



Wallaby Creek Wind Farm

Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment



We at Moir Studio acknowledge the traditional custodians of the lands and waters of Australia - most notably the Awabakal Nation in which our office resides and the Wiradjuri people, on whose traditional land this Project resides. As a practice, we recognise First Nations' ongoing contribution to Country and deep spiritual connection to Place. We pay our respects to Elders both past and present.

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Glossary of Terms

Associated Dwelling

A dwelling on privately owned land on which the owner has reached an agreement with the Proponent about the Project and management of impacts.

Bioregion

An ecologically and geographically defined area characterised by its combination of geological features, climate, flora and fauna.

Community Consultation

The process of engaging with the local community and stakeholders to gather feedback, address concerns and involve the public in the decision-making process of the Project.

Cumulative Visual Impact

The combined effects of multiple projects on the visual catchment in which the Project is proposed over time.

Development Footprint

The area that has been assumed for the purpose of this EIS to be directly affected by the construction and operation of the project. It includes the indicative location of project infrastructure, the area that would be directly disturbed during construction and any easement required during operation.

Dwelling Entitlement

Refers to lots where dwellings may be built in relation the Local Environment Plan (LEP) requirements.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

A system that captures, stores, analyses, manages and present data link to specific locations. This spatial data is linked to a digital database.

Land Zoning

The classification of land for specific uses or activities - typically regulated by local environment planning documentation and/or relevant State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) documentation.

Land Use

The way the existing land is utilised, including but not limited to residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or conservation purposes.

Landscape

All the visible features, including landform, vegetation, buildings and infrastructure, contained within a holistic area.

Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment (LCVIA)

A technical assessment to identify and assess the potential visual effects resulting from the Project on the landscape, individual receivers and on the overall visual amenity of the region in which the Project is sited.

Landscape Character Zones

An area of landscape with similar properties or strongly defined spatial qualities that are distinct from areas immediately nearby within the Study Area.

Mitigation Measures

Potential strategies or actions implemented to minimise or offset the adverse visual impacts of the Project.

Non-Associated Dwelling

Any neighbouring party in proximity to a proposal that has not agreed to a neighbour agreement for the Project.

Photographic Survey & Fieldwork

A systematic process of collecting visual data in the form of photographs and surveys taken from various viewpoints within the Study Area to document the existing visual conditions.

The Project

The proposal and associated infrastructure that would allow energy generation and storage.

Project Area

The Project area consists of a development footprint and development corridor and is the land required for the temporary and permanent project infrastructure.

Renewable Energy Zone (REZ)

A designated area to support renewable energy development as declared in the Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020.

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs)

Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) outlines the environmental assessment requirements for State Significant Projects. The SEARs will normally include specific requirements for landscape character and visual impact assessments.

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

Legislation and policies at both the state and local levels that determine the regulations governing the development of activities on a property. State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) are applicable statewide, while Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) establish the specific planning regulations for individual local government areas.

Study Area

The geographical region or area under consideration in the preparation of an LCVIA.

Viewpoint

A specific location from which a view or landscape is observed. A viewpoint location is the geographic location or physical position (in GPS format) where the viewpoint was captured.

Visual Baseline

A desktop assessment and onsite photographic surveys/fieldwork that describes and captures the existing environmental conditions in which any future changes can be measured against.

Visual Impact

The observable and measurable change in the visual catchment caused by the Project. This is determined by considering the visual sensitivity and magnitude of change.

Visual Magnitude

The degree of visual change resulting from the Project, including but not limited to the size, scale, compatibility and duration of effect.

Visual Receptors

Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by the Project.

Visual Sensitivity

The susceptibility of a landscape or visual resource to absorb impacts from a Project, land use change or the introduction of a new element into the landscape.

Viewshed Mapping

The extent of landscape area from which the Project can potentially be theoretically viewed based on topography alone.

Executive Summary

Moir Studio have been engaged by ERM on behalf of ACCIONA Energia to undertake a Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment (LCVIA) for the proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the Project). The Project is located between Narromine and Tomingley in New South Wales, partly within the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (REZ), and comprises up to 38 wind turbines and associated infrastructure, delivering approximately 236 MW of renewable energy to the National Electricity Market.

The LCVIA has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's (DPHI) Wind Energy Guideline and Technical Supplement (2024) and forms part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) supporting a State Significant Development (SSD) application.

The assessment includes a thorough analysis of landscape character, scenic quality, and visual sensitivity across a 25 km study area. The region is defined by modified rural landscapes, with no notable areas of high scenic value or unique character.

Moir Studio attended the site on multiple occasions to undertake analysis and a photographic survey to determine the landscape character and establish a visual baseline. The assessment determined that the region's landscape is typical of the South Western Slopes Bioregion and the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion in the Central West Orana region of NSW, characterised by land modified to support pastoral activities with undulating hills and remnant vegetation.

The Study Area has been categorised into four (4) Landscape Character Zones (LCZ's), to which a scenic quality rating was applied. The scenic quality rating for the LCZ's ranged from very low to moderate. An assessment of the visual impact on the LCZ's was undertaken and determined that two (2) of the LCZ's were likely to have a low visual impact rating and two (2) of the LCZs would have a very low visual impact rating.

A Simple Assessment was conducted for 57 non-associated dwellings and seven (7) public viewpoints that were identified within 7,775 m and with a line of sight to the Project. The assessment identified:

- **37** non-associated dwellings required further assessment.
- **Three (3)** public viewpoints required further assessment.

An Intermediate Assessment was conducted for 37 non-associated dwellings and three (3) public viewpoints. The assessment identified:

- **Seven (7)** non-associated dwellings were assessed through aerial imagery as being surrounded by dense vegetation and excluded from further assessment.

- **Eight (8)** non-associated dwellings were identified as having a **low** visual impact and will not require further assessment.
- **22** non-associated dwellings were identified as having a **moderate or high** visual impact rating and require a Detailed Assessment.
- **Two (2)** public viewpoint receptors were identified as having the potential for a **moderate** visual impact rating and require a Detailed Assessment.

A Detailed Assessment was conducted for 22 non-associated dwellings and two (2) public viewpoints. The assessment identified:

- **No** non-associated dwellings returned a **high** or **moderate** visual impact rating.
- **16** non-associated dwellings returned a **low** or **very low** visual impact rating.
- The remaining **six (6)** non-associated dwellings returned with a **nil** visual impact rating.
- **One (1)** public viewpoint (PVP07) has a **moderate** visual impact rating.

Upon completing each step of the assessment process as per the Technical Supplement, all non-associated dwellings were assessed as having a 'low' visual impact. This was generally a result of views towards the project from each receptor being screened by existing intervening topography and vegetation. In accordance with performance objectives outlined in the Guidelines and the Technical Supplement, a 'low' visual impact does not require mitigation.

One (1) public viewpoint was assessed as having a 'moderate' visual impact overall. In accordance with the performance objectives outlined in the Technical Supplement, mitigation is not considered necessary where “vegetation screening would not be required for several hundred metres along a transport corridor.”

Upon evaluation, the Project complied with the performance objectives per the Guidelines and the Technical Supplement.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

ERM have commissioned Moir Landscape Architecture Pty Ltd (trading as Moir Studio) to prepare a Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment (LCVIA) of the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the Project) for ACCIONA Energy Australia Global Pty Ltd (ACCIONA Energia) (the Proponent).

The Proponent is proposing to construct and operate the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm (the project), which is partly within the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (CWO-REZ) in New South Wales (NSW). The proposed wind farm would be located in the Narromine Shire Council local government areas, close to Narromine and Tomingley. The project site comprises 42 lots across 13 landholdings.

This report supports a State Significant Development (SSD) Development Consent application under Part 4, Division 4.7 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* which will form part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Project.

This LCVIA has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) *Wind Energy Guideline, November 2024* (referred to hereafter as ‘the Guideline’) and the *Technical Supplement - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (referred to hereafter as the ‘Technical Supplement’).

1.2 Professional Experience

The Technical Supplement states: *‘professional assessment skills are critical to an effective visual impact assessment. The applicant is expected to engage relevant professionals (for example, landscape architects, architects, environmental planners, geographers, or other visual assessment specialists) with demonstrated experience and capabilities’* (DPHI, 2024b).

Moir Studio is a professional design practice and consultancy specialising in Landscape Architecture, Urban Design and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Our team has extensive experience undertaking Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments for large-scale infrastructure and renewable energy projects. In the context of our knowledge and with guidance from the Guideline and the Technical Supplement, we have developed methodologies to ensure a comprehensive and qualitative assessment of the Project.

Recent experience includes the preparation of LCVIAs for the following wind farm projects of similar scale:

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE			
Project Name:	State:	Region:	*Status: *As of May 2025
Burrendong Wind Farm	NSW	Central West Orana REZ	Proposed
Spicers Creek Wind Farm	NSW	Central West Orana REZ	Approved
Uungula Wind Farm	NSW	Central West Orana REZ	Under Construction
Bodangora Wind Farm	NSW	Central West Orana REZ	Operating
Crudine Ridge Wind Farm	NSW	Central West Orana REZ	Operating

Table 01 Relevant Project Experience

1.3 SEARs

The report has been prepared in accordance with the Planning Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) SSD-60247211 received for the Project on 11/02/2025 as well as relevant government assessment requirements, guidelines and policies. The requirements specific to this assessment and where these aspects are addressed in this technical report are outlined in **Table 02**.

SEARs REQUIREMENT REFERENCE	
	Relevant Section of LCVIA
<i>A detailed assessment of the visual impacts of all components of the project infrastructure in accordance with the Wind Energy Guideline and supporting Technical Supplement for Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment;</i>	
<i>Address cumulative impacts including with the proposed Burrendong Wind Farm, Spicers Creek Wind Farm and Orana Wind Farm;</i>	Refer to Section 5.4.3
<i>Address amenity values of the Momo State Forest,</i>	Refer to Section 7.3
<i>scenic or significant vistas and road corridors in the public domain; and</i>	Refer to Part B
<i>Consider the Siding Spring Observatory in accordance with the Dark Sky Planning Guideline (2023).</i>	Refer to Section 13.0

Table 02 Overview of SEARs

1.4 Overview of Study Method

The LCVIA report, as per the Guideline and Technical Supplement, differentiates between the landscape character assessment and the visual impact assessment. An overview of each part of the assessment is as follows.

1.4.1 Part A. Landscape Character Assessment

The Technical Supplement states: *"This process determines the overall impact of a project on an area’s character and sense of place, including what people think and feel about the area and how society values it."* (DPHI, 2024b).

1.4.2 Part B. Visual Impact Assessment

The Technical Supplement states: *"This process determines the day-to-day visual effects of a project on people’s views from the private and public domain."*

"The likely impacts of a wind energy development can only be determined by understanding the sensitivity of an area or view to change and the magnitude of a proposed development in that area or view." (DPHI, 2024b).

1.4.3 Part C. Performance Objectives & Mitigation

Once the level of impact has been established according to the visual performance objectives of high, moderate, low and very low, mitigation and avoidance strategies must be considered. If the level of visual impact is deemed moderate or higher, options include the re-siting, removal, or re-sizing of project elements to minimise visual impact, vegetative screening as well as impact agreements.

Figure 01 illustrates the report structure.



Figure 01 Report Structure

2.0 Project Overview

2.1 Regional Context

The Project is situated within the Central-West Orana region of New South Wales, midway between the townships of Narromine and Tomingley. The Project lies partially within the boundary of the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (REZ), a strategic planning area identified for renewable energy generation. The surrounding region is characterised predominantly by agricultural land uses, including broadacre cropping and livestock grazing, interspersed with sparsely populated rural homesteads.

2.2 The Project

2.2.1 Project Overview

The project would consist of up to 38 wind turbines and supporting infrastructure and would connect to Essential Energy's Narromine South Switching Station. The project would supply up to approximately 236 megawatts of electricity into the National Electricity Market (NEM).

Ongoing refinement of the proposed layout and technology would continue throughout the EIS process in response to engineering design refinements, landholder negotiations and outcomes of environmental and social assessments, to minimise potential impacts where possible.

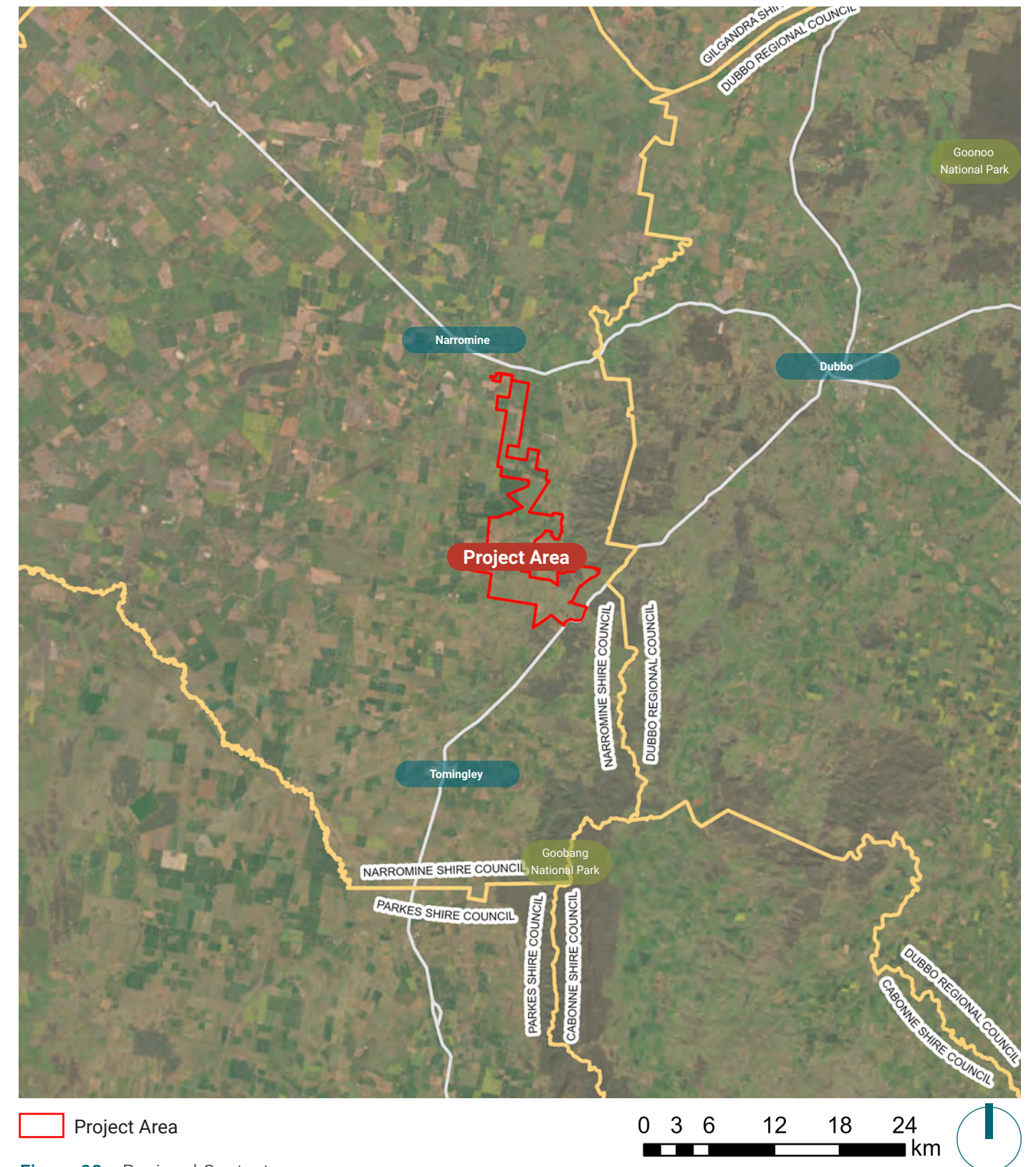
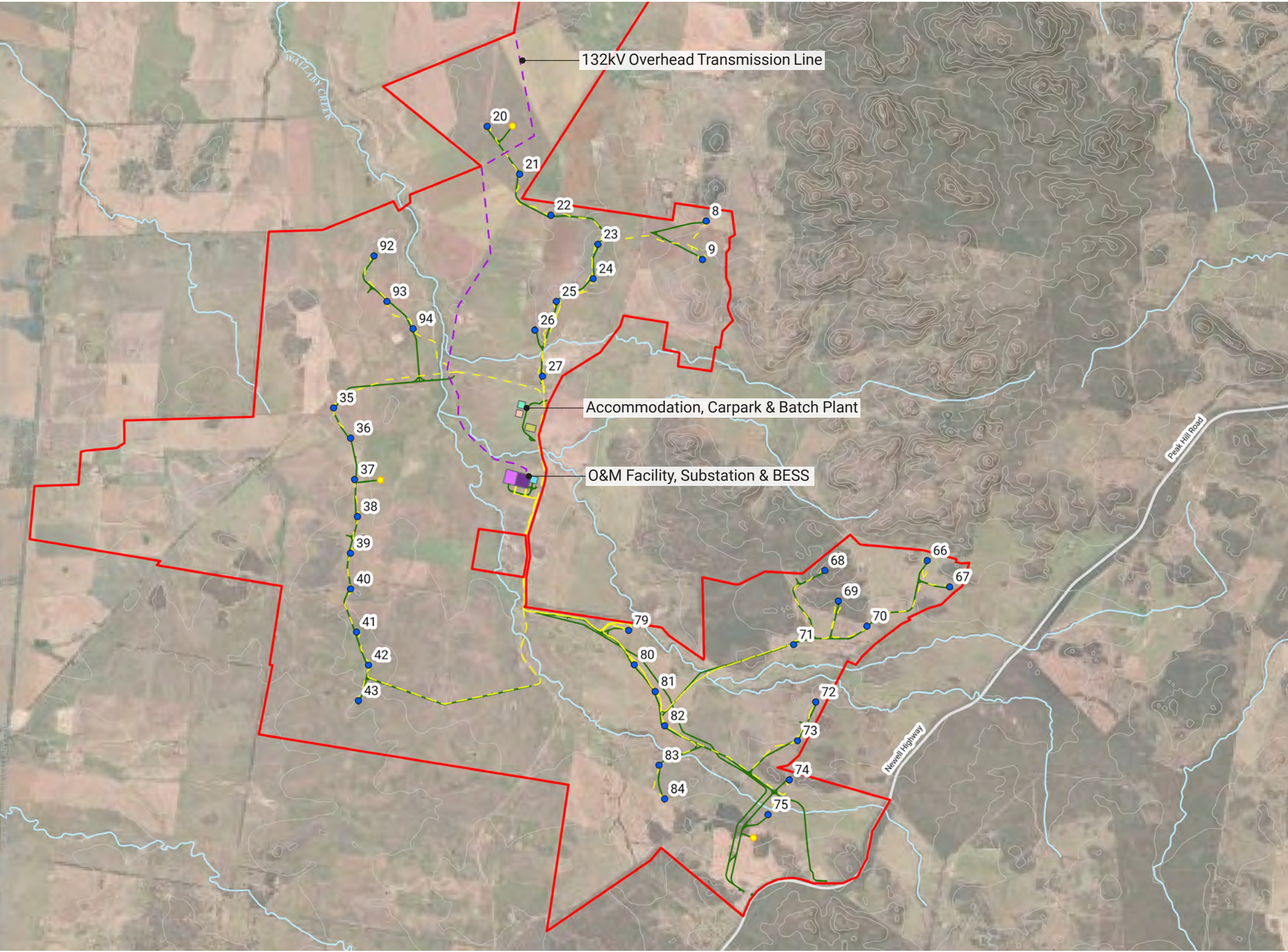


Figure 02 Regional Context

Basemap Source - ArcGIS: Topographic Map, 2024



Project Layout

Refer to Section 2.2

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Meteorological monitoring mast
- High Voltage (132kV) Overhead Transmission Lines
- Medium Voltage (33kV) Electrical Reticulation
- Access Road
- Carpark
- Substation
- O & M
- BESS
- Accommodation
- Batch Plant
- Security Hut
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Highway

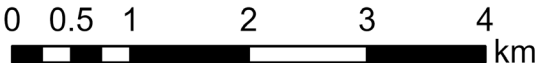


Figure 03 Project Layout
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2024

2.3 Wind Turbine Design

The Project proposes up to 38 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs), with a combined capacity of up to 236 MW. An overview of the parameters used has been provided in **Table 03** and **Figure 04**. A photograph example of a WTG has been provided on **Image 01** on the following page .

WTG Components		
Project Component	Dimensions used in LVIA:	Quantity
Uppermost Blade Tip	271.5 m AGL	Up to 38
Tower (hub) height	Up to 183 metres (m)	
Blade length	Up to 91.5 m (including nacelle)	

Table 03 WTG Parameters for Visual Assessment

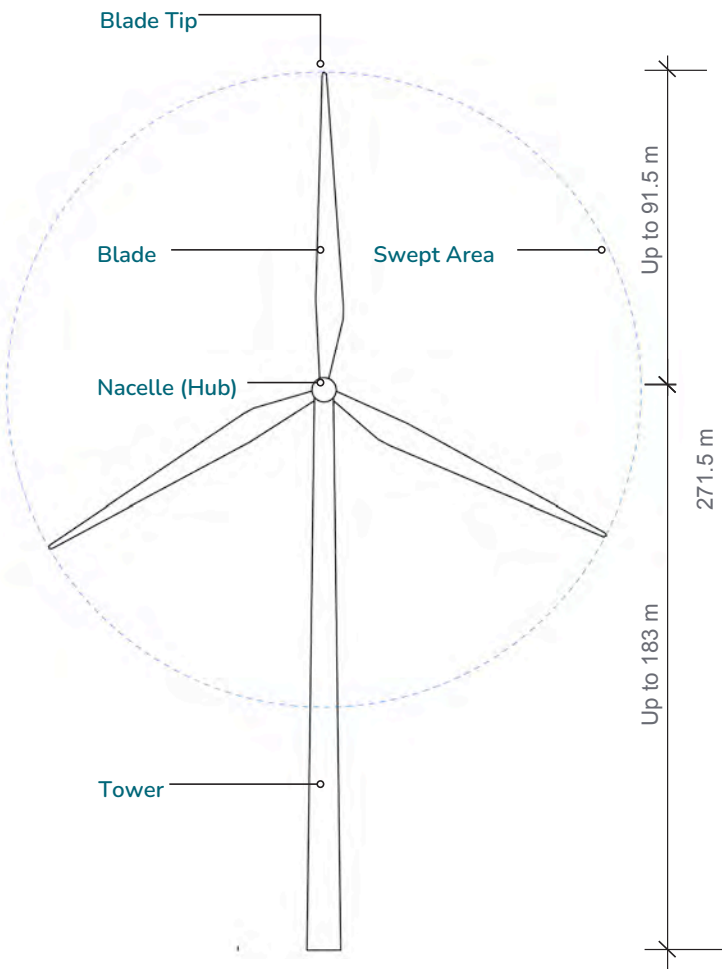


Figure 04 WTG Parameters

2.4 Associated Infrastructure

In addition to the WTGs, the following provides an overview of the permanent operational infrastructure components proposed for the Project to be assessed in this LCVIA. An overview of the assessment of the potential visual impacts resulting from the associated infrastructure has been provided in **Section 12.0** of this report.

2.4.1 Permanent Operational Infrastructure

The following permanent operational infrastructure elements will be required during the operation of the Project:

Permanent operational Infrastructure	
Project Component	Summary
WTGs	Up to 38 (See Table 3)
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	One (1) BESS facility with a capacity of up to 200 MW / 400 MW hours (MWh).
Operations and Maintenance Facility	One (1) Operations and Maintenance Facility
One overhead transmission line (132kV)	24 km in length with a 46 m wide easement. Pole heights are anticipated to be a maximum height of 50 m and connect to the Narromine Grid.
Substation	Two (2) Substations. One (1) for the Wind Farm and one (1) for the BESS.
Meteorological monitoring masts	Three (3) permanent meteorological monitoring masts (maximum height of up to 200 m).
Other	- Underground cabling (33kV). - Underground communication cabling. - Internal access tracks. - Security fencing and landscaping.

Table 04 Permanent Associated Infrastructure

2.4.2 Temporary Construction Infrastructure

The following temporary elements will be required during construction of the Project:

Temporary Construction Infrastructure	
Project Component	Summary
Temporary Construction Infrastructure	- One (1) construction compound - One (1) carpark - One (1) accommodation camp - Up to two (2) laydown areas - One (1) concrete batching plant - One internal borrow pit - Up to two (2) security huts - Up to nine (9) washdown facilities

Table 05 Temporary Construction Infrastructure



Image 01 Typical Wind Turbine



Image 02 Accommodation Camp



Image 03 Typical O&M Facility (Source: ERM)



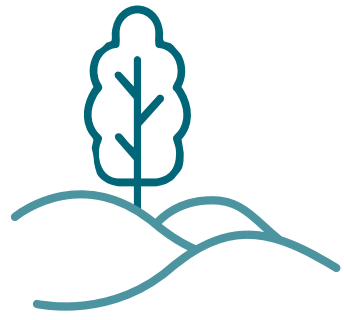
Image 04 BESS



Image 05 Typical Substation (Source: ERM)



Image 06 132kV Overhead Transmission Line



Part A. Landscape Character Assessment



3.0 Landscape Character Assessment Study Method

3.1 Landscape Character Assessment Study Method

The Technical Supplement states: *"The environmental impact statement must include an assessment of how the project will affect elements that make up the landscape, its aesthetic and perceptual aspects, and its distinctive character. Landscape character assessment can help the community, applicants and consent authorities understand the sensitivities of a landscape and determine the impact of a project on an area's character and sense of place. (DPHI, 2024b)"*

The following provides an overview of the requirements of the landscape character assessment.



