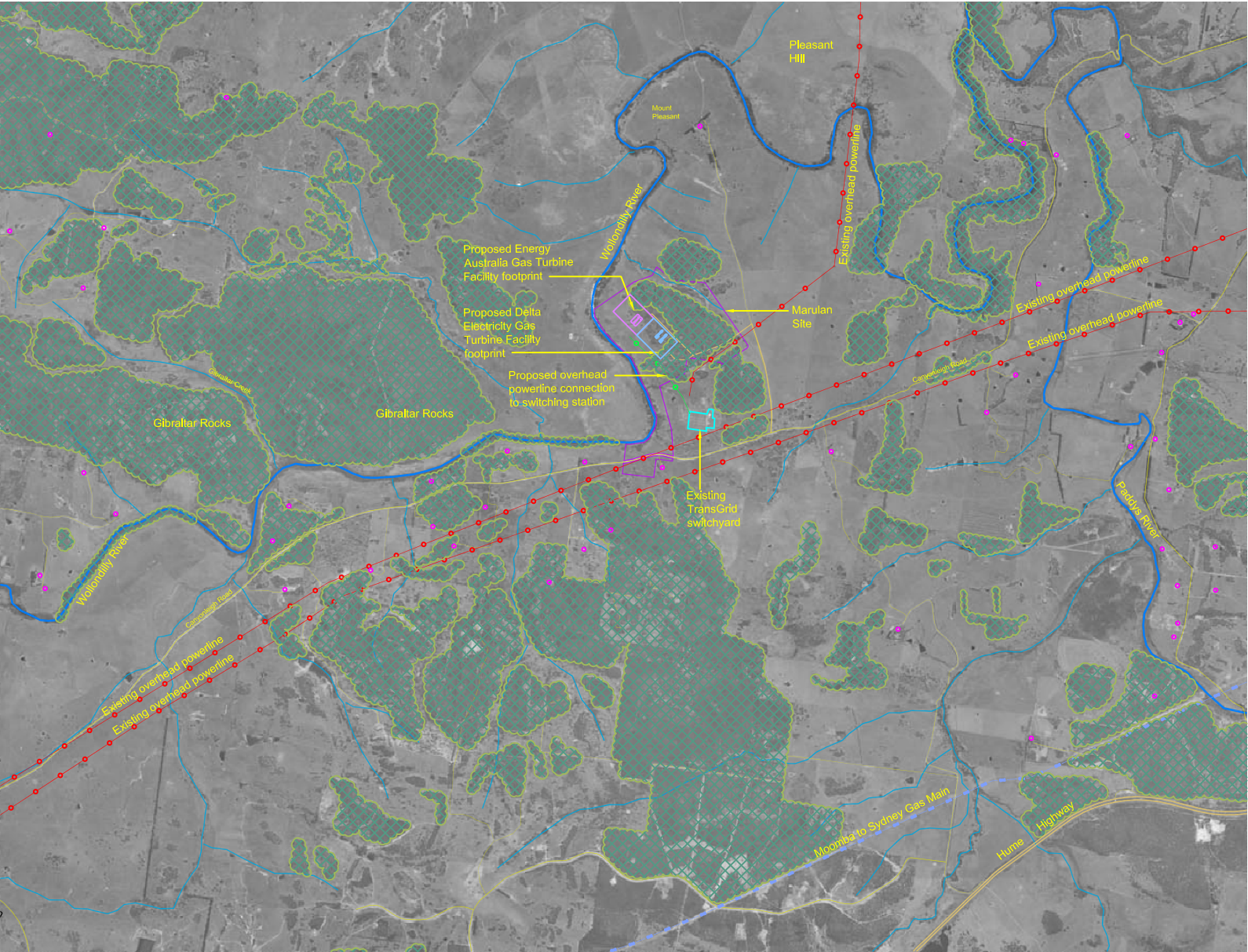
The Marulan site has been partially cleared for grazing with grassland being the predominant vegetation cover. Some woodland cover occurs to the east of the proposed Facilities, and along a small number of gullies extending across the Marulan site to the river. Some areas of woodland occur within the Marulan site, and some tree clearing will be necessary to construct the Facility, and to install the proposed transmission line and access road.

Many of the views within the local landscape are generally restricted to short or medium distance (between 1 to 2km) and are influenced by a combination of undulating landform and vegetation. Long distance views across the surrounding landscape are available from elevated locations to the south west of the Marulan site but are locally influenced by the presence of woodland cover over side slope and hill top areas.

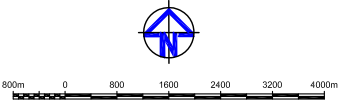
Driving along the Canyonleigh Road from Brayton toward the Facilities provides a sequence of visual experiences that alternate from open long distance views where the road crosses ridgelines or crosses open pasture, to visually enclosed areas where the road passes to the south of the Gibraltar rock formation, or is confined by roadside vegetation.

The landscape beyond the Marulan site is visually defined by a series of prominent and smaller ridgelines. The Gibraltar rock outcrop forms a distinct and rugged physical feature in the local landscape rising to a height around RL720m above the Wollondilly River to the west of the site.

Forest covered sections of the surrounding landscape form visually strong landscape elements on the skyline when looking to the south through to the west from within the Marulan site.



NOTE:
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LEGEND

MARULAN SITE AREA

NOTED

DELTA ENERGY GAS TURBINE FACILITY INDICATIVE FOOTPRINT

NOTED

ENERGYAUSTRALIA GAS TURBINE FACILITY INDICATIVE FOOTPRINT

NOTED

PROPOSED OVERHEAD POWERLINE

NOTED

EXISTING TRANSGRID SWITCHYARD

EXISTING RESIDENTIAL BUILDING OR OTHER BUILT STRUCTURE

EXISTING OVERHEAD POWERLINE

NOTED

MOOROOMA TO SYDNEY GAS MAIN - EXISTING

RIDGELINES AND SPURS

VEGETATION

RIVER, CREEK OR GULLY DRAINAGE LINE

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DELTA ELECTRICITY & ENERGYAUSTRALIA
Marulan Gas Turbine Facilities

TITLE

VISUAL CHARACTER

Figure 2

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