3.1.1 Step 1 - Community Consultation Refer to Section 4.0

The Guideline requires community consultation to be engaged as early in the process as possible. The purpose of community consultation in the landscape character assessment is to *"establish the importance of particular landscape values and characteristics. Landscape values are the qualities people attribute to a landscape. The values are subjective and reflect the personal, cultural, social and spiritual significance the landscape holds for people."* (DPHI, 2024b)



Step 2 - Baseline Analysis Refer to Section 5.0

The Technical Supplement states: *"Applicants must conduct a baseline study to establish the landscape character of the area and its sensitivity. They should base this study on desktop analysis and field visits, and it should provide a descriptive and illustrative analysis of the qualities of the place, what makes it valued and any challenges that could arise from the proposed development."* (DPHI, 2024b)



3.1.2 Step 3 - Identify Landscape Character Zones Refer to Section 6.0

The Technical Supplement states: *"If the landscape includes distinct areas with different qualities, applicants should break down the study area into different character zones."* (DPHI, 2024b)



3.1.3 Step 4 - Assess Landscape Character Impact Refer to Section 7.0

The Technical Supplement states: *"Applicants should determine the impact of the proposal on each landscape character zone by evaluating the sensitivity of the landscape and the magnitude of the project's effects in that area."* (DPHI, 2024b)

4.0 Community Consultation

4.1 Overview of Community Consultation

The Guideline states "*Applicants should engage with the community as early as possible to identify potential opportunities and constraints associated with the proposed development. The applicant should identify the elements of the project and the environmental assessment that can be influenced or shaped by the community*" (DPHI, 2024).

The purpose of community consultation in preparation of the LCVIA is to:

- Establish key landscape features significant to the community;
- Define areas of scenic quality; and
- Identify key public viewpoints valued by the community.

Applicants must engage with a variety of stakeholders including local council, Indigenous communities, local community businesses and organisations, neighbouring landholders and community members to identify the importance of particular landscape values and characteristics.

Understanding the community perception towards the proposed development is an intrinsic component of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment process. In 2024, CSIRO undertook a large national survey in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) to: 1) better understand Australian perceptions of the energy transition, and 2) to capture public perspectives towards large-scale renewable energy infrastructure projects (solar farms, onshore and offshore wind farms, and associated transmission infrastructure).

Generally, the study found that in Australia, attitudes towards living near new renewable energy infrastructure were predominantly positive, with only 18% of the population rejecting the idea of living near such developments.

20% felt more neutral and would tolerate it, while over 60% had favourable attitudes and feelings toward living near renewable energy infrastructure. Geographically, attitudes were quite consistent across states and territories, though city and town residents were generally more supportive of living near renewable energy projects than residents living out-of-town (e.g., on farms).

4.2 Results of Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

Ongoing community consultation has been undertaken by ACCIONA Energia through face-to-face meetings and a community survey to both Associated and Non-Associated landholders and interest groups over the past five (5) years. A survey was also placed on the Project website.

During consultation with Narromine Shire Council it was noted that the Project would be visible for some residents within the LGA. However, Narromine Shire Council did not express particular concerns in relation to visual amenity.

In addition to a review of existing landscape maps and detailed field work undertaken by Moir, the community consultation questionnaire asked respondents to identify key landscape features of importance to them. There were ten (10) responses to the question: "*What are the key landscape features of importance to you in the area?*"

Key landscape features identified by the community include:

- Picturesque hills
- Gold mining and exploration
- Big rocks
- Natural landscape
- Herveys Range

Key viewpoints identified by the community for further assessment include:

- Farming land
- Gold Mining near Tomingley

Where possible, these features and viewpoints have been mapped in the landscape character baseline study and public viewpoints reflective of those identified by the community have been included in the assessment.

5.0 Baseline Study

5.1 Overview of Visual Baseline Study

The Technical Supplement states: "Applicants must conduct a baseline study to establish the landscape character of the area and its sensitivity. They should base this study on desktop analysis and field visits, and it should provide a descriptive and illustrative analysis of the qualities of the place, what makes it valued and any challenges that could arise from the proposed development "(DPHI, 2024b).

Fieldwork was undertaken for the Project through multiple site visits between 2022 to 2024 to assess and identify the existing landscape character of the area.

The baseline analysis components, as set out in the Technical Supplement, and where they are addressed in this report are outlined in **Table 06**.

5.2 Landscape Character Study Area

The Technical Supplement states: "The study area for the landscape character assessment should generally be 25 km from the proposed development. However, the character of landscapes can vary significantly, and applicants may provide justification for analysing a smaller area. (DPHI, 2024b)

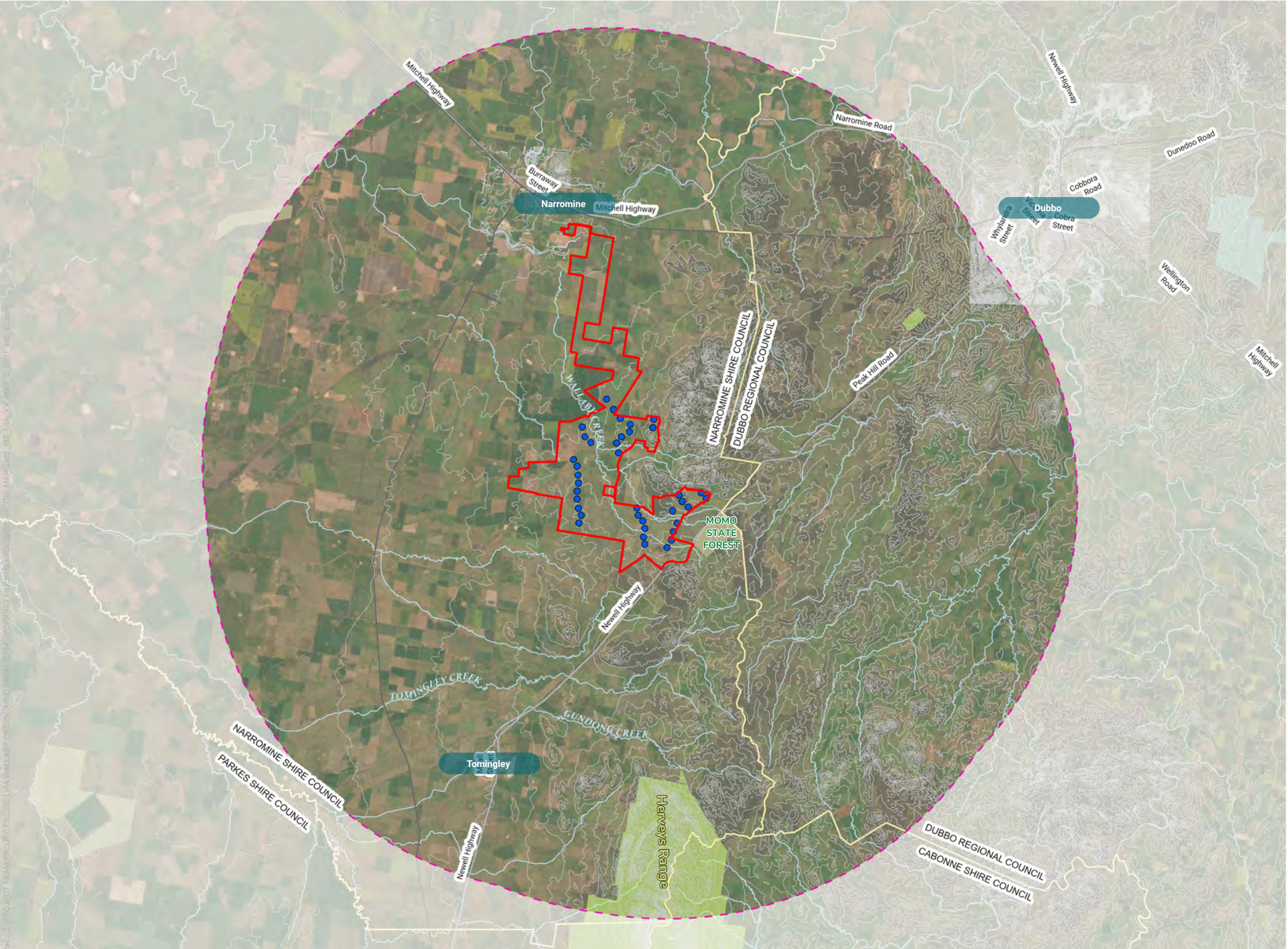
The landscape character of the surrounding area has been assessed to the extent of 25 km from the WTGs.

Visual Baseline Analysis Components:	
Physical influences (such as geology, soils, landform, natural drainage and waterbodies).	Refer to Section 5.3.1
Ecological characteristics and land cover of an area (such as whether it is forested, wetland, scrub or grass) and the quality and type of vegetation cover.	Refer to Section 5.3.2
The influence of human activity, including land use and management and the character of any settlements and buildings.	Refer to Section 5.3.3
Key landscape features or attributes associated with high visual interest or quality that stand out visually, including natural (such as a distinctive mountain peak or hilltop), cultural, agricultural features.	Refer to Section 5.3.4
The aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape, particularly those that are key contributors to the distinctive character of the landscape (such as its scale, complexity, openness, tranquillity or wildness).	Refer to Section 5.3.4
Aspects that have important Aboriginal cultural heritage value (except artefacts and tangible values that would be assessed as part of an Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment) and why they are valuable to the community.	Refer to Section 5.3.4
The overall character of the landscape in the study area, including any identifiable distinctive landscape character types or areas (see further guidance below).	Refer to Section 6.3
The condition of the landscape, including that of elements or features such as buildings or vegetation.	Refer to Section 5.3.5
The planning designations of an area relating to landscape character, including sensitive land use designations, zonings and heritage listings.	Refer to Section 5.3.5
The location of any proposed, operational or approved local and regional wind energy developments, including projects that may create direct or indirect cumulative impacts with the Project.	Refer to Section 5.3.7

Table 06 Visual Baseline Analysis Components

Landscape Character Study Area

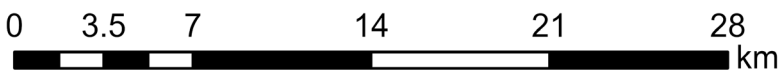
Refer to Section 5.2



LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Landscape Character Study Area (25km from nearest turbine)
- NSW Local Government Area
- State Forest
- National Park
- Nature Reserve
- State Conservation Area
- Railway
- Highway
- Contour
- Watercourse

Figure 05 Landscape Character Study Area
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2024



5.3 Visual Baseline Analysis

5.3.1 Physical Influences

The Project sits within the NSW South Western Slopes Bioregion and the Darling Riverine Plains Bioregion in the Central West Orana region of NSW. It is located in close proximity of the Herveys and Curumbenya Ranges. The landscape consists of isolated ranges and inland slopes.

The landscape is characterised by the generally flat prime production land contrasted by the undulating slopes to the east of the Project Area. Undulating and heavily vegetated hillsides with some steep slopes and escarpments also feature to the south associated with Goobang National Park. The landscape is studded with a number of hills including Turtle Hill and Mundeandjong Peaks. Soils are generally red-brown earths on slopes and grey clays on alluvium (NPWS, 2003).

5.3.2 Ecological Characteristics

Hilly terrains towards the north and the east are dominated by open woodlands of Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) and White Cypress Pine (*Callitris glaucophylla*). Vegetation communities around valley flats and stream / river banks includes rough-barked apple (*Angophora floribunda*) and river oaks (*Casuarina cunninghamia*). **Images 07 - 09** illustrate the typical character of the landscape within the Project.

Sappa Bulga Nature Reserve is a small reserve located northeast of the Project. Sappa Bulga Nature Reserve is one of the few examples of undisturbed patch of cypress pine woodlands that has not succumbed to clearing in a largely cleared agricultural landscape. The surrounding land is part of the heavily cleared wheat-sheep belt region of NSW (OEH, 2014). The nature reserve is characterised by the remnant native vegetation which is a mix of forest species including Grey Box and Black Cypress Pine woodland vegetation communities. The Reserve aids in providing a link between vegetation remnants to provide habitat for a variety of threatened species such as the barking owl, brown tree creeper and squirrel glider. Surrounding agricultural activity continues to pressurize the Nature Reserve's survival.

Goobang National Park is a significant reserve located to the south of the Project and protects one of the largest areas of remnant natural vegetation in the central west slopes of NSW. The park contains a diverse range of plant and animal life. No objectives were identified in the Park's Management Plan that related to the visual impact of renewable energy infrastructure on the Park's natural or scenic values.



Image 07 Birds eye view of improved pastures



Image 08 Typical grazing pastures with intermittent vegetation



Image 09 View across cleared land to vegetated hills in background

5.3.3 Waterforms

The Macquarie River runs generally north-west of the Project, approximately 12 km north of the nearest WTG (refer to **Image 10**). It is part of the Macquarie-Barwon catchment and rises in the Great Dividing Range and flows through foothills and slopes past Wellington, Dubbo and across alluvial plains past Narromine. It is an important source of water for nearby cities and towns and has been prone to flooding in the past. A number of small creeks and rivers close to the Project Area flow into Macquarie River including Wambangalang Creek, Whylandra Creek, and Brummagen Creek.

Bogan River is another important river located to the south of the Project Area (in excess of 25 km from the nearest WTG) and runs in a generally north-north-westerly direction past Peak Hill. Bogan River is a perennial river that is part of the Macquarie-Barwon catchment.

Landscapes in proximity of all these rivers are extensively used to rear livestock and other agricultural activities. A number of dams also provide irrigation for crops and livestock. The catchments also support tourism and mining in the region. A large part of the Project Area landscape surrounds contain alluvial plains and areas are often water-logged for long periods during wet cycles (refer to **Image 11**).

5.3.4 Key Landscape Features, Aesthetics & Heritage

Community consultation identified Herveys Range (located east of Tomingley) as a key landscape feature. The range is located approximately 15.5 km south east of the Project Area. No scenic lookouts or key viewpoints were identified along this range. The community also identifies the generally picturesque hills and natural landscape of the area as key landscape features. Momo State Forest and associated vegetation is a feature of the area (refer to **Image 12**).

Recreational associations occur mostly in the towns that are located along the rivers. Narromine and Dubbo offer rest spots along the Macquarie River which are very scenic. No campgrounds were identified within the 8 km radius from the Project Area, however, Whylandra Crossing Campground and Wanda Wandong Campground are located approximately 25 km away from the Project.

Narromine also presents other opportunities for recreation with its oval, racecourse, golf course and other small scale open spaces. Tomingley contains recreational opportunities on a smaller scale, with its racecourse and two small scale parks/rest stops. No significant walking tracks, trails or campgrounds were identified in the area. Community consultation identified Tomingley Gold Mine, which is located approximately 18 km southwest of the Project Area, as a point of interest.

Based on the search of online heritage databases that was undertaken in June 2022, Tantitha Homestead (Narromine LEP) is identified as a local heritage item and is owned by an Associated Project landowner. The homestead is located on the north eastern side of the Project (see **Figure 07**) and can be accessed via Tantitha Road.



Image 10 Macquarie River



Image 11 Alluvial plains with vegetated hills in background

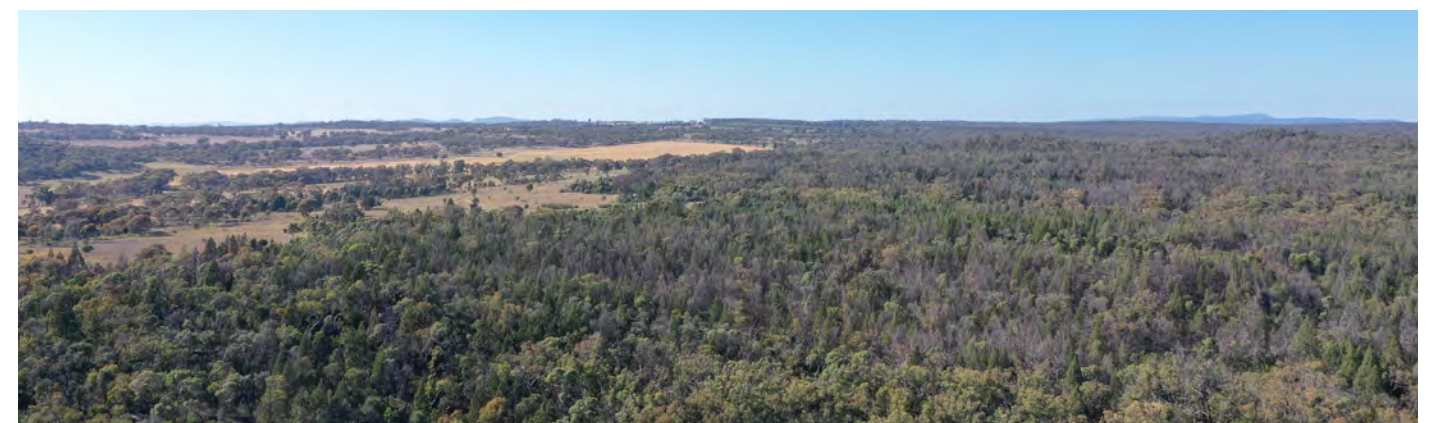
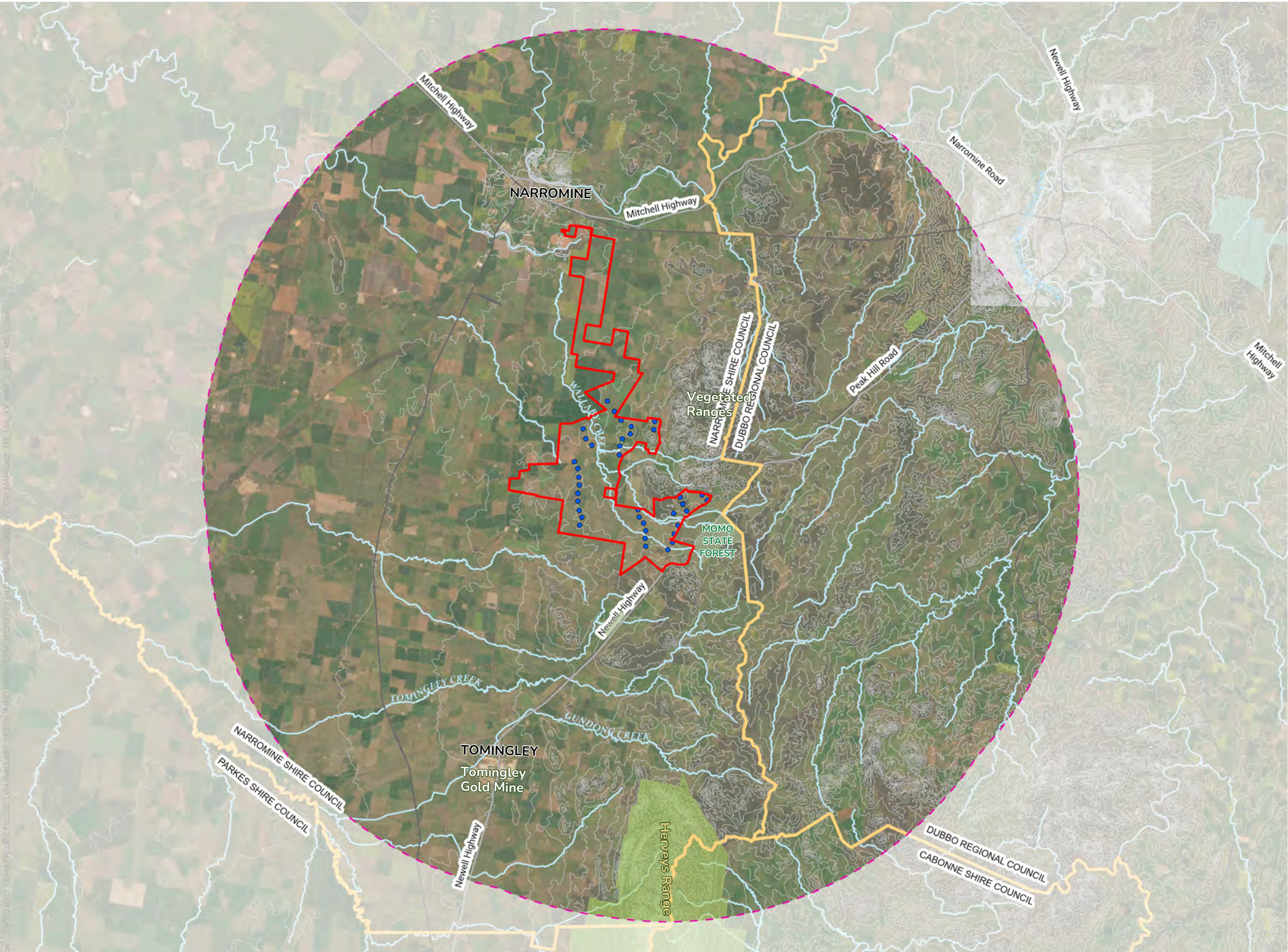


Image 12 Momo State Forest

Key Landscape Features

Refer to Section 5.3.4



LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m turbine
- Landscape Character Study Area (25km from nearest turbine)
- NSW Local Government Area
- NationalPark
- NatureReserve
- StateConservationArea
- Highway
- Railway
- Contour
- Watercourse

Figure 06 Key Landscape Features
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2024



5.3.5 Land Zoning

The Project is located within the extents of Narromine Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA). The following gives an overview of the main land use zoning within the Study Area (see **Figure 07**):

RU1 - Primary Production - The Project Area and surrounding land is predominantly zoned RU1 - Primary Production. The Narromine Shire LEP states the following objectives of the RU1 zoning relevant to the visual impact assessment:

- To minimise conflict between land uses that are compatible with the character of the zone.
- To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area and minimise fragmentation and alienation of land uses.

C1 - National Parks and Nature Reserve - Momo State Forest is categorised as C1- National Parks and Nature Reserves and is located opposite the Newell Highway immediately southeast of the Project Area. It is spread over fragmented land parcels along Newell Highway.

According to the Forestry Corporation of NSW, the area is classified as zone 6 - softwood plantations. Activities permitted within the region are road construction, gravel/rock quarrying, prescribed burning, recreation, domestic livestock grazing, site preparation and infrastructure development (State Forests of NSW, 2013).

C3 - Environmental Management - Vegetated land parcels to the east and south east of the Project are categorised as C3 - Environmental Management. Narromine LEP states that the objective of this land use designation is to protect, manage and restore areas of special ecological, scientific and aesthetic values, and provide for a limited range of development that does not have adverse effects on these values (NSW Government, 2011).

RU5 - Village - This designation is applicable within the extents of Tomingley which is located 15km south of the Project. The zoning designation provides for a range of land uses, services and facilities associated with a rural village.

R5 - Large Lot Residential - Lots zoned as R5 - Large lot residential can be found outside the 8 km radius from the wind turbines, to the north of the Project near the Narromine township. R5 zoned land is also located to north east of the Project associated with Minore and Yarrabah. Although these lots are located outside of the eight kilometre radius, the Visual Bulletin states that it is critical to assess visual impact on dwellings or lots zoned under residential categories (NSW Planning and Environment, 2016).

5.3.6 Land Use

Land Use within and around the Project is characterised by agricultural production activities. Northern parts of the Project are used for dryland cropping with intermittent pastures for livestock (see **Figure 08**). Most of these are native pastures. Southern/south eastern parts of the Project are categorised as modified grazing pastures due to the scattered settlement clusters in this area. Areas zoned as C3 - Environmental Management are utilised as native grazing pastures with minimal disturbance, as laid out in the Narromine LEP's zone objectives.

Momo State Forest is categorised under production forestry and plantation forestry land uses. Land parcels categorised as minimal use areas are located to the south and these correspond with Goobang National Park. Certain land parcels located west of the Project are utilised for irrigated cropping. RU1 - Primary production areas are, therefore, used for dryland cropping, irrigated cropping and grazing (native and modified) pastures.

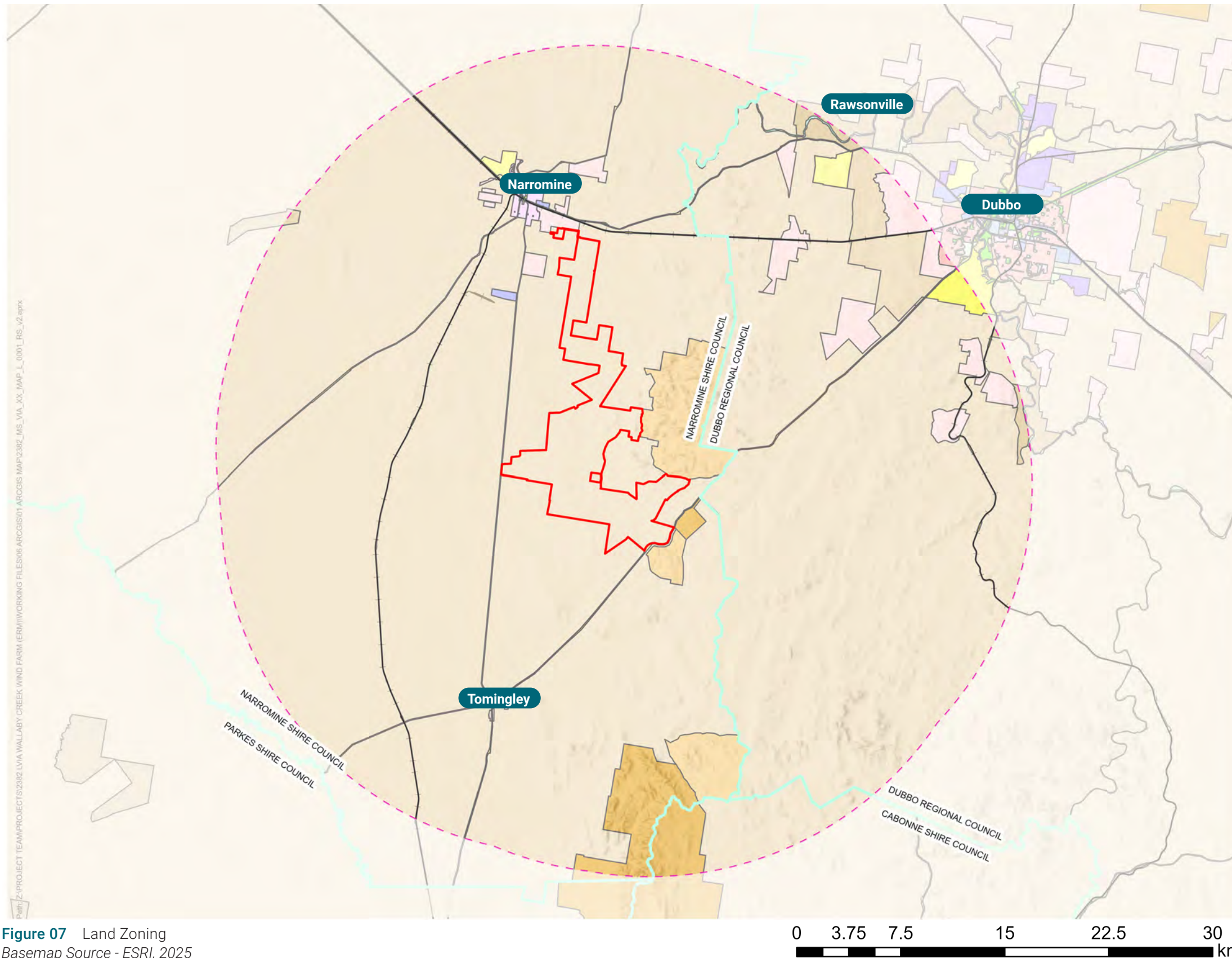
Significant towns and settlements in the immediate surrounds include Narromine and Tomingley. Minore, which is located northeast of the Project, is a mining and industrial area located halfway between Narromine and Dubbo. Major highways and roads that connect these towns include Newell Highway, Mitchell Highway, Tomingley Road and Peak Hill Railway Road. A railway line runs along Peak Hill Railway Road and it serves as an important communication corridor for goods and services.

Land Zoning

Refer to Section 5.3.5

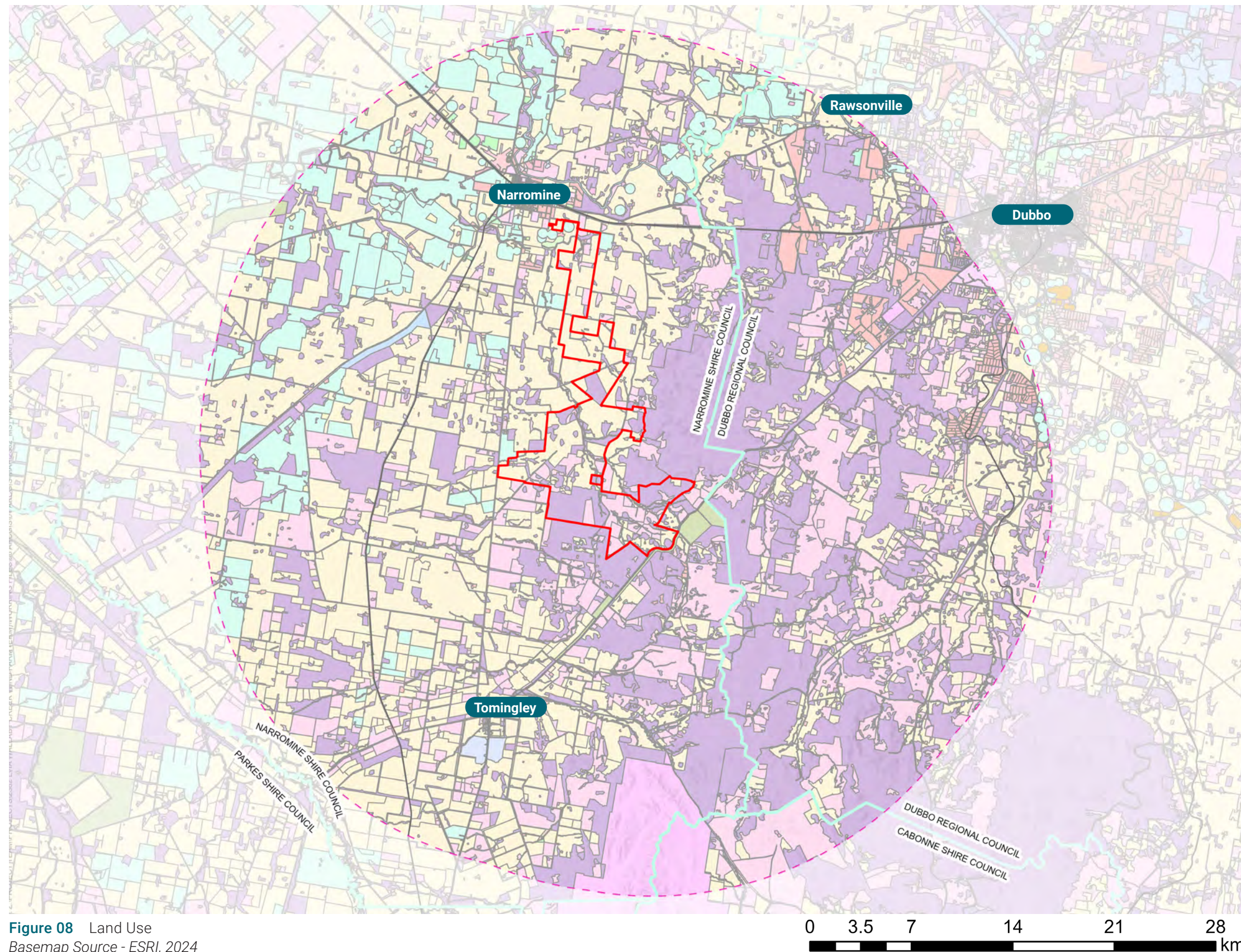
LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Landscape Character Study Area (25km from nearest turbine)
- NSW Local Government Area
- C1 - National Parks and Nature Reserves
- C3 - Environmental Management
- E1 - Local Centre
- E2 - Commercial Centre
- E3 - Productivity Support
- E4 - General Industrial
- E5 - Heavy Industrial
- MU1 - Mixed Use
- R1 - General Residential
- R2 - Low Density Residential
- R5 - Large Lot Residential
- RE1 - Public Recreation
- RE2 - Private Recreation
- RU1 - Primary Production
- RU2 - Rural Landscape
- RU3 - Forestry
- RU4 - Primary Production Small Lots
- RU5 - Village
- SP1 - Special Activities
- SP2 - Infrastructure
- SP3 - Tourist
- W1 - Natural Waterways
- W2 - Recreational Waterways
- Railway
- Highway



Land Use

Refer to Section 5.3.5



5.3.7 Large Scale Energy Development

The north eastern area of the Project is located partially within the Central-West Orana Renewable Energy Zone (CWO REZ). The CWO REZ, was designated following a detailed state-wide geospatial mapping exercise undertaken by the NSW Government in 2018. This initial analysis sought to identify optimal locations to host renewable energy generation around the State, including areas with strong renewable energy resource potential, proximity to the existing electricity network, and consideration of potential interactions with existing land uses, including agricultural lands and biodiversity conservation.

The occurrence of large-scale renewable energy projects within a region has the potential to alter the perception of the overall landscape character irrespective of being viewed in a single viewshed, as these projects could become part of the existing landscape. It is essential to determine whether the effect of multiple projects and other major infrastructure within the region would combine to become the dominant visual element, altering the perception of the general landscape character.

Table 07 summarises proposed, in operation, approved or under construction renewable energy projects or major developments within the 25 km Study Area defined for the Project.

The Cumulative Impact Assessment Guidelines (DPIE, 2022) state:

- *"While the study area chosen for each matter must be broad enough to capture all relevant cumulative impacts, it should not be unnecessarily large or include areas where the cumulative impacts are likely to be negligible relative to the baseline condition of the relevant matter" and;*
- *"The application of the cumulative tool (to a distance of 8km from a dwelling or public viewpoint) is based on visibility research which found turbines and objects recede into the background in terms of visibility at 8km."*

Large Scale Development (Within Study Area)			
Project	Distance & Direction from the Project	Project Size	Planning Status
Narromine Renewable Energy Project	Approx. 14.5 km N	4.99 MW	Operating
Forest Glen Solar Farm & BESS	Approx. 16.2 km NE	90 MW (SF) 25 MW BESS.	Approved
Narromine Battery Energy Storage System	Approx. 11 km N	125 MW	Proposed
Narromine Solar Farm	Approx. 15 km N	10 MW	Operating
Narromine West Solar Farm	Approx. 15 km NNW	5 MW	Approved

Table 07 Overview of Large Scale Energy Developments within Study Area

Source - Renew Map, 2025 (accessed 30/04/2025)

In addition to the five (5) projects identified within the Study Area, SEARs for the Project specifically request the LCVIA assesses *"cumulative impacts including with the proposed Burrendong Wind Farm, Spicers Creek Wind Farm and Orana Wind Farm"*. **Table 08** provides an overview of the distance from the Project to these three (3) Wind Energy Projects. Each of the three (3) projects identified in the SEARs are located outside of the 25 km Study Area. Visibility of the Projects would be limited by a combination of distance and topography. There are no direct travel routes that run sequentially past the Projects. As a result of these factors, there is unlikely to be a cumulative visual impact resulting from the Projects.

Large Scale Development (Identified for Assessment in SEARs)			
Project	Distance & Direction from the Project	Project Size (MW)	Planning Status
Burrendong Wind Farm	Approx. 78 km E	500	Proposed
Spicers Creek Wind Farm	Approx. 67 km NE	700	Approved
Orana Wind Farm	Approx 101 km NE	250	Proposed

Table 08 Overview of Large Scale Energy Developments identified for Assessment in SEARs

Nearby Renewable Projects

Refer to Section 5.3.7

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Landscape Character Study Area (25km from nearest turbine)
- Forest Glen Solar Farm & BESS
- Narromine Solar Farm
- Narromine Renewable Energy Project
- Narromine West Solar Farm
- Narromine BESS
- Central-West Orana REZ
- Existing Transmission Line
- Railway
- Highway



Figure 09 Nearby Renewable Energy Projects
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

6.0 Landscape Character Zones

6.1 Identify Landscape Character Zones

The Technical Supplement states: "If the landscape includes distinct areas with different qualities, applicants should break down the study area into different character zones."

Landscape character zones should divide the landscape based on common distinguishing visual characteristics, including landforms and major land cover patterns. Combinations of vegetation, waterbodies, landforms and land use form these patterns and allow for the identification of key landscape features. (DPHI, 2024b)"

Figure 10 provides a schematic representation of what defines a Landscape Character Zone (LCZ).

A total of four (4) LCZs have been identified within the Study Area as part of the Landscape Character Assessment. The LCZs are outlined in **Figure 11**.

6.2 Determining Scenic Quality

The Technical Supplement states: "Scenic quality refers to the holistic and relative scenic, cultural or aesthetic value of the landscape within the viewshed based on the presence or absence of key landscape features known to be associated with community perceptions of very low, low, moderate or high scenic quality. It is typically a complex process undertaken by experts in visual impact assessment and must also consider community values. (DPHI, 2024b)"

The baseline analysis and landscape character assessment have been used to inform the classification of scenic quality values. A scenic quality rating has been applied to each LCZ based on the Scenic Quality Frame of Reference and the visual reference for scenic quality values provided in the Technical Supplement (as presented in **Appendix D**).

The scenic quality has assisted in determining the sensitivity of each LCZ, results are shown in **Table 14**.

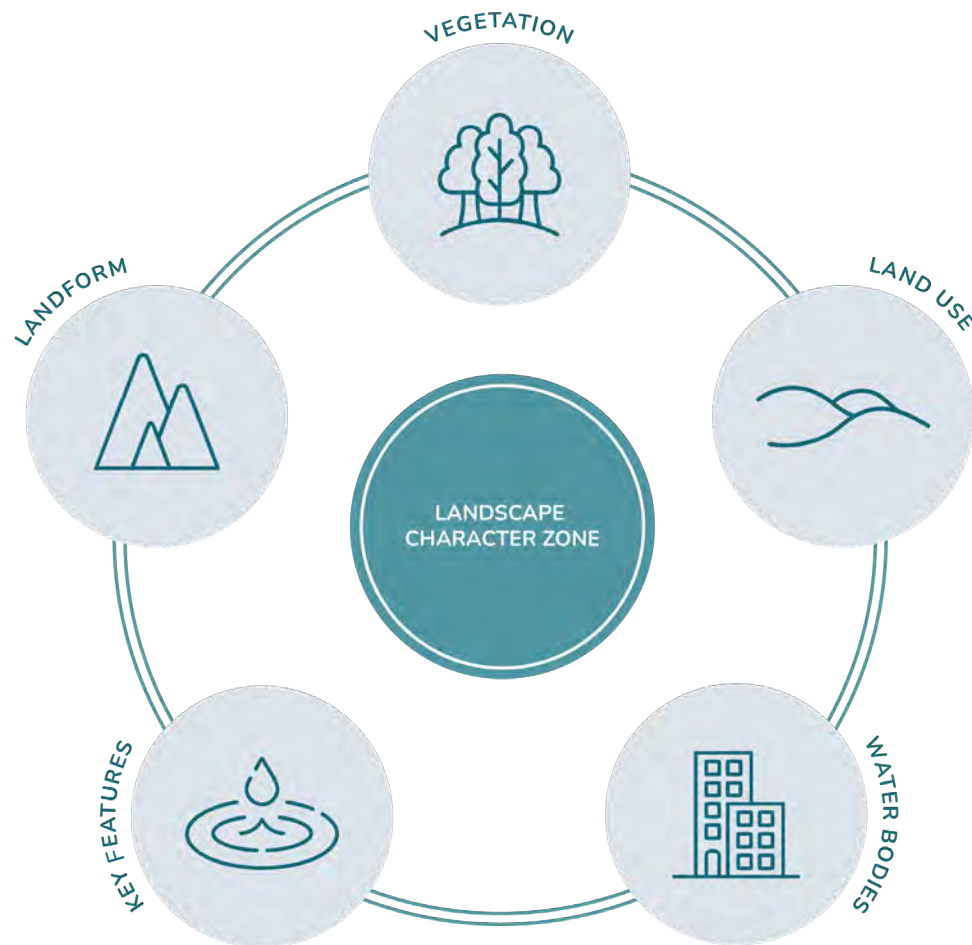
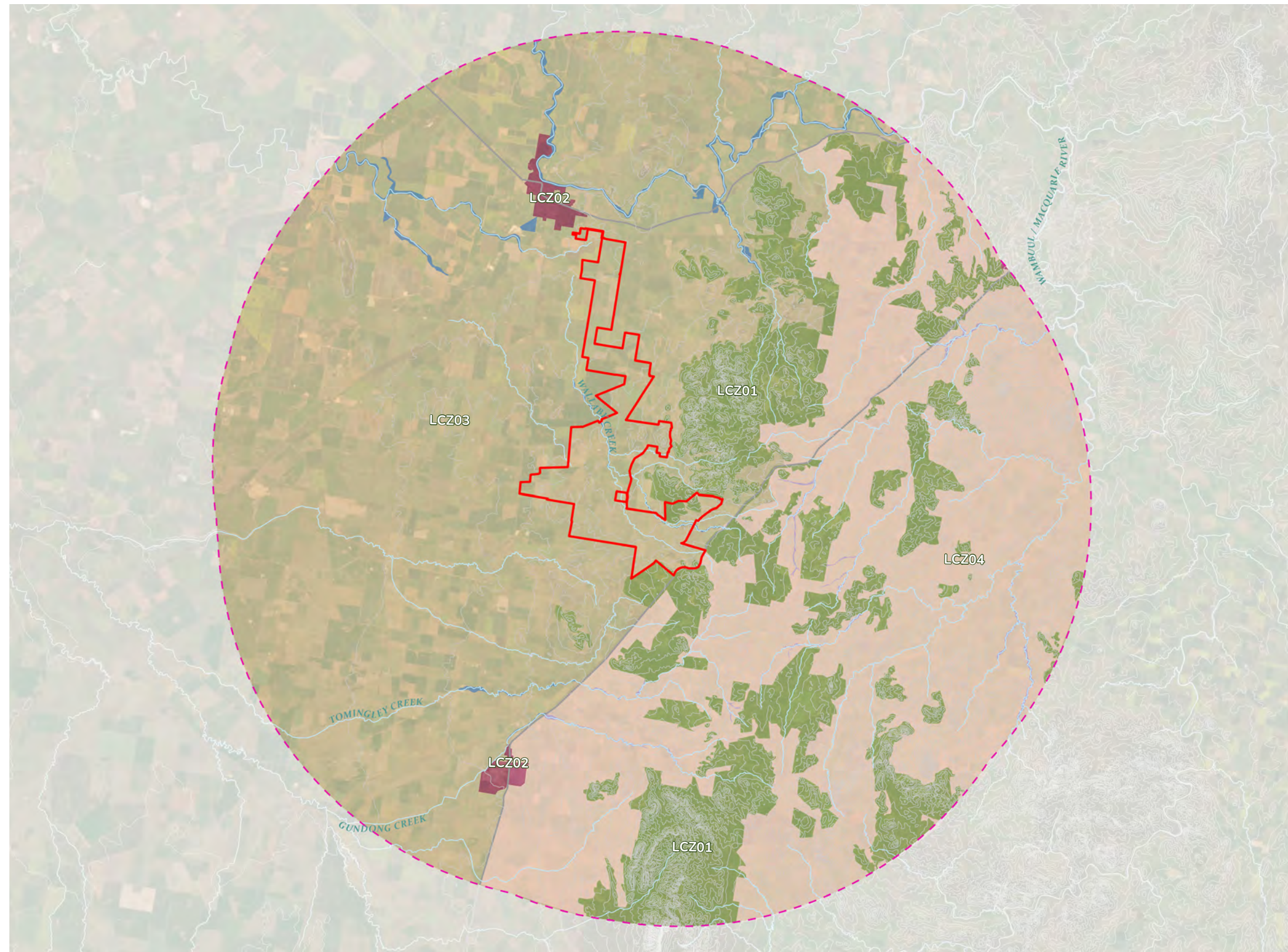


Figure 10 Defining Landscape Character Zones

Landscape Character Zones

Refer to Section 6.0



LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Landscape Character Study Area (25km from nearest turbine)
- Watercourse
- Contour
- Highway

LCZs:

- LCZ01 - Vegetated Hills
- LCZ02 - Towns & Settlements
- LCZ03 - Narromine Pastures
- LCZ04 - Peak Hill Pastures

Figure 11 Landscape Character Zones (LCZ)

Basemap Source - ESRI, 2024

0 3.5 7 14 21 28 km

6.3 Landscape Character Zones

6.3.1 LCZ01 - Vegetated Hills

This landscape character type is typically defined by vegetated, moderately undulating to steeply rising topography. Land in the LCZ transitions from gently sloping cleared pastoral land into densely vegetated ridgelines. The area is dominated by semi-arid woodland vegetation communities comprising a mix of black cypress pine and red gum. The vegetated ridgelines form a distinct backdrop to the lower-lying cleared agricultural land. This landscape character type is less common within the broader agricultural setting, where extensive clearing has occurred historically. Scattered vegetation is visible on the slopes and land has been cleared in some areas to accommodate agricultural activity.



Image 13 Vegetation typical of the LCZ



Image 14 Vegetated Ranges associated with the LCZ

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ZONE	KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES (dominant features within this zone)	KEY VIEWPOINTS	Application of Scenic Quality Rating Frame of Reference					SCENIC QUALITY RATING
			Landform	Waterform	Vegetation	Human Presence	Social & Cultural	
LCZ01 - Vegetated Hills	Hills and ridgelines Dense native trees and understorey	Within eastern parts of the Project Area, along Newell Highway, Momo State Forest	H					MODERATE
			M					
			L					
			VL					

Table 09 LCZ01 - Vegetated Hills

6.3.2 LCZ02 - Towns and Settlements

This LCZ comprises the small, low-density rural settlements of Tomingley and Narromine. Tomingley is a smaller settlement located to the south of the Project Area with local commercial infrastructure and grain handling facilities, aligned along the Newell Highway. The Tomingley Gold Mine is located to the south of the town. The Project is located approximately 15 km north of Tomingley.

Narromine is a larger town located to the north of the Project Area. The town is characterised by low-density, single-storey residential development and wide streets. Built form is interspersed with street trees, which when combined with the flat topography, contains views. Narromine's landscape character is shaped by its agricultural function, highly modified, cleared land and infrastructure adjoining the township. The Project is located approximately 13 km south of Narromine.



Image 15 Birds Eye View towards Narromine



Image 17 Narromine Town Centre. Image demonstrates views are contained by a combination of built form and vegetation (Source: Google Earth, 2025)



Image 16 Birds Eye View of Tomingley

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ZONE	KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES (dominant features within this zone)	KEY VIEWPOINTS	Application of Scenic Quality Rating Frame of Reference					SCENIC QUALITY RATING
			Landform	Waterform	Vegetation	Human Presence	Social & Cultural	
LCZ02: Towns and Settlements	Tomingley Gold Mine Macquarie River	Narromine Town Centre Tomingley Rest Area	H					VERY LOW
			M					
			L					
			VL					

Table 10 LCZ02 - Towns and Settlements

6.3.3 LCZ03 - Narromine Pastures

This LCZ is defined by the generally flat terrain situated between Tomingley and Narromine. The landscape is dominated by flat landscape with alluvial plains and creeklines, which have been extensively cleared to support modified pastures. While pockets of remnant vegetation remain, these are primarily restricted to roadside corridors, fence lines, and watercourses.

The predominant land use within the LCZ is broadacre cropping, including irrigated agriculture, interspersed with areas of native vegetation used for grazing. The landscape is largely inaccessible to the public, with access generally limited to minor unsealed roads servicing rural properties.

Tomingley Road forms the main north–south transport corridor through the LCZ, linking Narromine to Tomingley. Views from this road are intermittently screened by remnant roadside vegetation. In locations where the vegetation thins, open views across the plains reveal the vegetated hills of LCZ01, which form a distinct visual feature in the otherwise open and horizontal landscape.

Tantitha Road is an unsealed local road located approximately 8 km east of Tomingley Road. It traverses the Project Area, extending south from the Mitchell Highway to the Newell Highway. This road provides internal access but is lightly trafficked and generally used for local rural connectivity.



Image 18 View from Tomingley Road, east across flat, cleared pastures typical of the LCZ



Image 19 View of flat land with areas of remnant vegetation / improved pasture and creeklines typical of the LCZ

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ZONE	KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES (dominant features within this zone)	KEY VIEWPOINTS	Application of Scenic Quality Rating Frame of Reference					SCENIC QUALITY RATING
			Landform	Waterform	Vegetation	Human Presence	Social & Cultural	
LCZ03: Narromine Pastures	Creeklines Alluvial Plains Roadside vegetation	Tomingley Road Tantitha Road	H					VERY LOW
			M					
			L					
			VL					

Table 11 LCZ03 - Narromine Pastures

6.3.4 LCZ04 - Peak Hill Pastures

The Peak Hill Pastures LCZ is broadly defined by its undulating topography, located to the east of the more prominent vegetated hills identified in the adjacent LCZ01. This LCZ features a landscape that transitions from gently sloping landforms to more pronounced undulations. Land use within this LCZ is dominated by extensive grazing, with the majority of the land cleared for agricultural purposes. Grazing occurs on both modified pastures with areas of remnant vegetation.

Public accessibility within the LCZ is limited. The area is largely composed of private rural holdings, and access is generally confined to a small network of minor unsealed roads. These roads branch off the Newell Highway, providing access to dispersed rural homesteads but do not facilitate through-traffic or recreational visitation. Views from roads which run through the LCZ are generally contained by roadside vegetation.



Image 20 View of modified pastures and distant undulating hills from Tomingley



Image 21 View of undulating farmlands and remnant vegetation

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ZONE	KEY LANDSCAPE FEATURES (dominant features within this zone)	KEY VIEWPOINTS	Application of Scenic Quality Rating Frame of Reference					SCENIC QUALITY RATING
			Landform	Waterform	Vegetation	Human Presence	Social & Cultural	
LCZ04: Peak Hill Pastures	Momo State Forest, Hills and ridgelines	Newell Highway, Gundong Road	H					LOW
			M					
			L					
			VL					

Table 12 LCZ04 - Peak Hill Pastures

7.0 Landscape Character Assessment

7.1 Landscape Character Assessment

The Technical Supplement states: "Applicants should determine the impact of the proposal on each landscape character zone by evaluating the sensitivity of the landscape and the magnitude of the project's effects in that area.

The sensitivity and magnitude should get a rating (low, moderate or high) that can help determine the overall landscape character impact on any given zone. Applicants must provide rationale for the ratings as part of the assessment. (DPHI, 2024b)"

The following provides an overview of the methodology used to determine the sensitivity of a LCZ and the magnitude of effect resulting from the Project. The overall level of landscape character impact on each LCZ is to be rated as very low, low, moderate or high.

7.1.1 Determine Sensitivity

The Technical Supplement states: "Visual sensitivity refers to the quality of the view and how sensitive it is to the proposed change... Applicants should rate the sensitivity of the landscape character type based on the inherent capability of the area to absorb changes from the project" (DPHI, 2024b).

Sensitivity refers to the qualities of an area, the number and type of receivers and how sensitive the existing character of the setting is to the proposed nature of change. For example a pristine natural environment is likely to be more sensitive to a change of the nature of a four lane motorway than a built up industrial area. (TfNSW 2023).

For each LCZ, the sensitivity has been rated as very low, low, moderate or high.

7.1.2 Determine Magnitude Rating

Magnitude refers to the physical scale of the project, how distant it is and the contrast it presents to the existing condition (TfNSW, 2023). The Technical Supplement states: "Applicants should consider the following when analysing and rating the magnitude of the project:

- Size and scale including:
 - the extent of landscape elements that may be lost and the contribution of those elements make to the landscape character;
 - the extent to which the project becomes a minor or major element in the landscape and its dominance in the visual catchment; and
 - the extent to which the project changes the key characteristics of the landscape that are critical to its distinctive character (including the removal of vegetation)

Geographical area – the area of the landscape that will experience the project's effects. This could vary from the immediate site setting to a larger scale, where the project may influence several landscape character zones" (DPHI, 2024b)

A rating of very low, low, moderate or high has been applied to each of the LCZs with consideration of the above definitions along with a description of the anticipated magnitude.

Refer to **Table 13**.

Visual Magnitude Rating:	Definition:
Very Low	Very small or imperceptible change to landscape character. No loss of key elements or characteristics; change is barely discernible beyond baseline conditions.
Low	Minor alteration to one or more components of the landscape; change is limited in extent and would not alter the overall character
Moderate	Noticeable change to landscape elements or character; may involve the partial loss or alteration of key characteristics, but the overall pattern and identity of the landscape remain recognisable.
High	Major alteration or loss of key characteristics that define the landscape; substantial change to the pattern, scale, or valued attributes, resulting in a new landscape character.

Table 13 Overview of Visual Magnitude Rating Guide (Adapted from GLVIA3)

7.1.3 Determine Impact on LCZ

The overall level of landscape character impact has been determined through the combination of landscape sensitivity and visual magnitude. The combination of sensitivity and magnitude will provide the rating of the landscape character impact for a project or individual character zone, or visual impact, as demonstrated in the matrix **Figure 12** (DPHI, 2024).

Results from the Landscape Character Assessment are presented in **Tables 14 - 17**.

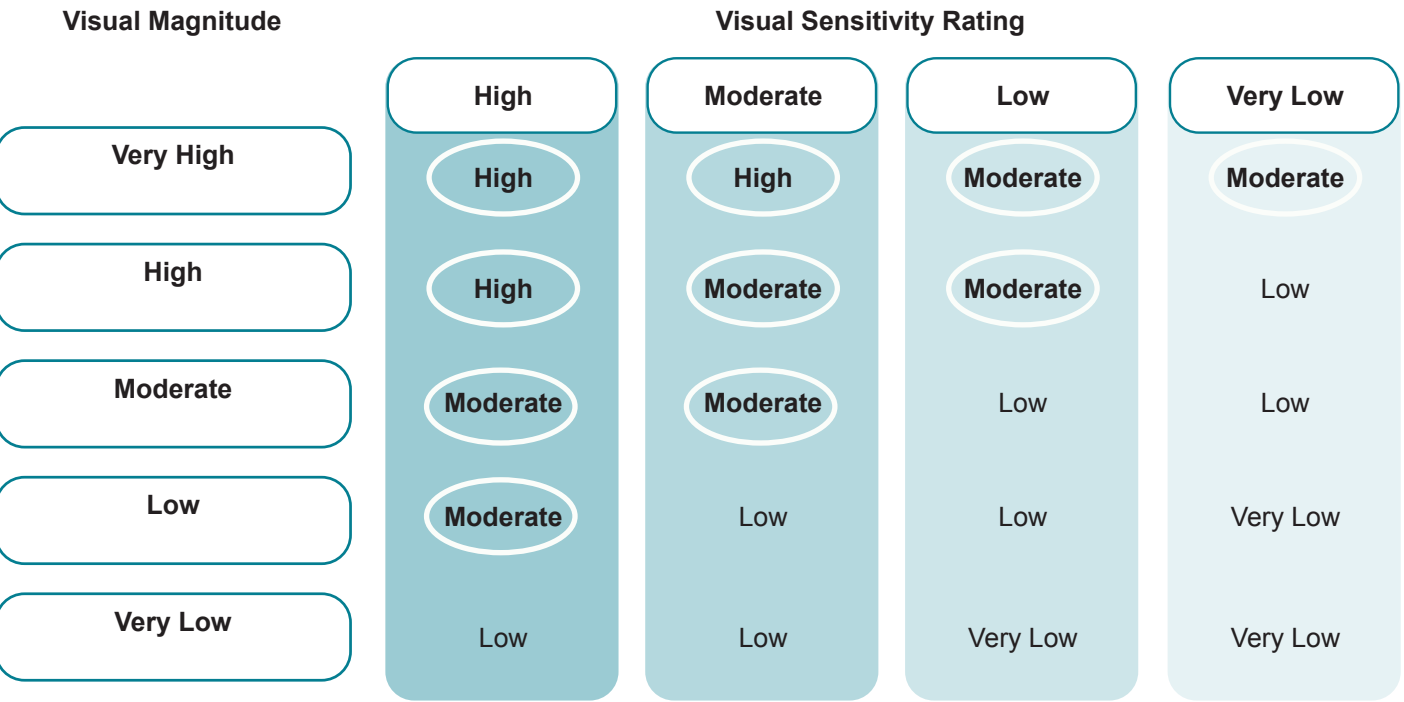


Figure 12 Visual Impact Matrix (DPHI, 2024).

LCZ01 Vegetated Hills Assessment Overview	
Visual Sensitivity Discussion:	Visual Sensitivity Rating:
- The viewer sensitivity of LCZ01 has been rated as low as the LCZ is predominately inaccessible to the public. - The typical character of the LCZ includes undulating and densely vegetated slopes that become steeper in sections. - This landscape character zone is generally heavily vegetated and relatively unmodified, particularly along ridgelines. - There are no key scenic views or significant viewpoint locations identified in this LCZ.	Low
Visual Magnitude Discussion:	Visual Magnitude Rating:
Figure 13 demonstrates the extent of visibility of the Project within the LCZ through the use of viewshed mapping. The viewshed mapping does not take into account the vegetation that is typical of the LCZ. - The Project is unlikely to be visible from within this LCZ as the LCZ is largely inaccessible to the public. Views from within the LCZ would be limited due to a combination of the topography and vegetation. - The vegetated hills are a feature in the landscape when viewed from the surrounding LCZs, the Project may be viewed against the vegetated hills in some areas, however it is established that views to the hills are limited to minor roads and private properties.	Very Low
Visual Impact Discussion:	Visual Impact Rating:
The resulting visual impact is rated very low in accordance with the visual impact matrix.	Very Low

Table 14 Overview of Landscape Character Assessment - LCZ01

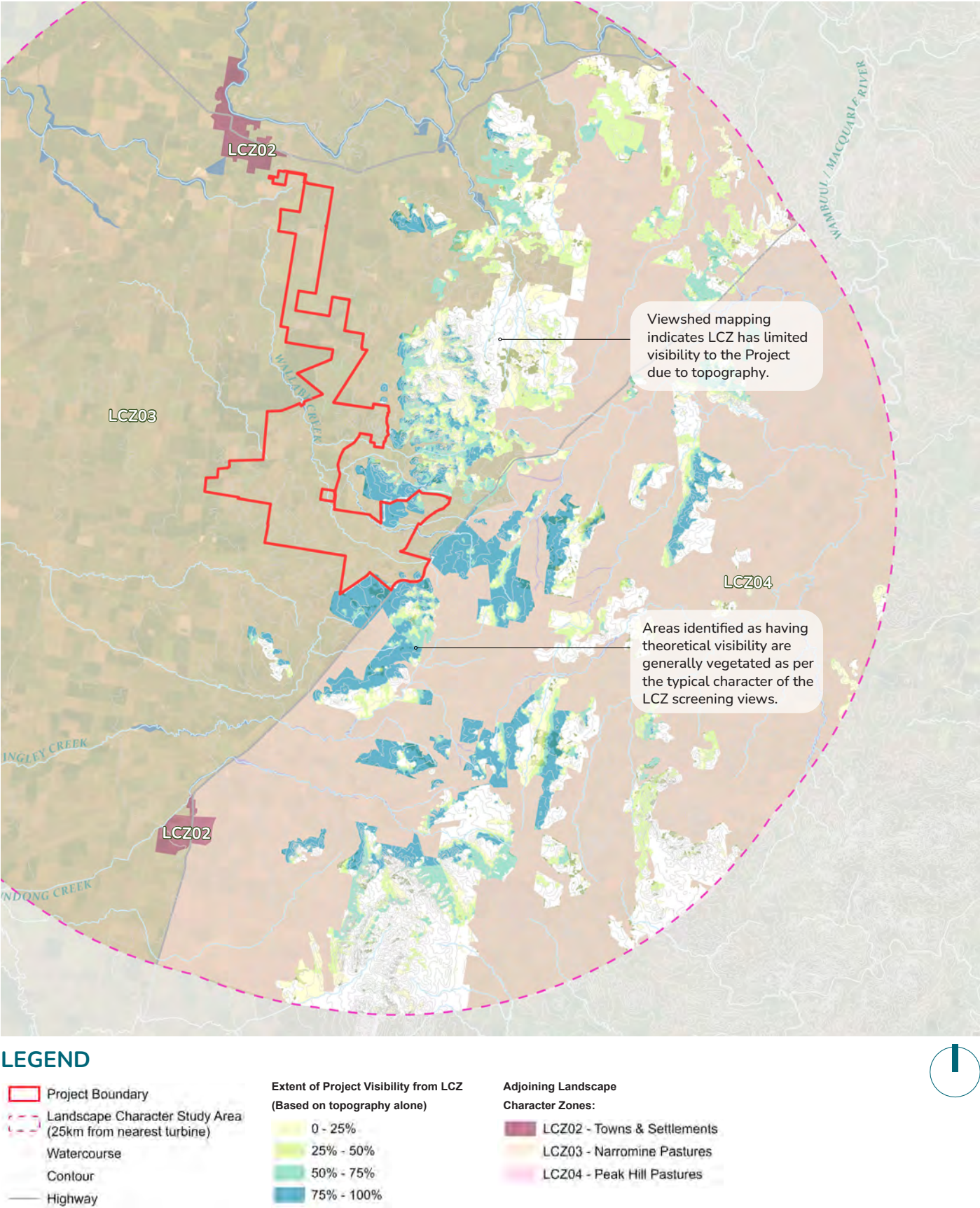


Figure 13 Viewshed Mapping - LCZ01 Vegetated Hills

LCZ02 Towns and Settlements Assessment Overview	
Visual Sensitivity Discussion:	Visual Sensitivity Rating:
- The landscape sensitivity of LCZ02 has been rated as moderate due to the high number of residential receivers. The scenic quality rating has been rated as low as the landscape is highly modified. This results in a visual sensitivity rating of 'Moderate'. - Existing large scale infrastructure is evident in the LCZ at both Narromine and Tomingley. - Existing electrical infrastructure and approved renewable energy projects are established to the south of Narromine near the Narromine South Switching Station. - There are no key scenic views or significant viewpoint locations identified in this LCZ.	Moderate
Visual Magnitude Discussion:	Visual Magnitude Rating:
- The Project is located in excess of 13 km from Narromine and 15 km from Tomingley. - Vegetation and built form typical of the LCZ contains views from both townships. - Views to the Project are unlikely to be available from Tomingley due to dense roadside vegetation and distance to the Project (refer to Figure 14). - Where limited views are available to the WTGs associated with the Project from Narromine, the views would be in excess of 13 km to the south, fragmented by vegetation and will be viewed as a minor element in the distant landscape (refer to Figure 15). - The proposed overhead transmission line infrastructure is likely to be visible from areas to the south of Narromine where it connects to the existing grid. The scale and form of the associated infrastructure is consistent with existing infrastructure that currently characterises the area to the south of Narromine. Infrastructure is likely to be viewed in the context of the existing electrical infrastructure.	Very Low
Visual Impact Discussion:	Visual Impact Rating:
The resulting visual impact is low in accordance with the visual impact matrix.	Low

Table 15 Overview of Landscape Character Assessment - LCZ02



Figure 14 Aerial Imagery - Narromine Township



Figure 15 Aerial Imagery - Tomingley Township

LCZ03 Narromine Pastures	
Visual Sensitivity Discussion:	Visual Sensitivity Rating:
- Land in this LCZ has been extensively cleared and modified for agricultural uses, the scenic quality rating was determined to be 'very low'. - The viewer sensitivity has been rated as low as access to the LCZ is limited to minor roads and private properties. Motorists driving along Tomingley Road travel through the LCZ. There are no key scenic views or significant viewpoint locations identified in this LCZ. - The visual sensitivity has been rated as low for this LCZ.	Low
Visual Magnitude Discussion:	Visual Magnitude Rating:
- The Project Area is sited within the LCZ and will become a dominant landscape feature in part of the LCZ. - Due to the flat topography, intervening topography and vegetation results in limited opportunities to view the Project from distant publicly accessible areas within this LCZ - Where views are available in close proximity to the Project it will be a dominant feature in the LCZ. - It is anticipated that views to the Project from Tomingley Road will be partially fragmented by roadside vegetation. The LCZ will remain unchanged to the west of Tomingley Road.	Moderate
Visual Impact Discussion:	Visual Impact Rating:
The resulting visual impact is low in accordance with the visual impact matrix.	Low

Table 16 Overview of Landscape Character Assessment - LCZ03

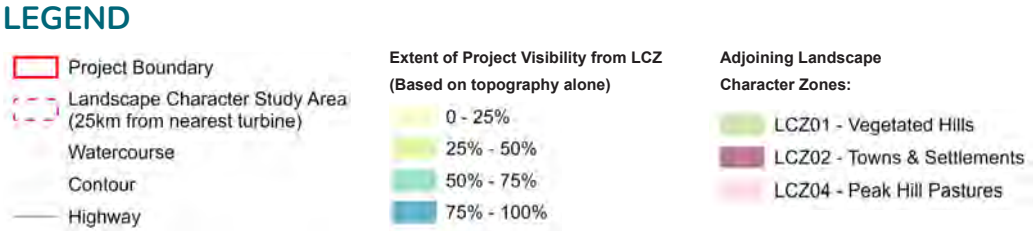
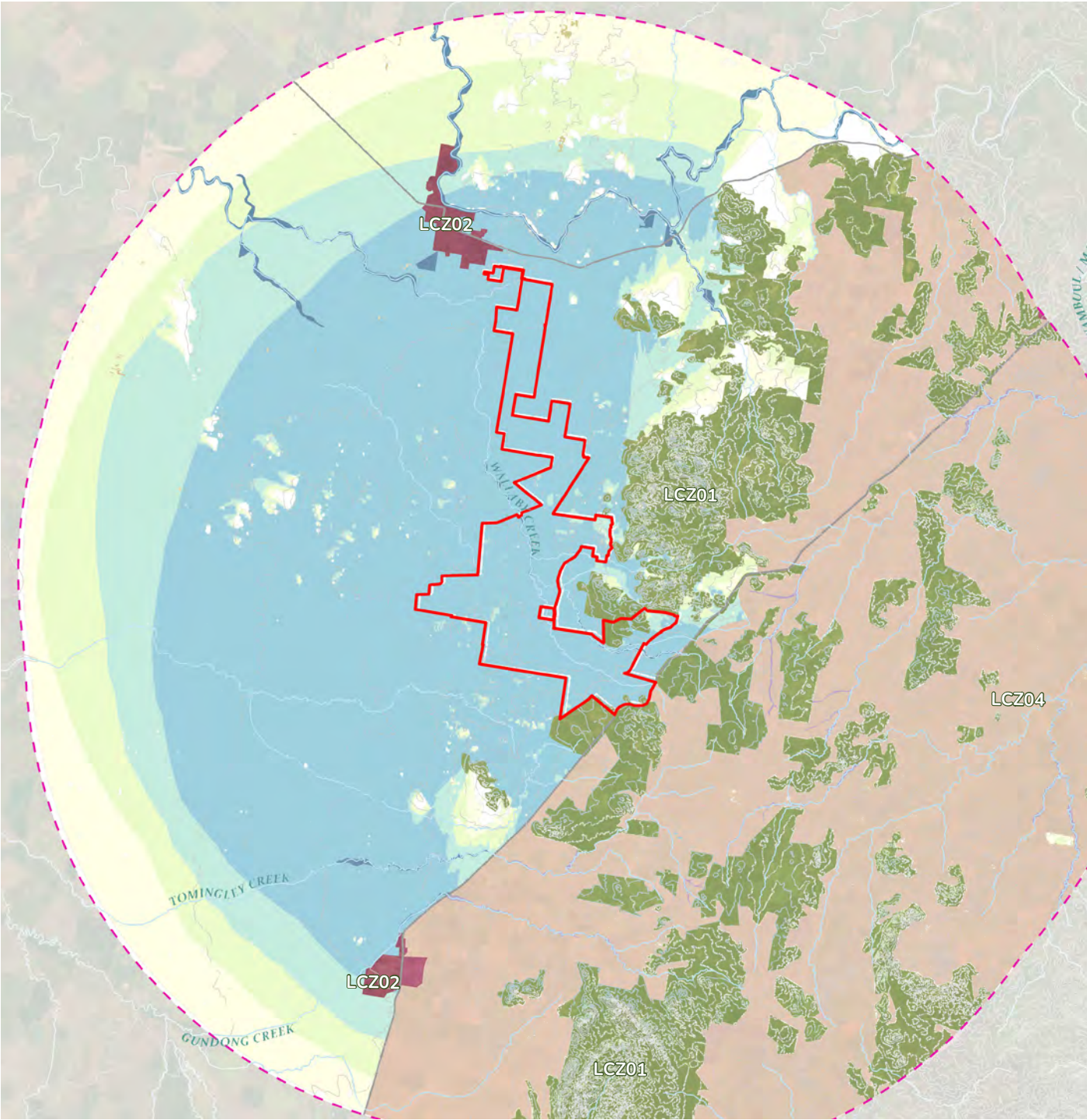


Figure 16 Viewshed Map - LCZ03 Narromine Pastures

LCZ04 Peak Hill Pastures	
Visual Sensitivity Discussion:	Visual Sensitivity Rating:
- Land in this LCZ has been extensively cleared and modified for agricultural uses, the scenic quality rating was determined to be 'low'. - The viewer sensitivity has been rated as low as access to the LCZ is limited to minor roads and private properties. - There are no key scenic views or significant viewpoint locations identified in this LCZ. - The visual sensitivity has been rated as low for this LCZ.	Low
Visual Magnitude Discussion:	Visual Magnitude Rating:
- Intervening topography and vegetation results in very limited opportunities to view the Project from publicly accessible areas within this LCZ. - Visibility is typically filtered or interrupted by intervening vegetation and subtle topographic variation, which reduces the prominence of the development and limits its influence on the perceived character of the zone.	Very Low
Visual Impact Discussion:	Visual Impact Rating:
The resulting visual impact is very low in accordance with the visual impact matrix.	Very Low

Table 17 Overview of Landscape Character Assessment - LCZ04 Peak Hill Pastures

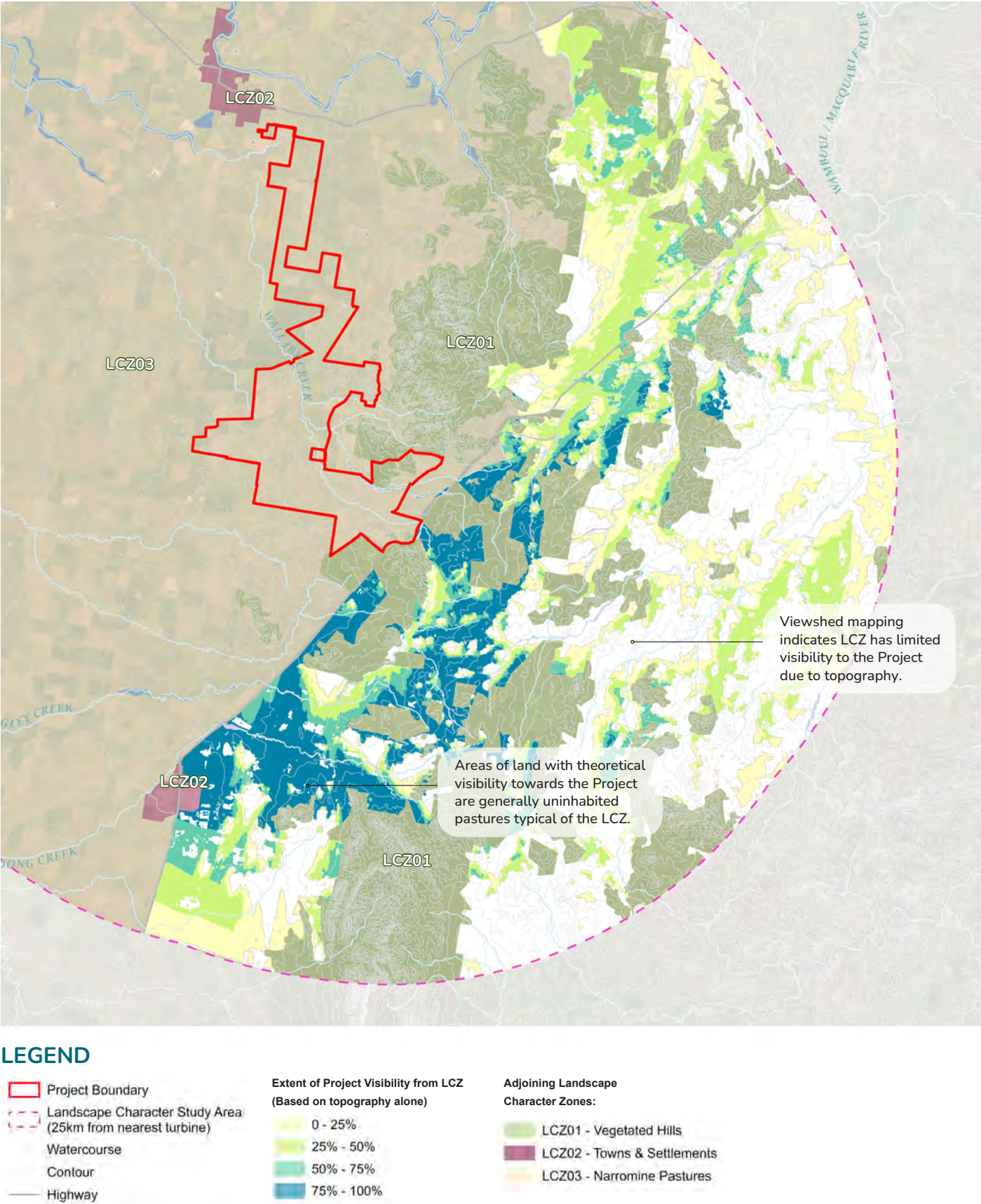


Figure 17 Viewshed Map - LCZ04 Peak Hill Pastures

7.2 Summary of Impact on Landscape Character

The Project is sited within a predominantly rural landscape characterised by long-established agricultural land use. The area has not been identified as being of high scenic significance or rarity. Within the 25 km Study Area, four (4) LCZs have been identified and classified as having very low to moderate scenic quality.

An assessment of the impact resulting from the Project was undertaken for each LCZ in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Technical Supplement. The assessment determined that two (2) of the LCZ's were likely to have a low visual impact rating and two (2) of the LCZs would have a very low visual impact rating.

Given that the Project is proposed within a landscape that has experienced little change over recent decades, the introduction of large scale infrastructure will result in a noticeable contrast to the existing landscape setting. While the WTGs will undoubtedly become a new visual element in the landscape, the extent to which they alter the character and visual integrity of the landscape depends on their visual dominance relative to existing features and the sensitivity of the landscape character.

It is acknowledged that the project will form a recognisable feature within the broader landscape, however the landscape has a generally low sensitivity with no significant landscape features, or key views.

7.3 Summary of Impact on Momo State Forest

SEARs for the Project state the LCVIA is to: "address amenity values of the Momo State Forest". The Momo State Forest is sited on two separate parcels of land, one located adjacent to the Newell Highway, to the south east of the Project Area, and one on the western side of the Newell Highway to the south of the Project Area.

As a state forest, Momo is managed by the Forestry Corporation of NSW under the Forestry Act 2012. State forests in New South Wales serve multiple purposes, including sustainable timber production, biodiversity conservation, recreation, and cultural heritage protection. The Momo State Forest is 548 hectares in size and is categorised by the Natural Resource Commission as 'Zone 4 - General Management Zone' with the purpose of sustainable timber production. The Momo State Forest is dominated by White Cypress pine vegetation community.

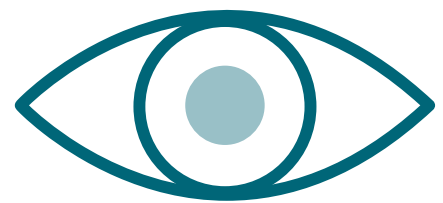
Public access to the State Forest is limited to an unsigned, unsealed road that runs off the eastern side of the Newell Highway. There are no known public rest areas, camping grounds or significant viewpoints within the State Forest. Vegetation associated with Momo State Forest provides a vegetated buffer along the Newell Highway. The Project will have no impact on the visual amenity of the Momo State Forest.



Image 22 View of vegetation associated with northern area of Momo State Forest from Newell Highway



Image 23 View of vegetation associated with southern area of Momo State Forest from Newell Highway



Part B. Visual Impact Assessment



8.0 Visual Impact Assessment Study Method

8.1 Overview of the Visual Impact Assessment Study Method

The Technical Supplement states that the Visual Impact Assessment "determines the day-to-day visual effects of a project on people's views from the private and public domain. The likely impacts of a large-scale solar energy development can only be determined by understanding the sensitivity of an area or view to change and the magnitude of a proposed development in that area or view." (DPHI, 2024b).

The following provides an overview of the requirements of the visual impact assessment.



8.1.1 Determine Setback and Study Area Refer to Section 9.0

Define the setback and study area to identify receptors for assessment.



8.1.2 Undertake Viewshed Mapping Refer to Section 10.0

Determine the extent of theoretical visibility based on topography alone and eliminate viewpoints with no visibility to the Project.



8.1.3 Undertake Proportionate Visual Impact Assessment Section 11.0

Determine the extent of visibility and eliminate viewpoints with no visibility to the Project.

Other considerations for the visual impact assessment include the following:



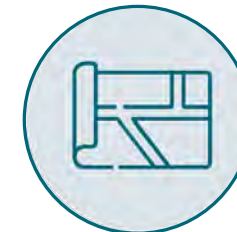
Assessment of Ancillary Infrastructure Refer to Section 12.0

Assessment of ancillary infrastructure proposed for the Project which may have the potential to contribute to the visual impact.



Assessment of Night Lighting Refer to Section 13.0

Assessment of night lighting associated with the Project.



Assessment of Development Rights Refer to Section 14.0

The applicant may need to consider whether the proposed development would impact the right for neighbouring landholders to develop their land for a permitted use.

8.2 Overview of Visual Impact Assessment Process

The overall visual impact rating of each viewpoint must be determined for each assessable viewpoint (as identified in **Section 9.0**) by combining the visual magnitude and visual sensitivity using the matrix shown in **Figure 22**. The process for undertaking the visual impact assessment is presented below in **Figure 18**.

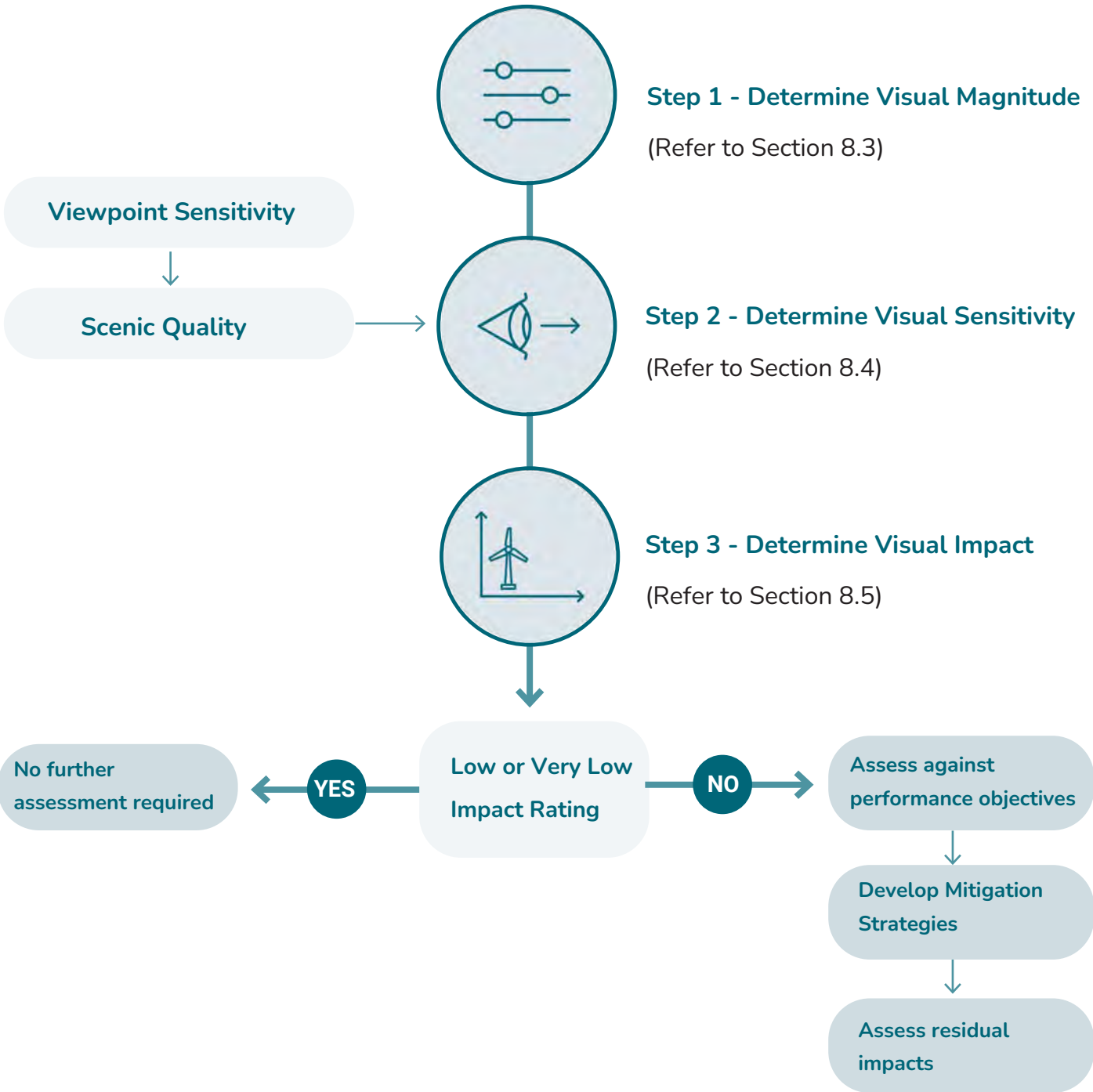


Figure 18 Visual Impact Assessment Process

8.3 Determine Visual Magnitude

The visual magnitude of a project is its apparent size within the viewshed. It is a key factor in determining overall visual impact. Visual magnitude should be determined by analysing the volume of the field of view a project would occupy. The process for calculating visual magnitude is undertaken by analysing the volume of the field of view a project would occupy. The process includes splitting any view into a grid of cells 1 degree high and 10 degrees wide (**Figure 19**) and counting the number of cells that a project would occupy (refer to **Figure 20**).



Figure 19 Example of Grid Overlay to Calculate Visual Magnitude (Source: DPHI, 2024)

The method to be used, including the process for counting occupied cells, should depend on the use case and be proportionate to the likely impact at each location (see **Section 11.0**).

Since the magnitude of wind turbines decreases over distance, there is a point at which they become inconsequential to the overall visual impact and difficult to discern against the background. Similarly, private landowners have no proprietary right to or ownership of a view, and any assessment should be limited to a reasonable distance. Consequently, any turbine that would be less than 2 degrees in vertical field of view should not be counted when calculating magnitude. (DPHI, 2024).

Number of Occupied Cells:		Visual Magnitude Rating:
37+	=	Very High
26 - 36	=	High
15 - 25	=	Moderate
8 - 14	=	Low
1 - 7	=	Very Low

Figure 20 Visual Magnitude Thresholds

8.4 Visual Sensitivity

Visual sensitivity refers to the quality of the existing view and how sensitive the view is to the proposed change. The visual sensitivity is determined through the following three steps:

- Step 1. Determine Viewpoint Sensitivity
- Step 2. Determine Scenic Quality
- Step 3. Determine Visual Sensitivity

8.4.1 Viewpoint Sensitivity

Viewpoint sensitivity relates to the relative importance of viewpoints and the value that the community or visitors may place on landscapes viewed from public use areas, public travelways and non-associated residences such as dwellings. The sensitivity of each viewpoint has been assigned as one of four (4) sensitivity ratings (very low, low, moderate, high) considering the examples in Table 18. (DPHI, 2024).

Viewpoint Type	Very Low sensitivity	Low sensitivity	Moderate sensitivity	High sensitivity
Private receptor	Private recreation areas and sporting fields (land zoned RE2)	Secondary view from dwellings in rural areas (zoned RU1, RU2, RU3, RU4 and RU6), large lot residential areas (zoned R5) and environmental or conservation areas (zoned C2, C3 and C4)	Primary view from dwellings in rural areas (zoned RU1, RU2, RU3, RU4 and RU6), large lot residential areas (zoned R5) and environmental or conservation areas (zoned C2, C3 and C4) Tourist and visitor accommodation (bed and-breakfasts, motels and hotels) and places of worship	Dwellings in residential and rural villages (zoned R1, R2, R3, R4 and RU5) Historic rural homesteads/ residences on the national, state or local heritage list
Public viewpoint	State highways, freeways and classified main roads Local sealed and unsealed roads	Cemeteries, memorial parks Tourist roads and scenic drives 4. Significant entry ways to regional towns and cities Walking tracks and navigable waterways	Tourist uses in tourist areas (zoned SP3) Publicly accessible green and open spaces, including picnic areas, parks, public recreation areas and lookouts Town centres and central business districts	n/a

Table 18 Viewpoint Sensitivity Levels and Examples (DPHI, 2024).

8.4.2 Scenic Quality

Scenic quality refers to the relative scenic, cultural or aesthetic value of the landscape within the viewshed based on the presence or absence of key landscape features known to be associated with community perceptions of low, moderate, or high scenic quality. It is typically a complex process undertaken by experts in visual impact assessment and considers community values (DPHI, 2024). The methodology for determining scenic quality is outlined in Section 6.2.

8.4.3 Overall Visual Sensitivity

Once the viewpoint sensitivity and scenic quality are determined, these can be combined using the visual sensitivity matrix in Figure 21 to determine the overall visual sensitivity of each identified viewpoint.

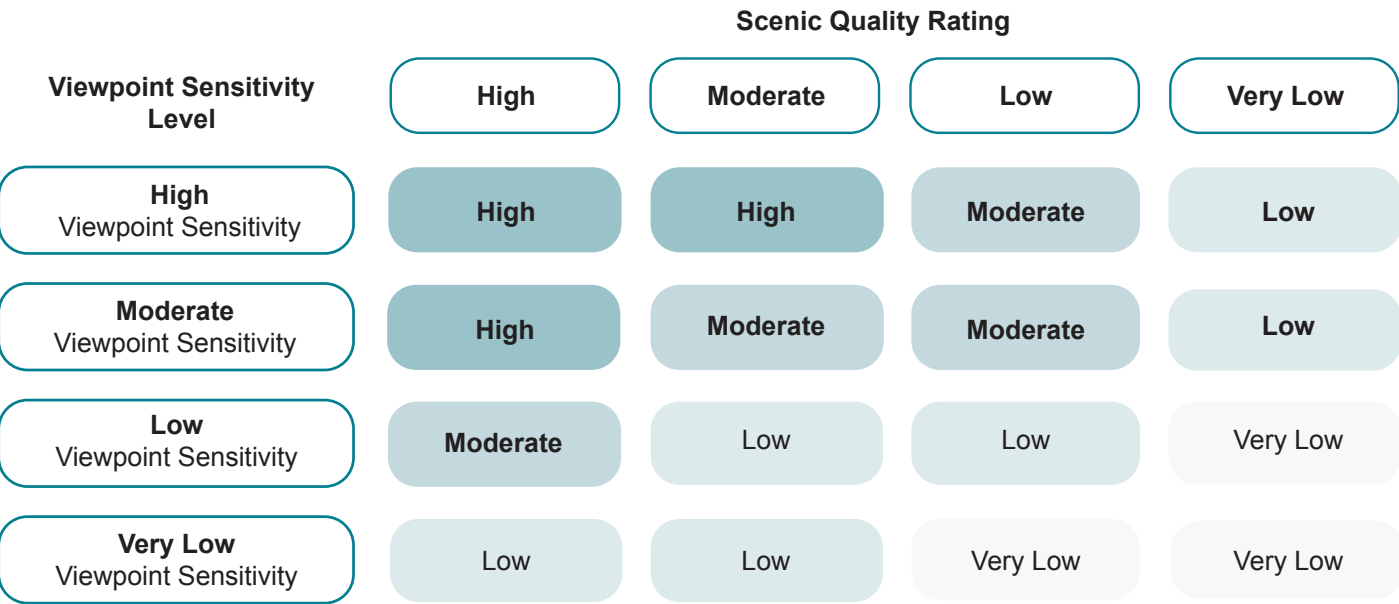


Figure 21 Visual Sensitivity Matrix (DPHI, 2024).

8.5 Visual Impact

Once visual magnitude and visual sensitivity have been established for each viewpoint, the overall visual impact is determined by combining the magnitude and sensitivity ratings according to the matrix in **Figure 22**.

Viewpoints with very low or low visual impact do not require mitigation. Viewpoints that have a moderate or high visual impact will need to be assessed against the Performance Objectives as outlined in the Technical Supplement.

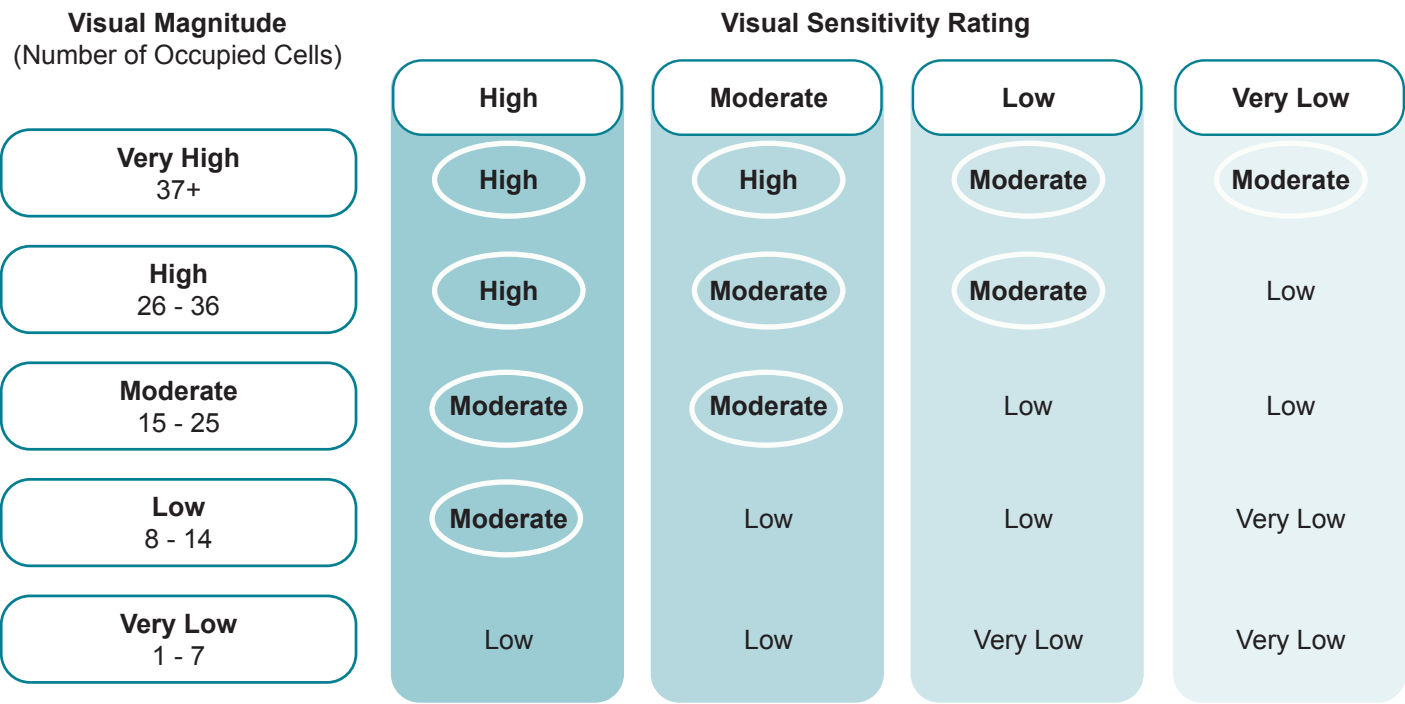


Figure 22 Visual Impact Matrix (DPHI, 2024).

9.0 Setback Distance and Visual Study Area

9.1 Setback Distance

The method for determining the visual impact of a wind energy development is generally based on a combination of the sensitivity of a view to change and the magnitude of the proposal. However, in some settings, wind turbines can be visually dominating despite the sensitivity of the view.

In accordance with the Technical Supplement, the Applicant is to identify the Setback Distance for the Project relative to the maximum turbine height (tip height). For this Project, the maximum proposed turbine height (at tip height) is 271.5 m. The turbine setback is calculated equivalent to 9 degrees of a persons vertical field of view (see **Figure 23**).

The Setback for this Project is 1,715 m.

No non-associated dwellings are located within the setback for of the Project.

As outlined in the Technical Supplement: *If a sensitive dwelling is located within the setback distance it will trigger a high visual impact unless the turbine(s) would be largely screened by topography or vegetation (as outlined in setback exemptions). Applicants should generally avoid siting turbines within the setback unless there would be significant mitigating factors, or it has a private agreement with the affected landowner.*

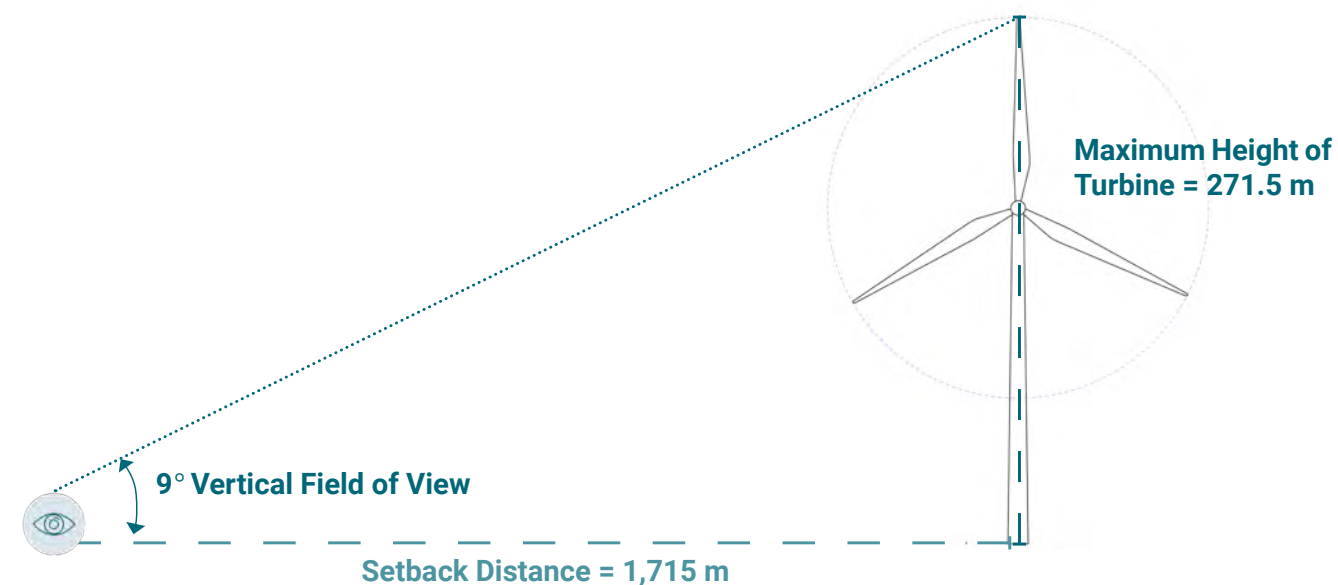


Figure 23 Setback Calculation

9.2 Visual Study Area

The Applicant is to identify the Visual Study Area for the Project relative to the maximum turbine height (271.5 m). The Visual Study Area is equivalent to 2 degrees of a persons vertical field of view (see **Figure 24**).

The Visual Study Area for this Project is 7,775 m

57 non-associated dwellings have been identified for assessment within the Visual Study Area of 7,775 m (see **Figure 25**).

SEARs for the Project require an assessment of *scenic or significant vistas and road corridors in the public domain*". No scenic or significant vistas were identified through the landscape character assessment, however seven (7) public viewpoint locations from road corridors have been identified for assessment within the Study Area. These public viewpoint locations are generally consistent with those identified in the Preliminary Visual Impact Assessment prepared for the Project in January 2022. The public viewpoint locations have been selected to represent publicly accessible viewpoints from varying viewing directions and distances within the Study Area.

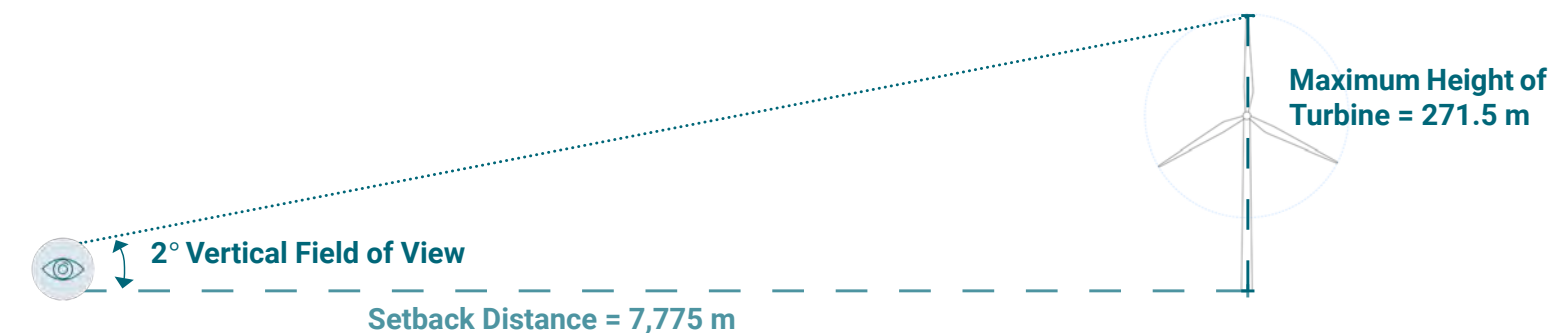


Figure 24 Study Area Calculation

Setback and Study Area

Refer to Section 9.0

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Non-Associated Dwellings
- Associated Dwellings
- Study Area (7775m from nearest turbine)
- Turbine Setback (1715m from nearest turbine)
- State Forest
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Highway
- Public Viewpoint Receptor

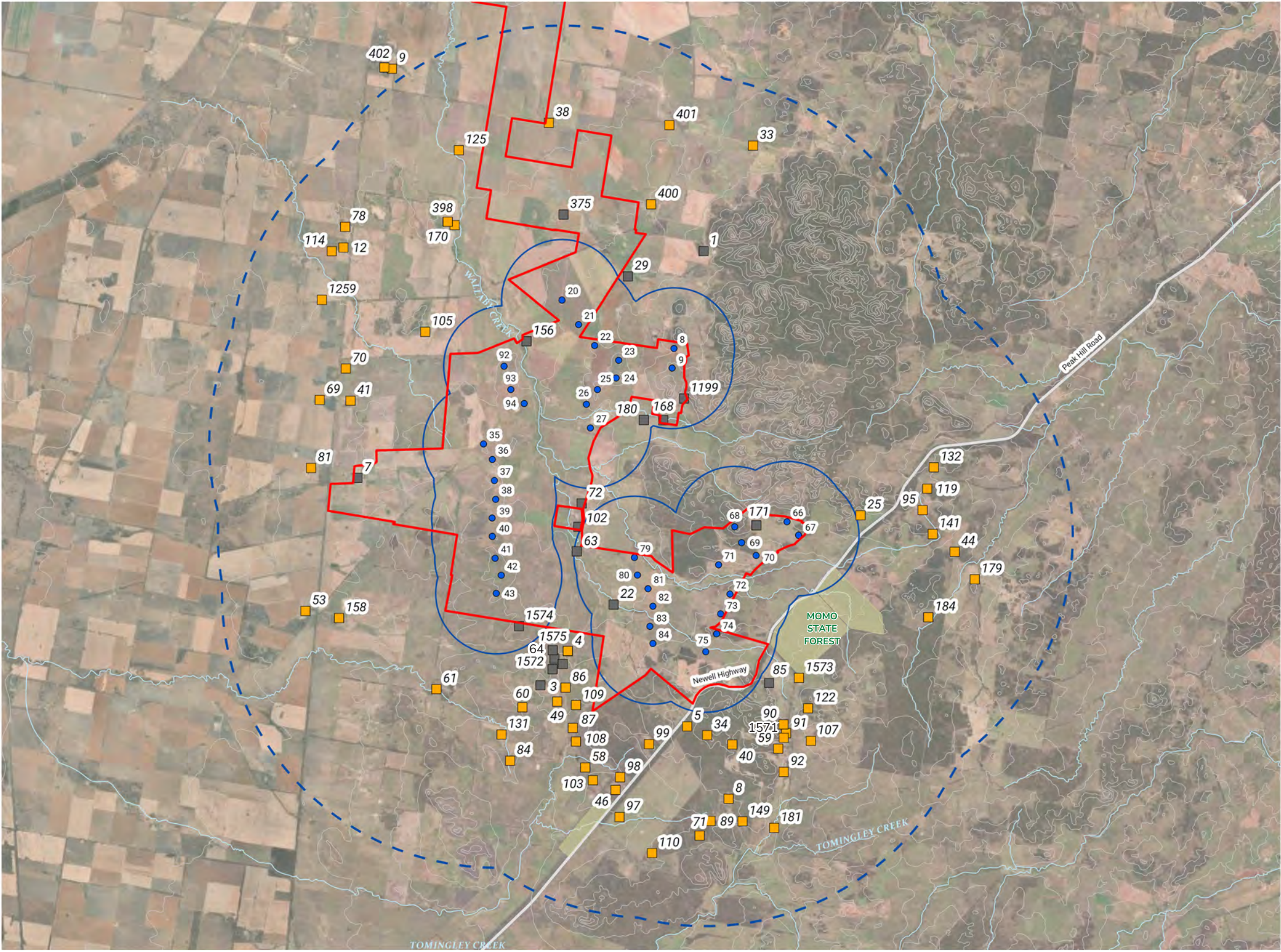


Figure 25 Setback and Visual Study Area
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

10.0 Viewshed Mapping

10.1 Viewshed Mapping

A viewshed map (VSM) identifies all areas from which the Project has the potential to be viewed (based on an analysis of topography alone). Viewshed mapping is achieved using geographic information systems (GIS) that account for topography and line of sight between viewpoints and the Project.

The VSM has been determined through the use of digital topographic information and 3D modelling software WindPro based on a maximum WTG height of **271.5 m**.

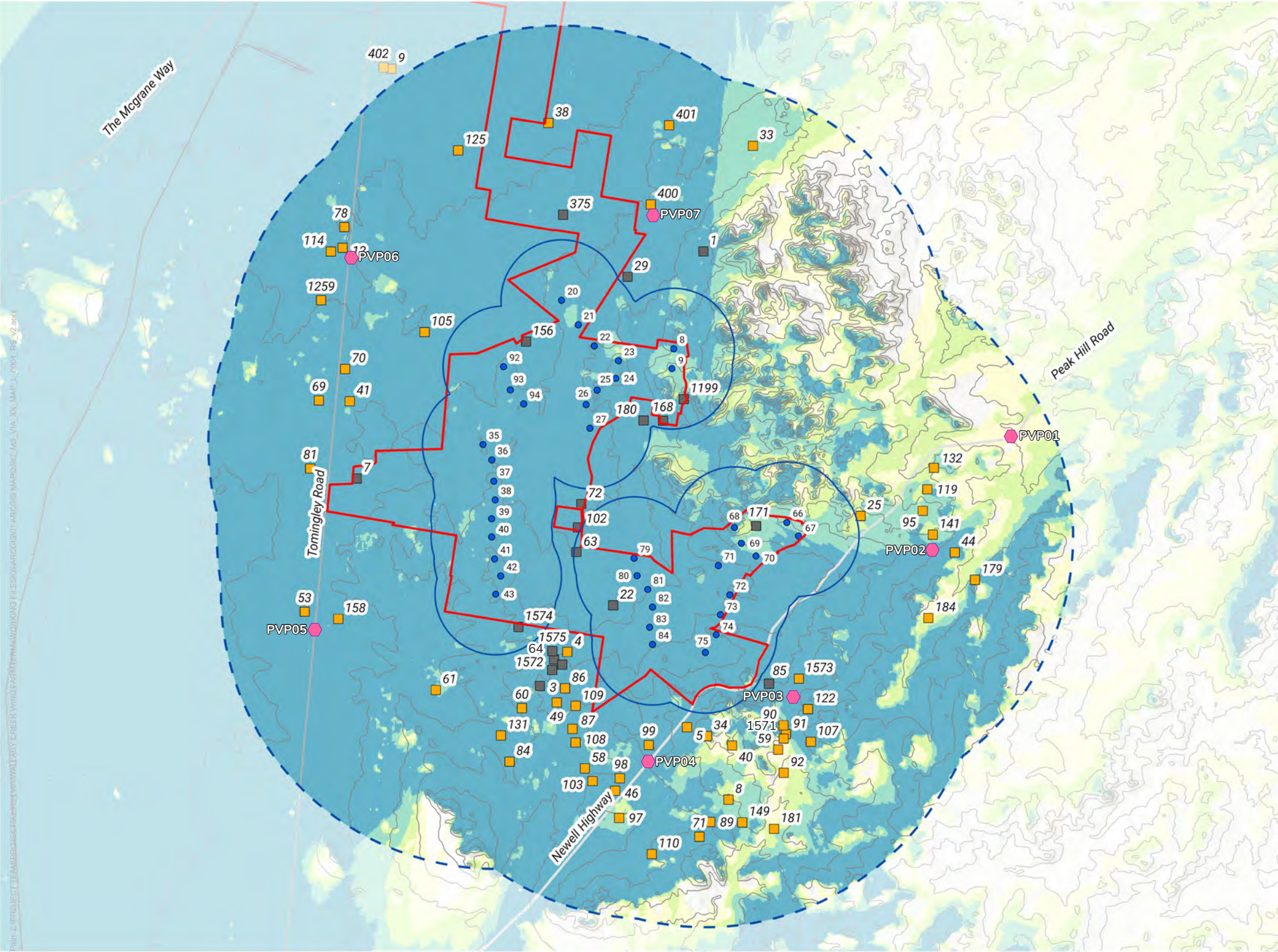
Viewshed mapping was undertaken to eliminate viewpoint locations that will not have a line of sight to the proposed wind turbines (refer to **Figure 26**). It is important to note that the VSM provides an assessment based on topography alone and does not take into account intervening elements such as vegetation and structures. Therefore, the VSM represents a theoretical worst-case scenario.

The purpose of the VSM is to eliminate further the need to assess viewpoints if the analysis shows there is intervening terrain that would block the line of sight to a particular viewpoint.

10.1.1 Summary of Viewshed Map

The following provides a summary of the viewshed map assessment:

- Due to the undulating topographic character of the region, views range from filtered to open and, as identified in the VSM, are likely available in the central south, west and northern portions of the Study Area (7,775 m).
- Of the **57** non-associated dwellings identified within 7,775 m of the nearest turbine, all **57** were found to have a theoretical line of sight to the Project.
- Of the **seven (7)** public viewpoint receptors identified within 7,775 m of the nearest turbine, all seven (7) were found to have a theoretical line of sight to the Project.



Viewshed Map

Refer to Section 10.1

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Study Area (7775m from nearest turbine)
- Turbine Setback (1715m from nearest turbine)
- Non-Associated Dwellings
- Associated Dwellings
- Railway
- Contour
- Highway
- Public Viewpoint Receptor

VIEWSHED LEGEND (Total Project Visibility)

- 0 - 25%
- 25% - 50%
- 50% - 75%
- 75% - 100%

NOTE
Viewshed Mapping is a preliminary assessment tool representing a bare-ground scenario—i.e., a landscape without screening, structures, or vegetation. As accurate information on the height and coverage of vegetation and buildings is unavailable, it is important to note that the map is based solely on topographic information. Therefore, this form of mapping should be acknowledged as representing the worst-case scenario.

Figure 26 Viewshed Map
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

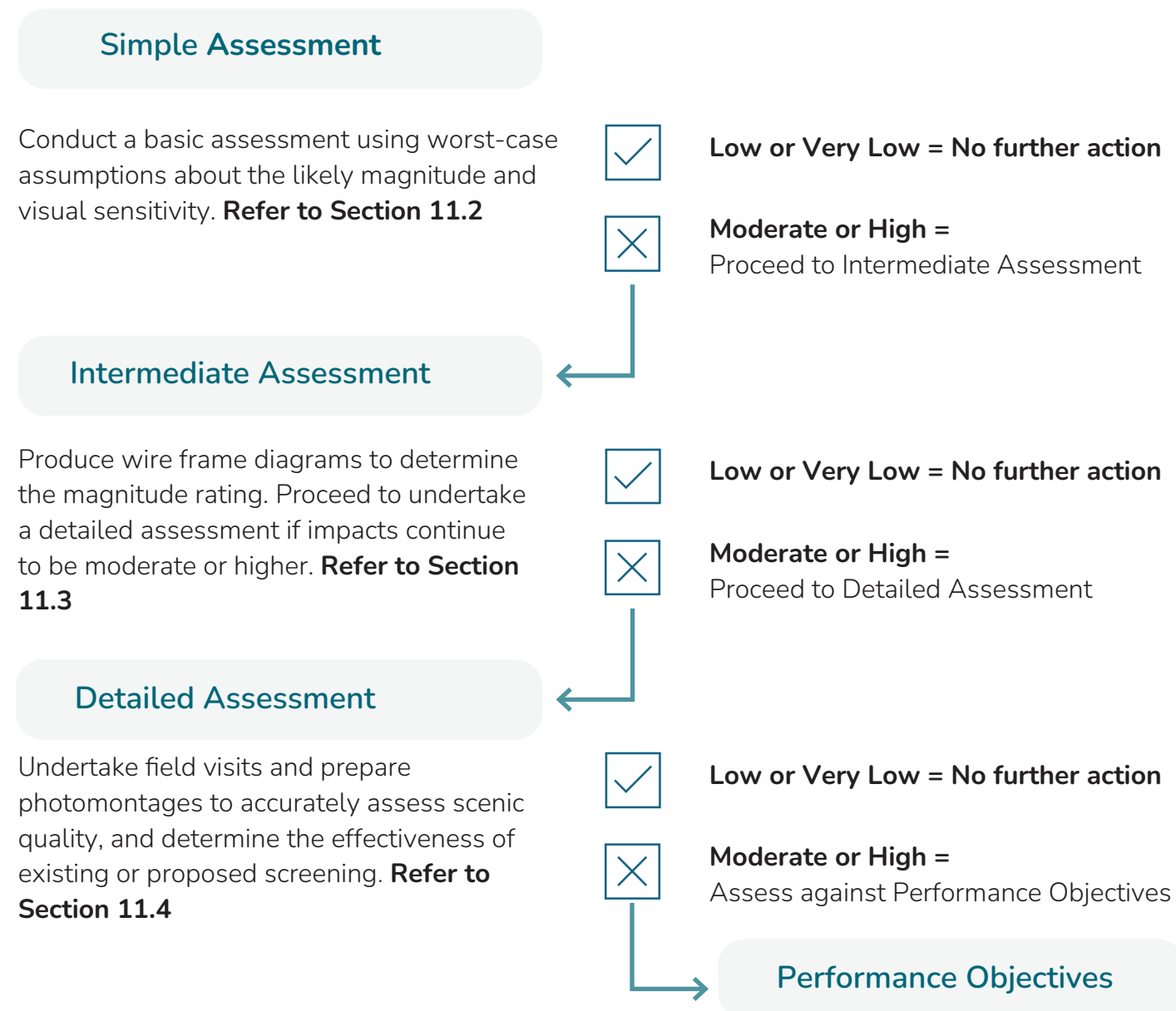
11.0 Proportionate Visual Impact Assessment

11.1 Overview of Proportionate Assessment Process

A visual impact assessment must be undertaken for all individual viewpoints and private receivers identified as being within the Study Area and having a line of sight to the Project.

The level of assessment required should be proportionate to the likely impacts. Applicants can begin by carrying out a simple assessment based on desktop data and high-level assumptions. Further assessment should then be undertaken if impacts are likely to be moderate or higher.

The following provides an overview of the proportionate assessment process.



11.2 Overview of the Simple Assessment

The purpose of the Simple Assessment process is to eliminate the need to further assess public and private viewpoints that are likely to experience very low and low visual impacts. The Simple Assessment Tools are based on the vertical and horizontal field of view that a development is likely to occupy when viewed from each viewpoint and is influenced by distance to, height, and width of a project (DPHI, 2024). **57** non-associated dwellings were identified within 7,775 m of the Project, with a theoretical line of sight to the Project (based on the VSM).

11.2.1 Assessment Parameters:

The Simple Assessment is a desktop assessment only and is prepared using the following parameters:

Visual Sensitivity:

During the Simple Assessment, the characterisation of viewpoint sensitivity and scenic quality can be informed by conservative assumptions. For the purpose of this LCVIA, it has been assumed that all views from rural dwellings are primary views. The scenic quality of each receptor has been derived from the LCZ from which it is located.

Visual Magnitude:

The calculation of Visual Magnitude at the Simple Assessment stage relies on a theoretical calculation of the likely magnitude using simple parameters, including the height of the proposed turbines and the distance of the nearest turbine from each viewpoint. This potential magnitude is a conservative and worst-case scenario that ignores mitigating factors, including topography, vegetation and buildings.

The calculation of potential magnitude has been undertaken through the following process:

1. Determine the worst-case vertical field of view from the viewpoint using trigonometry
2. Measure the horizontal field of view of the project and any proposed or approved wind energy projects from each viewpoint (not considering vegetation).
3. Multiply the vertical and horizontal cells and compare that figure to the magnitude thresholds.

11.2.2 Results of Simple Assessment

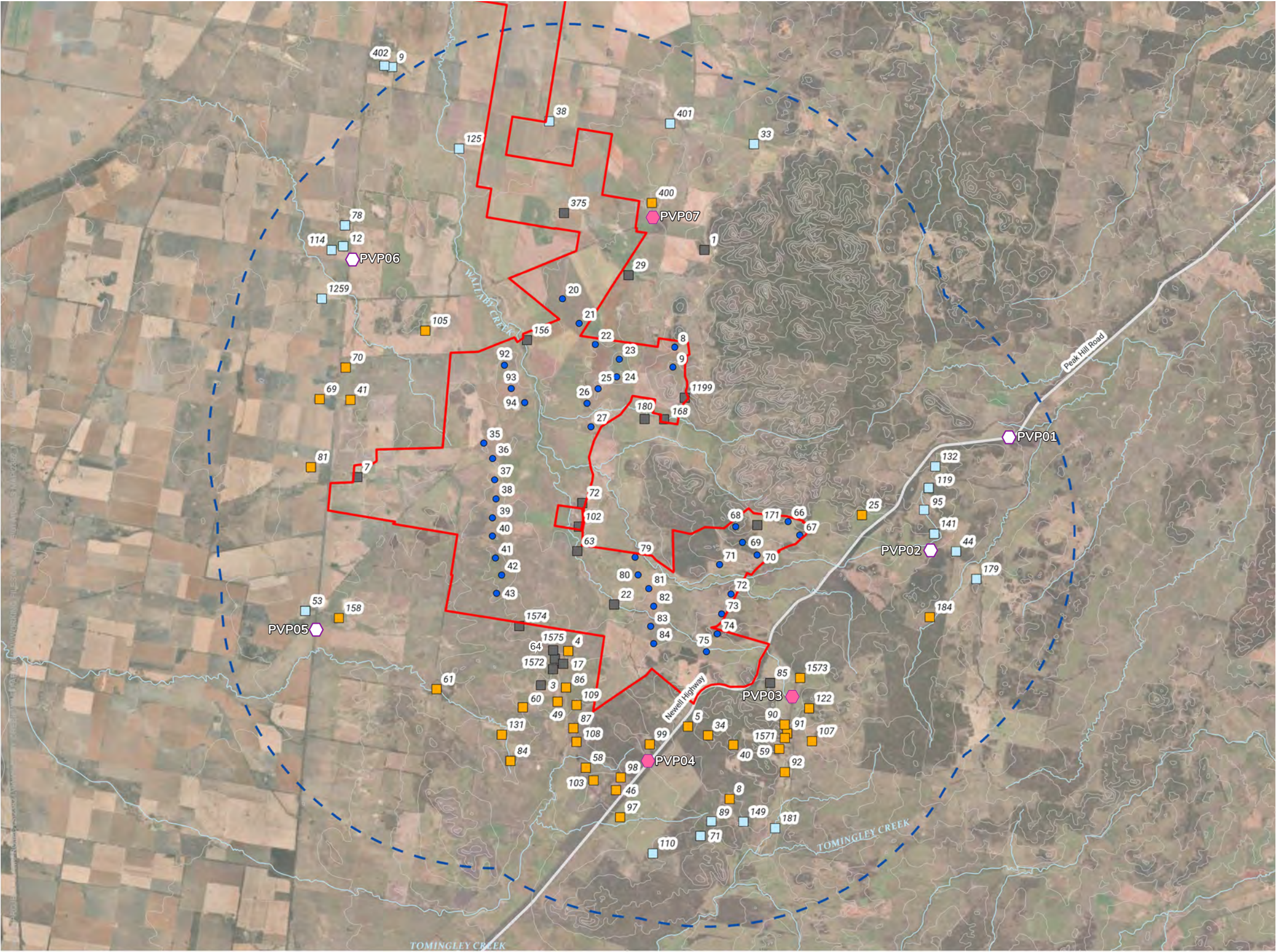
Private Receptors

- **20** non-associated dwellings were identified as having a **low** visual impact and will not require further assessment.
- **37** non-associated dwellings were identified as having the potential for a **moderate or high** visual impact rating and require an intermediate assessment.

Public Viewpoint Receptors

- **Four (4)** public viewpoint receptors were identified as having a **low** visual impact and will not require further assessment.
- **Three (3)** public viewpoint receptors were identified as having the potential for a **moderate** visual impact rating and require an intermediate assessment.

A summary of the results from the Simple Assessment has been provided in **Appendix A** and illustrated on **Figure 27**.



Results of Simple Assessment

Refer to Section 11.2

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Study Area (7775m from nearest turbine)
- Non-Associated Dwellings - Intermediate Assessment Required
- Non-Associated Dwellings - No Further Assessment Required
- Associated Dwellings
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Highway
- Public Viewpoint Receptor - No further assessment required
- Public Viewpoint Receptor - Intermediate Assessment Required

Figure 27 Results of Simple Assessment
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

11.3 Overview of the Intermediate Assessment

The Intermediate Assessment stage involves undertaking a more accurate assessment of the visual magnitude of Project. The Intermediate Assessment is applied to viewpoints identified as requiring further assessment as a result of the Simple Assessment.

11.3.1 Assessment Parameters:

Visual Sensitivity:

At the Intermediate Assessment stage, the characterisation of viewpoint sensitivity and scenic quality is still derived from conservative desktop assumptions. For the purpose of the Intermediate Assessment, it has been assumed that all views from rural dwellings are primary views. The scenic quality of each receptor has been derived from the LCZ from which it is located.

Visual Magnitude:

The potential magnitude has been calculated through the use of a visual magnitude grid tool to achieve a more certain calculation of a project’s bulk and scale relative to a view. This tool is a transparent grid that, when overlaid with an accurate 3D representation of a proposed project, can ensure a consistent way to understand the visual magnitude.

The calculation of potential magnitude has been undertaken through the following process:

- 1. Produce a 3D model (such as a wireframe model)
- 2. Overlay the visual magnitude grid tool on the wire frame image.
- 3. Identify and count the number of grid cells that the project would occupy.
- 4. Determine the magnitude rating based on the number of cells and the thresholds.

Once the grid has been applied to the wireframe, applicants must identify the number of cells that the built form of the project occupies. Applicants must account for the full vertical extent of all visible turbines within the field of view (unless 2 degrees or less). A cell is occupied if it contains any part of a turbine

The following provides a summary of the Intermediate Assessment using wireframes.

11.3.2 Results of Intermediate Assessment

Following the Intermediate Assessment:

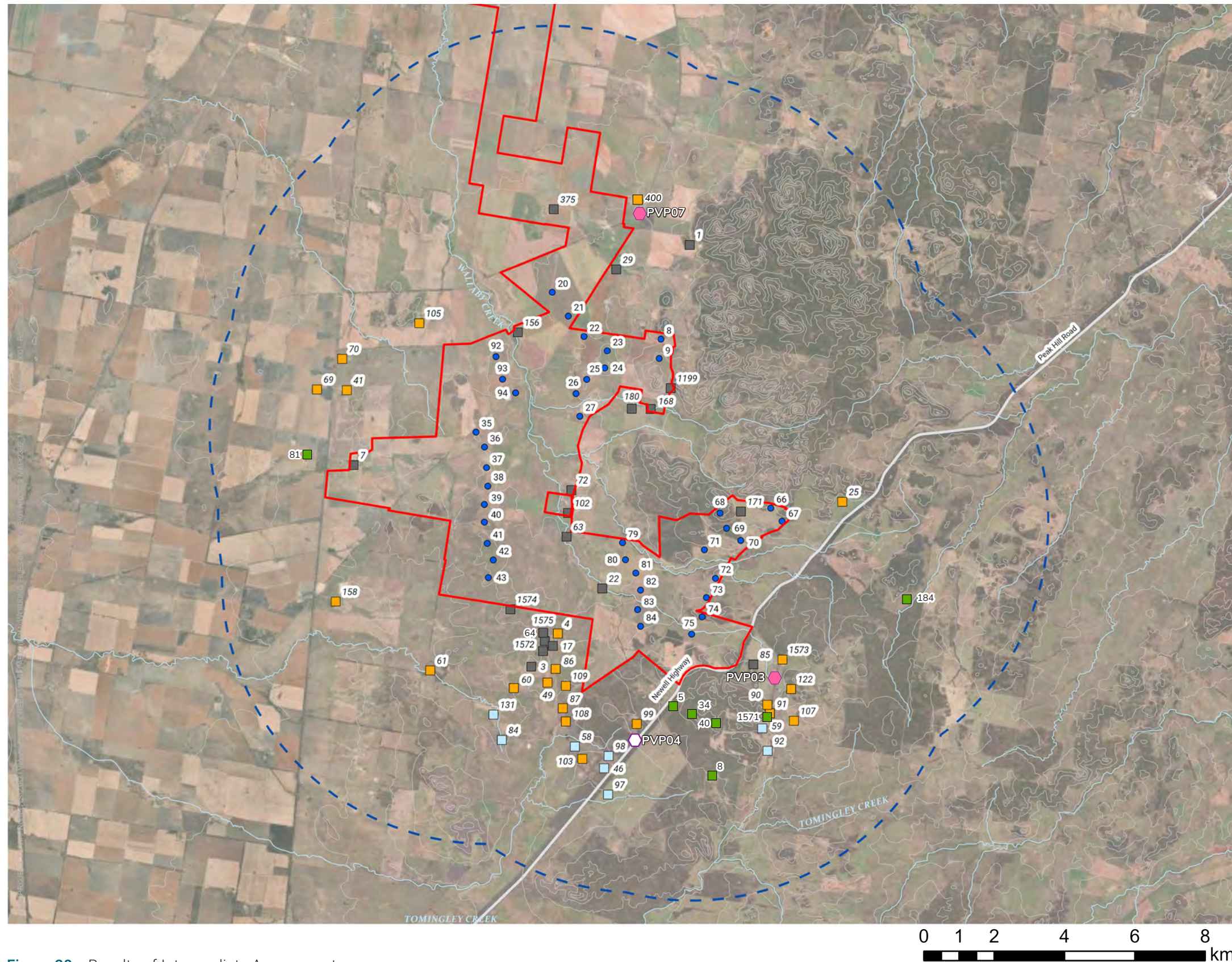
Private Receptors:

- **Seven (7)** non-associated dwellings were assessed through aerial imagery as being surrounded by dense vegetation and excluded from further assessment.
- **Eight (8)** non-associated dwellings were identified as having a **low** visual impact and will not require further assessment.
- **22** non-associated dwellings were identified as having a **moderate or high** visual impact rating and require a Detailed Assessment.

Public Viewpoint Receptors

- **One (1)** public viewpoint receptors were identified as having a **low** visual impact and will not require further assessment.
- **Two (2)** public viewpoint receptors were identified as having the potential for a **moderate** visual impact rating and require a Detailed Assessment.

Refer to **Figure 28**. A summary of the results from the Intermediate Assessment has been provided in **Appendix B**.



Results of Intermediate Assessment

Refer to Section 11.3

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Study Area (7775m from nearest turbine)
- Non-associated Dwelling surrounded by dense vegetation (Excluded from Intermediate Assessment)
- Non-associated Dwelling - Low Visual Impact (No further assessment required)
- Non-associated Dwelling - Moderate Visual Impact (Detailed assessment required)
- Associated Dwelling
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Highway
- ⬡ Public Viewpoint Receptor - No further assessment required
- ⬡ Public Viewpoint Receptor - Detailed Assessment Required

Figure 28 Results of Intermediate Assessment
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

11.4 Overview of the Detailed Assessment

The Detailed Assessment stage involves undertaking a comprehensive assessment of the visual magnitude of Project for viewpoints identified as moderate or high impact in the Intermediate Assessment. The Detailed Assessment involves a site visit to ascertain the extent to which a Project is filtered or screened by intervening buildings or vegetation. The Scenic Quality, Viewpoint Sensitivity and overall Visual Sensitivity of the Viewpoints are also further refined using on-site observations.

11.4.1 Assessment Parameters:

Visual Sensitivity:

As part of a Detailed Assessment, applicants can refine elements of visual sensitivity through field visits. These visits should verify information about scenic quality, having regard to specific features within the view from each public viewpoint and private receiver. They should also verify information about viewpoint sensitivity, particularly whether views from rural dwellings are primary or secondary.

Visual Magnitude:

Building on the assessment outputs from an intermediate assessment, applicants can refine the calculation of magnitude to account for the mitigating factors of existing vegetation or other screening.

To refine the magnitude:

1. Capture a panoramic photograph from the viewpoint that comprises 180 degrees of horizontal field of view towards the project.
2. Superimpose a 3D-rendered model and the magnitude grid tool on the panoramic photograph.
3. Verify whether vegetation or built elements would obstruct any elements of the project.
4. Recalculate the magnitude rating based on the number of occupied cells.

11.4.2 Results of Detailed Assessment

The following provides a summary of the Detailed Assessment.

Private Receptors:

Following the Detailed Assessment:

- **No** non-associated dwellings returned a **high** or **moderate** visual impact rating.
- **16** non-associated dwellings returned a **low** or **very low** visual impact rating.
- The remaining **six (6)** non-associated dwellings returned with a **nil** visual impact rating.

The results are shown in **Table 15**, and the Detailed Assessment can be found in **Appendix C**.

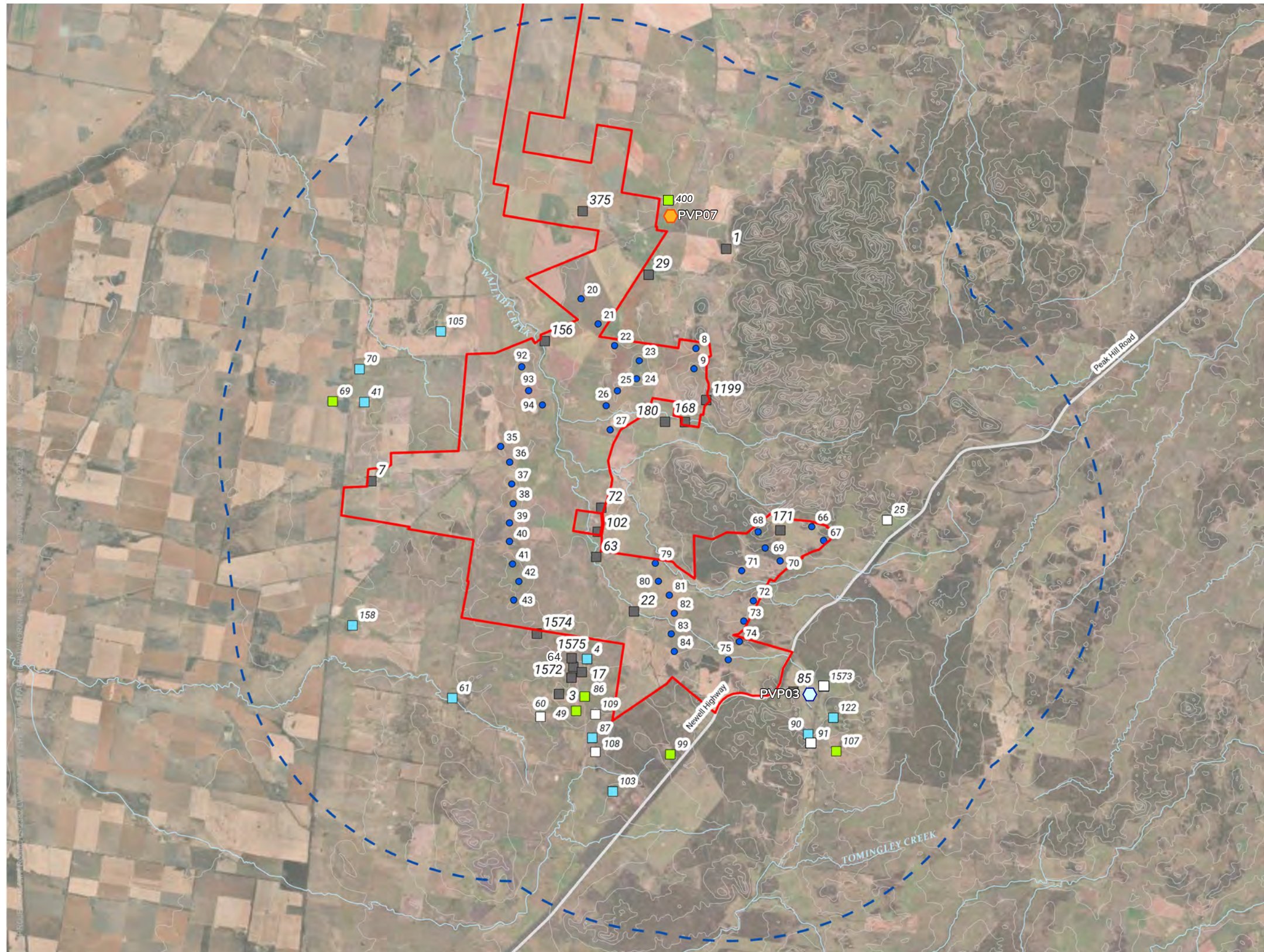
In accordance with the performance objectives, no mitigation is required refer to **Section 15.0**.

Public Viewpoint Receptors:

Following the Detailed Assessment of the two (2) public viewpoints:

- **One (1)** viewpoint (PVP02 - Belowrie Road) returned a **very low** visual impact rating.
- **One (1)** viewpoint (PVP07 - Tantitha Road) was assessed as having a moderate visual impact rating.

No mitigation is necessary for viewpoint PVP02 (Belowrie Road) which was assessed as having a very low visual impact rating. For PVP07 (Tantitha Road), which received a moderate visual impact rating. Tantitha Road is a low use road that runs through the centre of the Project Area, providing access to a number of isolated dwellings. The majority of motorists that will travel between the Project Area along Belowrie Road are associated with the Project. , Moir referred to the Performance Objectives in the Technical Supplement to assess mitigation requirements. According to the Technical Supplement, mitigation is not considered necessary where “vegetation screening would not be required for several hundred metres along a transport corridor.”



Results of Detailed Assessment

Refer to Section 11.4

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Proposed 271.5m Turbine
- Study Area (7775m from nearest turbine)
- Non-Associated Dwellings - No Visibility
- Non-Associated Dwellings - Very Low Visual Impact
- Non-Associated Dwellings - Low Visual Impact
- Associated Dwellings
- Contour
- Watercourse
- Highway
- ⬡ Public Viewpoint Receptor - Very Low Visual Impact Rating
- ⬡ Public Viewpoint Receptor - Moderate Visual Impact Rating

Figure 29 Results of Detailed Assessment
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

11.5 Detailed Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

While photomontages are the preferred method for demonstrating the potential magnitude and overall visual impact of the Project, access to private property requires permission from the landowner which is not always obtainable. With advice and direction from Moir Studio, the Proponent made multiple documented attempts to secure access to relevant viewpoints for the preparation of photomontages; however, in some instances access was not granted by the landowner.

In accordance with the Technical Supplement, *"if landowners do not grant access or restrict it in a manner that prevents applicants from conducting a detailed visual impact assessment, applicants will have to conduct alternative assessments."* Where access to a dwelling was not available, alternative assessment methods have been adopted in accordance with suitable 'Photomontage alternatives' outlined in Appendix D of the Technical Supplement.

Access was not granted to ten (10) non-associated dwellings: 61, 70, 87, 90, 91, 103, 122, 158, 400 and 1578.

For each of these dwellings, a wire frame diagram has been prepared and accompanied by a desktop based assumption utilising latest aerial imagery, nearby public viewpoint analysis and drone imagery. These assessments are based on reasonable and transparent assumptions developed in the absence of site access. Assumptions include, but are not limited to:

- The identification of likely primary living or viewing areas, informed by aerial imagery, building footprints and, where available, real estate imagery;
- Typical viewing directions inferred from dwelling orientation, site layout and surrounding landform;
- Existing vegetation patterns and potential screening effects, based on high-resolution aerial imagery, vegetation mapping and field observations from nearby publicly accessible locations.

The limitations associated with the absence of site access are acknowledged. In particular, the assessment cannot account for fine-grain elements such as detailed garden vegetation, specific window locations or interior viewing conditions. Notwithstanding these limitations, and consistent with the Technical Supplement, the adopted methodology is considered sufficient to enable an informed assessment of potential visual magnitude and impact at each dwelling.

All assumptions applied to individual detailed dwelling assessments are clearly identified and documented on the detailed dwelling assessment.

12.0 Associated Infrastructure

12.1 Assessment of Associated Infrastructure

In addition to the proposed WTGs, the associated infrastructure has the potential to contrast with the existing visual landscape. Associated infrastructure including overhead transmission lines, meteorological masts and other ancillary structures have been assessed in this chapter of the report.

An overview of the potential visual impact resulting from associated infrastructure and Project components is provided below. A summary of the proposed infrastructure associated with the Project can be found in **Section 2.2**.

12.1.1 Temporary Construction Compound, Laydown Areas, & Concrete Batching Plants

This assessment considers the potential visual impacts associated with temporary construction infrastructure required during the approximately two-year construction phase of the Project. Temporary facilities will include a construction compound, accommodation camp, car park, laydown areas and a batch plant.

The temporary infrastructure has been strategically sited to minimise exposure to sensitive receptors. These elements will be centrally located within the Project Area, adjacent to Tantitha Road and approximately 600 m north of the proposed permanent ancillary infrastructure. Tantitha Road is an unsealed road with a low frequency of use. The road is set back from main roads and residential receptors. The nearest non-associated dwelling (Dwelling 105) is located approximately 5.3 km north west of the temporary infrastructure location.

As they are temporary, these facilities will result in short-term changes to the local landscape character. During the two (2) year construction phase, vehicle movement, lighting and construction operations will alter the visual character of the area.

At the conclusion of construction, all temporary infrastructure not required for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the wind farm will be removed, and affected areas will be rehabilitated and returned to agricultural use. Given the temporary, reversible nature of these impacts and the limited visibility from public or residential viewpoints, the overall visual impact is assessed to be **low** and will be further reduced through the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in **Section 16**.

12.1.2 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Facility, BESS and Substation

The Project includes the construction of a consolidated infrastructure area with an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Facility, a BESS, and a substation.

The O&M Facility is a large shed structure which will be established for the day-to-day operation of the Project and will occupy an area up to approximately 100 by 100 m. For the purposes of the assessment it is assumed the maximum height of the structures associated with the O&M Facility will be approximately 6.2 m.

The BESS will consist of a single 200 MW system with a 2-hour storage capacity (400 MWh), contained within modular structures with a maximum height of 5 m.

This infrastructure will be co-located within a central, isolated area of the Project Area, directly west of Tantitha Road. The selected location is set back approximately 50 m from the road corridor and is strategically sited on a lower elevation to minimise visual exposure. All infrastructure components are of relatively low vertical scale compared to the proposed wind turbines and are situated within a gently undulating landscape. The nearest non-associated dwelling (Dwelling 4) is located approximately 4.7 km south of the infrastructure location. At this distance, combined with the topographic and vegetative screening and low-profile design of the infrastructure, visibility is expected to be negligible.

The infrastructure will be visible to motorists travelling along Tantitha Road. Tantitha Road an unsealed rural road running north-south through the centre of the Project Area, providing access to isolated rural residences. Motorists travelling past the infrastructure will experience a significant change in visual character due to the introduction of WTGs. In this context, the addition of the substation, BESS and O&M Facility will have a negligible incremental effect on visual character for motorists, given the dominance of the WTGs in the landscape. Regardless, mitigation measures will be incorporated into the detailed design to reduce visual contrast with the surrounding environment.

The overall visual impact associated with the substation, BESS, and O&M Facility is assessed to be **low** and will be further reduced through the implementation of mitigation measures outlined in **Section 16**.

Associated Infrastructure
Refer to Section 12.0

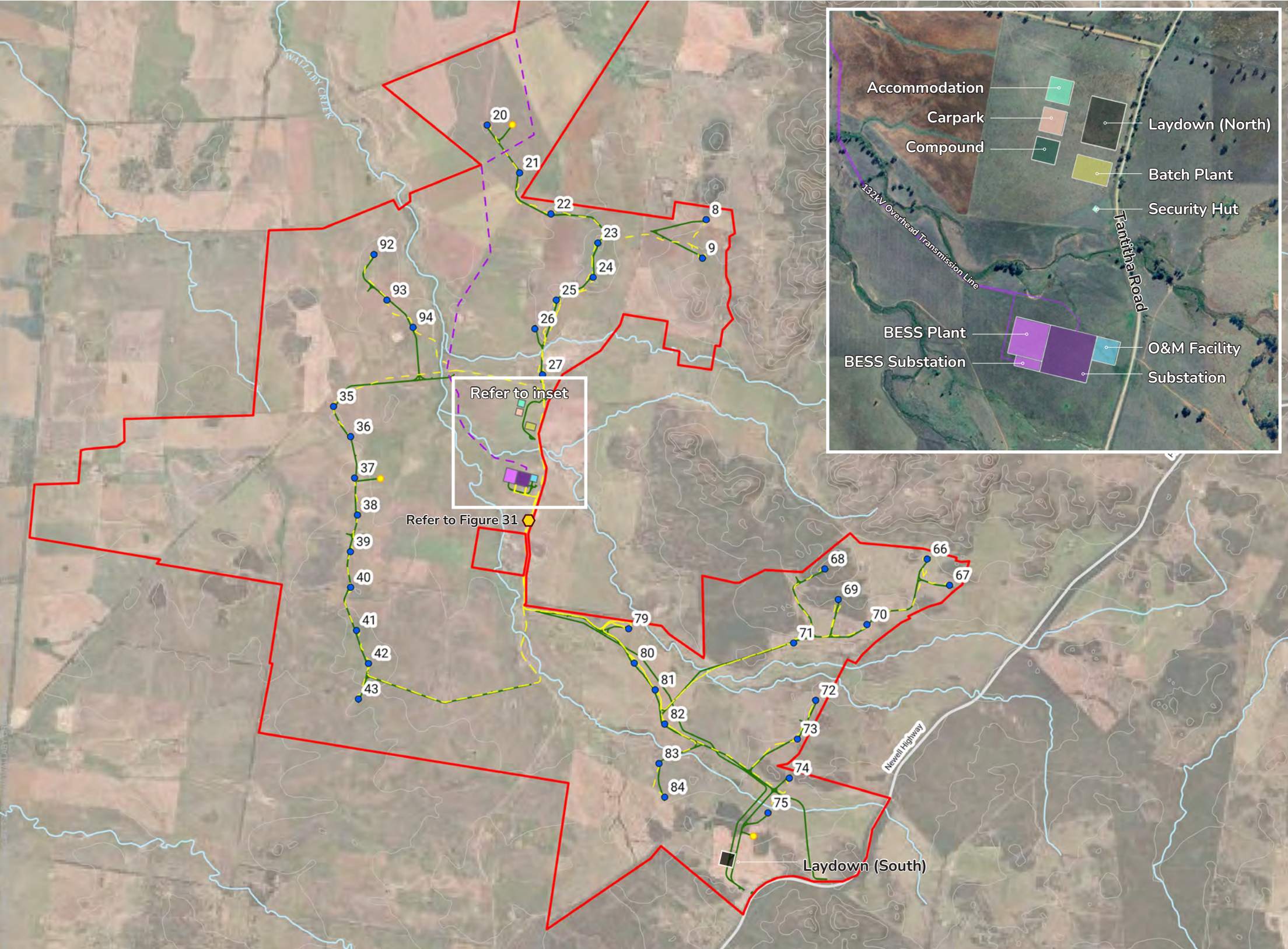


Figure 30 Associated Infrastructure
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

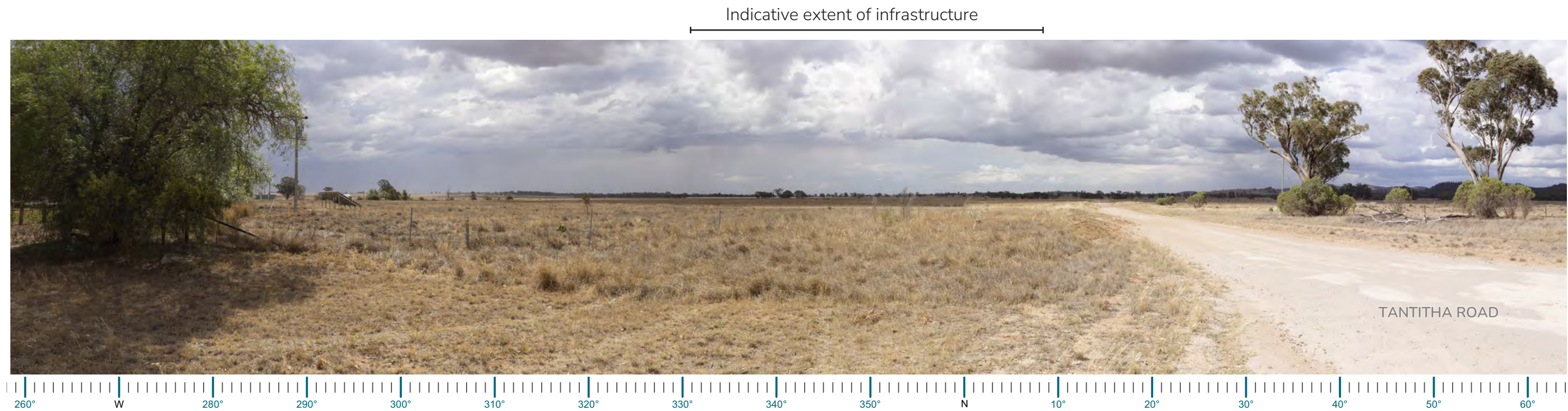


Figure 31 View North along Tantitha Road towards the proposed ancillary infrastructure site.

12.1.3 Permanent meteorological masts

The Project proposes up to three (3) permanent meteorological masts at a height of 200 m. The masts are located across the Project Site, one (1) in the north adjacent to WTG 20, one in the centre of the Site near WTG 37 and one to the south near WTG 75. The proposed masts are sited in excess of 2 km from any non-associated dwellings. At this distance, the very narrow and relatively transparent design makes the masts difficult to discern. The mast will be typically viewed against a sky backdrop and the level of visibility will be influenced by weather conditions.

When compared with existing infrastructure elements in the existing landscape and in the context of the proposed Project, the masts will have a **very low** visual impact.

12.1.4 Electrical Network

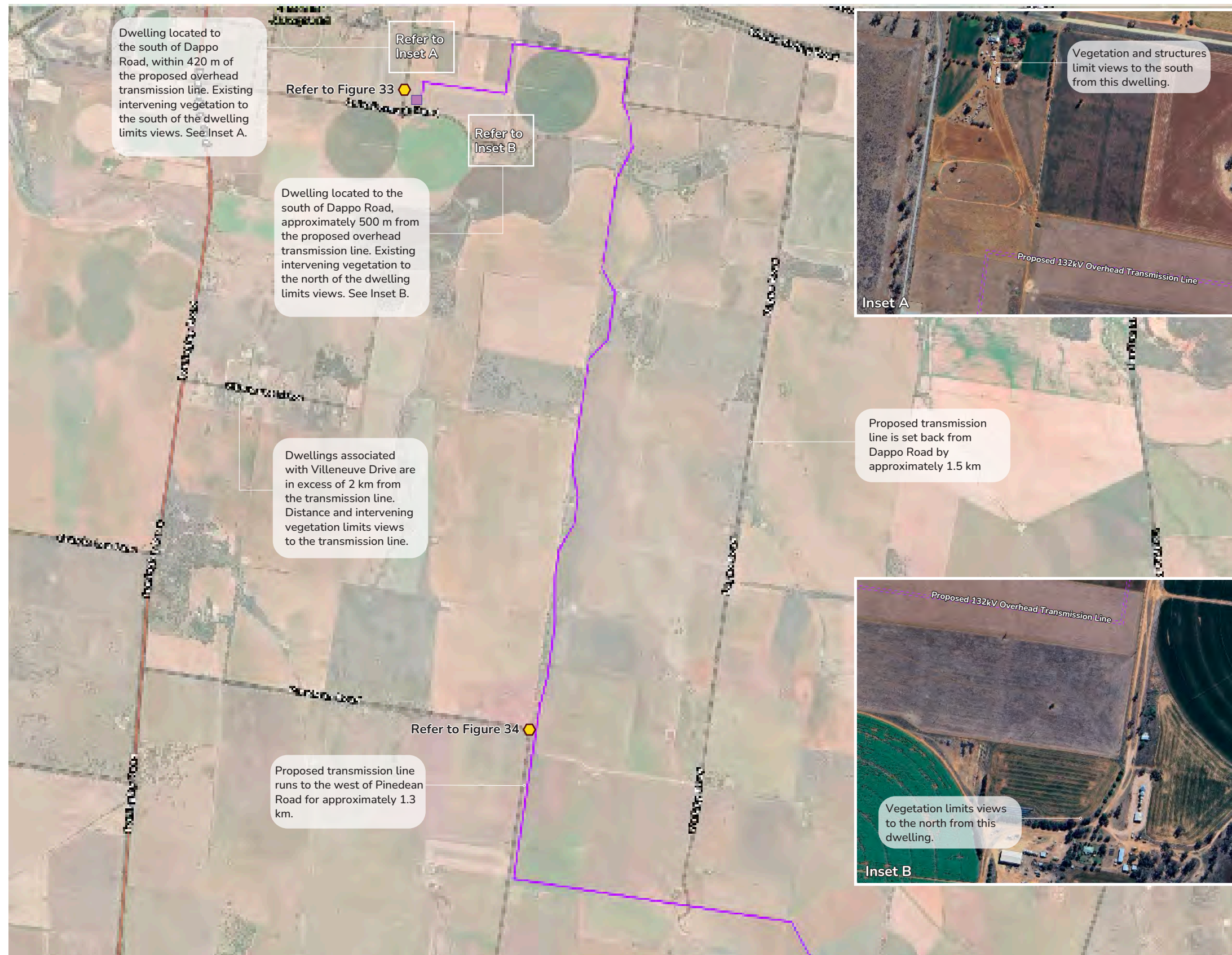
The Project includes the installation of an internal underground electrical reticulation network extending approximately 91 km in length and buried at a depth of 1 m. Once construction is complete, the underground cabling will not result in any residual visual impact.

An internal 132 kV overhead transmission line is also proposed, extending approximately 24 km in length from the project substation in a generally northward direction to connect with the grid in Narromine. The associated transmission corridor will have a 46 m wide easement.

Visual and landscape character impacts associated with the overhead transmission line have been assessed in accordance with the *Transmission Guidelines: Technical Supplement for Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment* (DPHI, 2024). The Transmission Guidelines state: "Any transmission tower that would be less than 3 degrees in vertical field of view should not be counted when calculating magnitude". In line with the Transmission Guideline methodology, a Study Area of 954 m was applied corresponding with the requirement for a typical 50 m tower height. Within this Study Area, two (2) non-associated dwellings were identified. Both dwellings benefit from substantial intervening vegetation, which limits visibility of the proposed infrastructure.

The transmission line route has been strategically sited to avoid key public viewpoints, generally traversing private properties with restricted access. Where the route does run near publicly accessible roads, it is limited to low-use, minor roads. The alignment follows Dappo Road eastward for approximately 1 kilometre, then turns south for 350 m. Further south, it runs adjacent to Pinedean Road for approximately 1.3 km, where roadside vegetation is anticipated to fragment views.

Given the presence of an existing transmission lines in the region (particularly towards the north of the Site near the existing substation) and the generally low visual sensitivity of the surrounding landscape, the proposed infrastructure is expected to result in a low change to local landscape character.



132kV Overhead Transmission Line

Refer to Section 12.0

LEGEND

- Point of Connection
- High Voltage (132kV) Overhead Transmission Lines
- ⬡ Photo Location

THIS NEEDS TO BE UPDATED ONCE HEIGHT OF TRANSMISSION POLES ARE CONFIRMED WITH THE

Figure 32 Overhead 132kV Transmission Line
Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025



Figure 33 Existing View from Gainsborough Road, looking East towards the Narrabri Substation



Figure 34 Existing View from corner of Pinedean Road looking in an east direction. The proposed 132kV Transmission Line runs parallel to Pinedean Road for approximately 1,370 m

13.0 Night Lighting Assessment

13.1 Overview of Night Lighting Assessment

The Guidelines state: "The visual impact assessment should consider the worst-case view of a project during the day. Whether or not the turbines have lighting is unlikely to change the impact assessment rating. Consequently, a separate night-lighting assessment is not required for individual viewpoints."

In accordance with the Guidelines, Moir have undertaken assessment based on worst case scenario of the Project during the day. SEARs for the Project require the LCVIA must "Consider the Siding Spring Observatory in accordance with the Dark Sky Planning Guideline (2023)". The Siding Spring Observatory is located 140 km north east of the Project. Siding Spring Observatory is Australia's premier optical astronomy facility, located near Coonabarabran in New South Wales. To preserve the quality of astronomical observations, the NSW Government has established planning controls to limit light pollution across a wide area surrounding the observatory. The Dark Sky Planning Guideline (NSW Department of Planning, 2023) applies to development within a 200 km radius of the observatory and outlines measures to reduce skyglow, glare and light trespass, particularly from outdoor lighting associated with infrastructure and industrial developments.

While the strictest lighting controls apply within 18 km of the observatory, all development within 200 km must demonstrate best-practice lighting to protect astronomical observation (see **Figure 35**).



Figure 35 Dark Sky Region Basemap Source - ESRI, 2025

13.2 Assessment of Visual Impact Resulting from Night Lighting

The following sections provides an overview of the potential night sources of the Project. Potential night lighting sources associated with the Project include:

- Aviation Hazard Lighting (AHL) on nacelle of WTGs (height of up to 183 m)
- Night lighting for safety and security on ancillary structures.
- Lighting during construction operations

13.2.1 Overview of Visual Impact Resulting from AHL

An Aviation Impact Assessment was prepared for the Project by Aviation Projects in April 2025. The report concluded that obstacle lighting on WTGs and meteorological monitoring masts is not required to maintain an acceptable level of aviation safety. Final determination regarding the requirement for AHL rests with the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and will be confirmed during the exhibition phase of the Project.

For completeness, this LCVIA includes an assessment of potential visual impacts associated with AHL, should it be deemed necessary by CASA. Typically, AHL consists of low-intensity, 200 candela (cd) red lighting mounted on the nacelle of selected WTGs. This approach has been accepted by CASA in comparable projects, (including Ungula Wind Farm and Spicers Creek Wind Farm), where a reduction from the internationally standard 2,000 cd lighting to 200 cd was permitted due to minimal air traffic and absence of built-up areas.

To illustrate the potential visual effect of AHL, this report includes representative imagery of 2,000 cd AHL installed at Biala Wind Farm in 2020. Photographs captured at sunset and night time times of day (refer to **Image 24** and **Image 25**) show the subdued visual profile of aviation lighting under rural night-time conditions. Following community consultation and risk review, the Biala Wind Farm AHL was decommissioned in June 2021, less than 12 months after commissioning, reflecting the minimal operational need and limited visual impact.

Due to the relatively isolated location of the Project, very little existing sources of lighting are present in the night time landscape of the Study Area. Some existing lighting associated with homesteads and motor vehicles is dispersed around the Study Area. Isolated receptors within the Study Area experience a dark night sky with minimal light sources. The impact of night lighting is unlikely to be experienced from inside of a dwelling as internal lights reflect on windows and limit views to the exterior at night time.

When viewed by motorists travelling along roads at night, obstacle lighting is likely to blend into the night landscape with existing light sources including reflective road signs, lights from vehicles and lights from surrounding homesteads. When in close proximity, the lighting is far above the road level, lighting will not be in the line of view. Considering the high elevation of the turbines and the implementation of shields, the source of visible light is likely to be reduced to ambient lighting as opposed to direct visibility of the light itself when viewed from a close proximity.

Due to the distance from the Siding Spring Observatory (in excess of 140 km), combined with the low intensity of proposed lighting the installation of AHL is unlikely to impact upon the night sky at Siding Spring Observatory. ACCIONA Energia have consulted with the Observatory and no concerns were raised. It is recommended consultation regarding installation of AHL continues with the Observatory to ensure compliance during the detailed design phase.



Image 24 – View towards Biala Wind Farm (1.75 km from WTG) at 6:35pm (45 minutes after sunset)

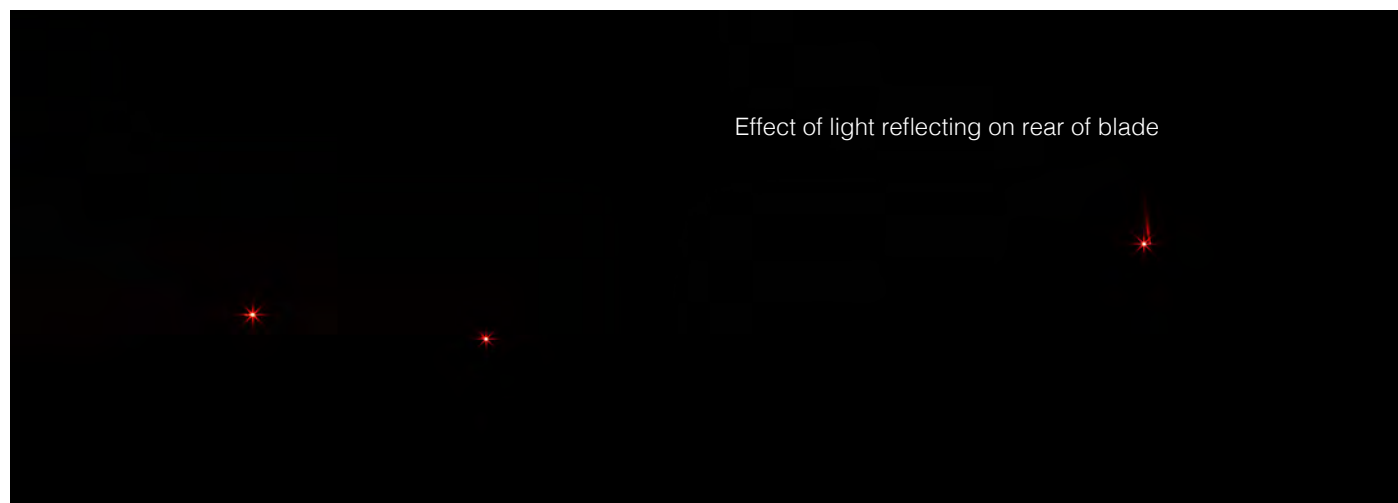


Image 25 – View towards Biala Wind Farm (1.85 km from WTG) at 6:50pm (60 minutes after sunset)

13.2.2 Overview of Visual Impact Resulting from lighting associated with ancillary infrastructure

Night lighting is likely to be required on temporary and permanent ancillary infrastructure including the accommodation camp, car park, compound, substation and facilities buildings. It is understood the light sources are limited to low-level lighting for security, night time maintenance and emergency purposes. There will be no permanently illuminated lighting installed. The location and type of lighting required on the proposed infrastructure and facilities will be confirmed in the detailed design phase.

The proposed ancillary infrastructures have been carefully sited to minimise visibility from existing residences and publicly accessible viewpoints. It is unlikely the any proposed night lighting associated with the ancillary infrastructure would create a noticeable impact on the existing night time landscape.

13.3 Night lighting Mitigation Measures

The following principles are to be incorporated into lighting design during the detailed design phase of the Project.

13.3.1 AHL Mitigation Measures:

To assist in the amelioration of the effect of AHL on WTGs the following should be considered:

- If used, aviation lights are generally required to be spaced over the array, particularly at the extremities. They are not required on every tower. Where possible, careful consideration of WTGs upon which AHL is installed to avoid unnecessary impact upon residences.
- Treatment of the rear of blades with a non-reflective coating to reduce reflection of lighting off the rotating blade at night.
- Use of the lowest candela intensity allowed by CASA.
- Permanent light shielding is to be installed.

Overtime as wind farm development has occurred throughout NSW, there are precedents for the review of the requirement of aviation lightings on a number of wind farms post-construction. The Biala Wind Farm aviation lights were operational for less than 12 months (installed in August 2020 and switched off in June 2021). In the Upper Lachlan Shire, on November 1, 2010 Cullerin Wind Farm, owned by Origin Energy, switched off WTG AHL after guidelines set out by CASA were withdrawn. Requirement of aviation lighting for Crookwell 2 Wind Farm was reviewed by CASA in 2019 and allowed to be turned off (Crookwell Gazette, 2019).

13.3.2 Ancillary Infrastructure Lighting Mitigation Measures:

To assist in the amelioration of the effect of night lighting on ancillary structures the following should be considered in the detailed design phase in accordance with the Dark Sky Planning Guideline (2023):

- Reduce duration of lighting and use motion detectors to activate night time security lighting when required.
- Lighting is to be designed to ensure it does not spill onto nearby roads or residences.
- Upward light spill should be eliminated and lighting should be directed downwards wherever possible.
- Limit lighting to areas that require lighting (ie. paths and building entries).
- Use the lowest intensity of light required for the job.
- Use energy efficient bulbs and warm colours.
- It is recommended, the O&M Facility and any other structures are to be painted in a dark, non-reflective paint to reduce reflectivity from lighting and remain sympathetic to the surrounding landscape.
- Keep lights close to the ground and / or directed downwards (refer to Figure 36).
- Use light shield fittings to avoid light spill (refer to **Figure 36**).



Figure 36 Lighting Design Principles for Ancillary Buildings

Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2023)

14.0 Development Rights

14.1 Requirement for Assessment of Development Rights

Table 2 (page 51) of the Guideline outlines when and how applicants must consider the effect of the Project on the unexercised development rights of neighbouring landholders.

For this project, the table is relevant because it sets clear assessment triggers: only vacant land, with an existing but unexercised development right for residential accommodation, tourist and visitor accommodation, or an eco-tourist facility, is to be assessed, and only if at the time of the Planning Secretary’s Environmental Assessment Requirements the land:

- be partly or wholly within the visual impact setback in the Wind Energy Guideline -Technical Supplement for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment,

For this assessment, all neighbouring properties within the study area were reviewed against this criteria. Two (2) lots with development rights have been identified within the turbine setback and require further assessment. These lots are identified on **Figure 37** (DE7 and DE22).

14.2 Study Method for Assessment of Development Rights

The assessment should consider whether the proposed development would unduly impact the development potential of the vacant land. In determining the impact, it may be relevant to consider:

- whether the vacant land is part of a broader contiguous property holding with an existing dwelling, building or structures,
- if a future development could be designed, sited and oriented to avoid or reduce significant impact from the project, and
- any mitigating effects including topography and vegetation.

To aid the assessment, Moir undertook an assessment which utilised viewshed mapping, analysis of aerial imagery and site images to determine the potential visual impacts on the lots.

14.3 Assessment of Development Applications:

The Guideline also requires consideration of land that is subject to:

- A lodged but undetermined development application, and/or
- A granted development application or complying development certificate where physical construction has not yet commenced.

In such cases, the applicant is expected to consider measures to mitigate potential impacts on these rights, which may include:

- Assisting affected landholders to modify the existing consent;
- Seeking a new development consent to minimise impacts;
- Providing screening or landscaping treatments.
- These approvals are not to be treated as existing dwellings or receivers for the purposes of visual or noise impact assessment.

Table 2 clarifies that any consent or approval that has physically commenced at the time the Planning SEARs are issued should be treated as an existing dwelling or other relevant receiver for the purposes of visual and noise impact assessments.

At the time of assessment, there are no known non-associated proposed or approved Development Applications within the study area that meet the above criteria. Consequently, no additional mitigation measures relating to Development Applications are required for this project.

Refer to Section 14.1

-  Project Boundary
-  Proposed 271.5m Turbine
-  Proposed Dwellings
-  Non-Associated Dwellings
-  Associated Dwellings
-  Dwelling Entitlements - Existing
-  Dwelling Entitlements - No Approvals
-  Dwelling Entitlements - One Approved
-  Study Area (7775m from nearest turbine)
-  Turbine Setback (1715m from nearest turbine)
-  Railway
-  Contour
-  Highway
-  Lot with Development Rights located within Turbine Setback



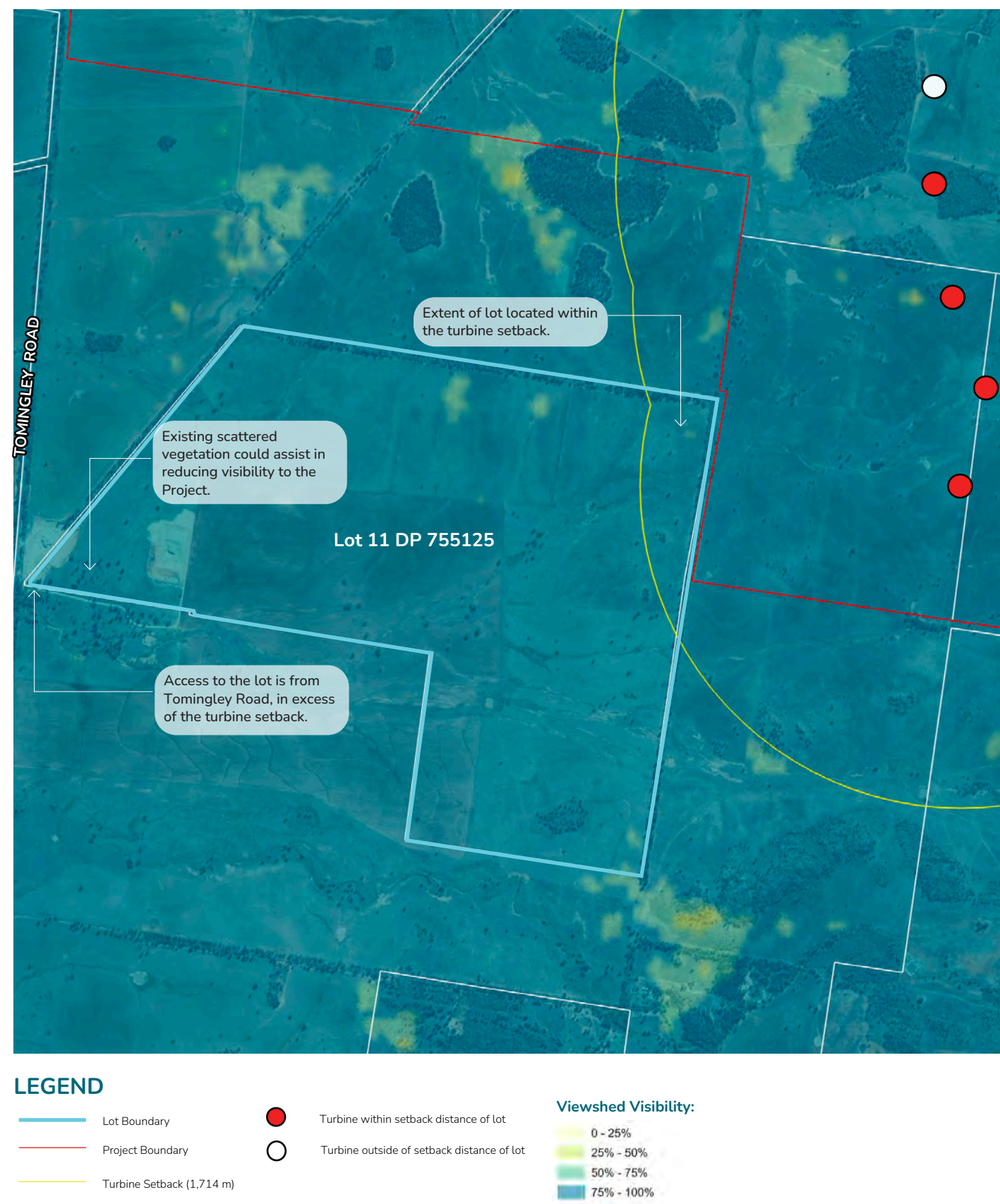


Figure 38 Viewshed Map: Lot DE7

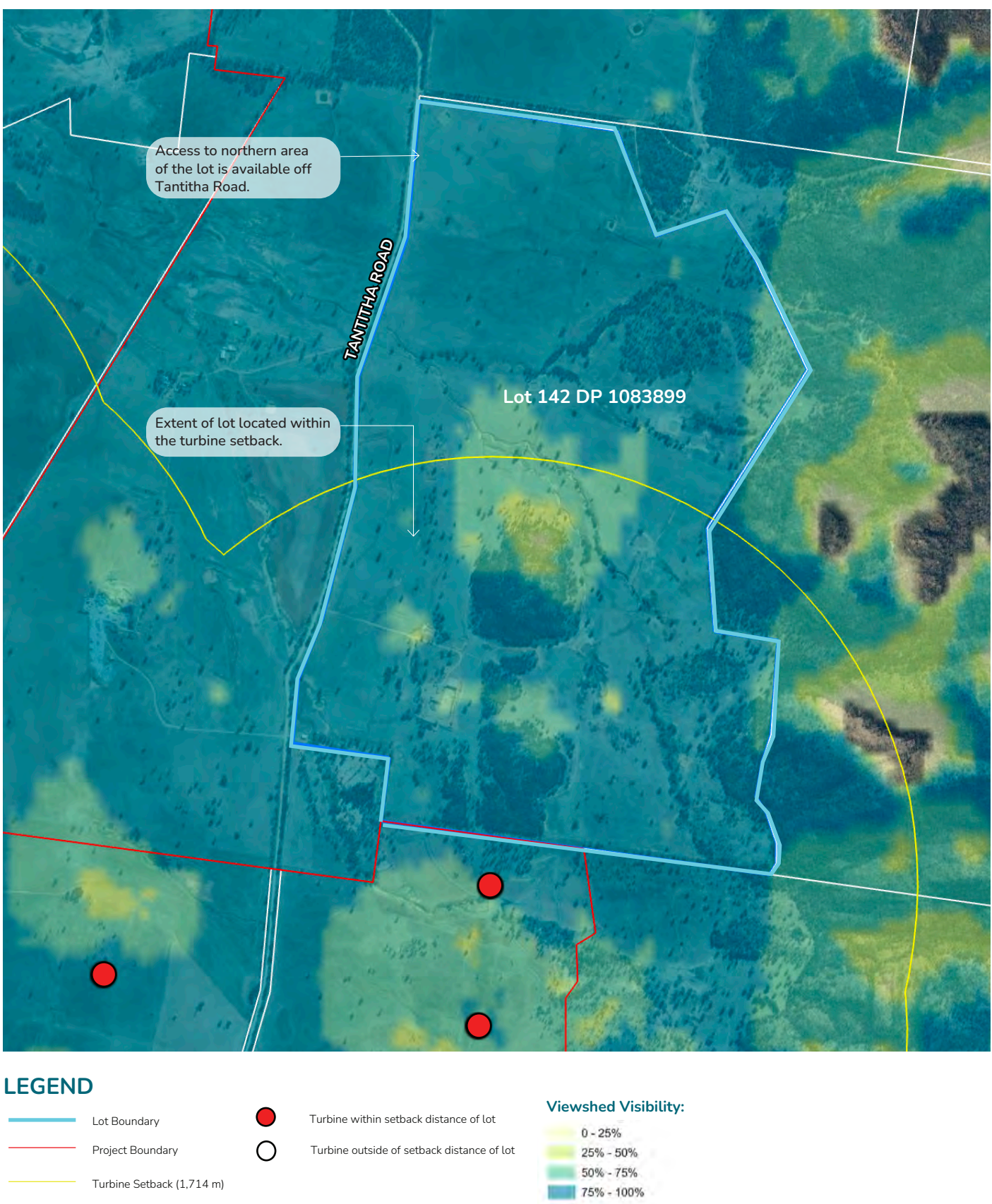


Figure 39 Viewshed Map: Lot DE22

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS		
RECEIVER NUMBER	IMPACT	EVALUATION
DE7 Lot 11 DP 755125 Refer to Figure 38	• The subject lot is accessible in the south west corner off Tomingley Road. • A small portion of the lot is located within the turbine setback. • The viewshed map of the lot indicates the majority of the lot has between 75 - 100% theoretical visibility of the Project. • Some scattered vegetation is located in the south western portion of the lot and along the boundary.	• Considering the assessment it is determined that there are many areas on the lot that are suitable for a dwelling to be sited with minimal visual impact. • A dwelling could be located in the northern area of the lot, outside of the turbine setback, accessed off Tantitha Road and orientated north away from the project. • The project is not expected to significantly impact the ability of the land to be developed in the future
DE22 Lot 142 DP 1083899 Refer to Figure 39	• The subject lot is large and has approximately 2.7 km of frontage to Tantitha Road, providing easy access to the lot. • The southern half of the lot is located within the turbine setback. • The viewshed map identifies most of the lot has between 75 - 100% visibility of the Project (based on topography alone) with the exception of the central most area of the lot which has between 25 - 50% visibility. • Large area of vegetation are visible in the centre of the lot and along roadsides and creeklines.	• Considering the assessment it is determined that there are many areas on the lot that are suitable for a dwelling to be sited with minimal visual impact. • A dwelling could be located in the north western area of the lot, outside of the turbine setback and easily accessed off Tomingley Road. A dwelling could be orientated towards the road away from the Project. • The project is not expected to significantly impact the ability of the land to be developed in the future

Table 19 Assessment of Impact on Development Rights



Part C. Performance Objectives and Mitigation



15.0 Visual Performance Objectives

15.1 Visual Performance Objectives

This chapter assesses the proposed development against the relevant visual performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement. These objectives provide a consistent and transparent framework for evaluating the acceptability of visual impacts and determining whether mitigation is required.

In accordance with the guidelines, each assessable viewpoint is assigned a visual impact level ranging from very low to high. For viewpoints with a moderate or high level of visual impact, the assessment considers whether mitigation has been proposed or is feasible, and whether impacts have been sufficiently reduced or justified in accordance with the performance objectives outlined in **Table 16**.

All private viewpoints assessed have resulted in a very low or low visual impact rating. In accordance with the Visual Performance Objectives no mitigation is required.

One (1) public viewpoint was assessed as having a moderate visual impact rating (PVP07). The Viewpoint was recorded from Tantitha Road, which is an unsealed road with a low frequency of use. Moir referred to the Performance Objectives in the Technical Supplement to assess mitigation requirements. According to the Technical Supplement, mitigation is not considered necessary where “vegetation screening would not be required for several hundred metres along a transport corridor.”

VISUAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	
HIGH VISUAL IMPACT	This level of visual impact should be avoided unless the applicant can justify that: • All reasonable efforts have been made to avoid the impact and alternative project designs are not feasible or would be unlikely to materially reduce the impact. • All reasonable mitigation options have been considered. • The proposed mitigation measures would effectively mitigate the impact and would not result in a significant obstruction of views. • The project site is strategically important because of its location. • The project is in the public interest.
MODERATE VISUAL IMPACT	For public road viewpoints: • The applicant should seek to reduce moderate visual impacts where feasible and reasonable. • Mitigation could include vegetation or other screening. • Mitigation should only be considered if it would not obstruct important views and sightlines. • Mitigation can be confined to a relatively small area (i.e. vegetation screening would not be required for several hundred meters along a transport corridor). All other private receivers and public viewpoints • Visual impact mitigation is required in consultation with the affected landowner and should be proportionate to the scale of impact. There is no expectation that this mitigation should eliminate the view of the development entirely, but it must reduce the impact to an acceptable level. • Appropriate mitigation options include re-siting or micro-siting, resizing, or reorienting turbines as well as vegetation screening or project landscaping to reduce impacts. If the available mitigation options would be ineffective in reducing impact or are unsuitable due to the nature of the impact (for example, screening would result in obstructed views), then project redesign and/or negotiated agreements should be considered.
LOW & VERY LOW VISUAL IMPACT	No mitigation is required.

Table 20 Visual Performance Objectives

16.0 Mitigation Measures

16.1 Mitigation Measures

This section of the report provides recommendations which seek to achieve a better visual integration of the Project within the existing visual character at both local and regional scales. The mitigation measures attempt to lessen the visual impact of the proposed wind farm whilst enhancing the visual character of the surrounding environment.

Mitigation measures are best considered as two separate phases. These include:

- Primary measures that form part of the development of the wind farm design through an interactive process;
- Secondary measures designed to specifically address the remaining (residual) adverse effects of the final development proposals (The Landscape Institute et al 2008).

It is important to note that the mitigation methods proposed in this report are made notwithstanding issues raised by other consultants (eg. engineering, ecology, geology etc.). This is by no means an exhaustive list, however the adoption of these recommendations will assist considerably in ensuring the proposal contributes positively to the visual quality and character of the area.

16.1.1 Primary Mitigation Measures:

The design of the Project layout including the associated infrastructure is a primary measure of mitigation. Good design principles employed through the Project design phase can significantly reduce the visual impacts of the Project and associated infrastructure. These include siting principles, access, layout and other aspects of the design which directly influence the appearance of the proposed development.

Moir Studio has been involved in the Project over multiple design iterations, with layout refinements informed by early visual impact assessment and ongoing consultation with the community. These iterative changes reflect a proactive approach to managing potential impacts. As part of ongoing engagement to reduce visual impacts, ACCIONA Energia have removed six (6) wind turbines to reduce potential visual impacts on nearby sensitive receivers and the broader landscape. In addition, a number of turbines have been micro-sited within the approved development envelope to further minimise visual prominence and respond to site-specific constraints. Micro-siting remains a key mitigation strategy available during the final design phase, allowing for the fine tuning of turbine locations to reduce visibility from key viewpoints.

During the planning and design phase, the following strategies have been considered in the design of the Project Layout to lessen the visual impact of the Project.

- Where possible, underground cabling is being used.
- Careful consideration has been given to the location of ancillary structures to ensure the Project does not contrast significantly with the surrounding landscape.
- Where possible the Project will utilise or upgrade existing roads and tracks to provide access to the proposed WTGs. ACCIONA Energia have engaged with landowners to ensure access tracks benefit the landowners to reduce the need for new roads.
- Where possible, existing vegetation generally present around the Project Area will be retained and protected to maintain the existing level of screening and to reduce the overall visual impact.

16.1.2 Secondary Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures to assist in reducing the residual visual impacts have been outlined for each aspect of the Project in **Table 21**.

The following outlines the secondary mitigation measures that have been recommended to reduce visual impacts:

SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES	
Associated Infrastructure	• Where possible a recessive colour palette will be selected for structures such as the O&M Facilities to integrate into the existing landscape. The colours of the ancillary infrastructure will be considered in the detailed design phase to ensure minimal contrast and to help blend into the surrounding landscape to the extent practicable. • Avoidance of unnecessary lighting, signage, logos on associated infrastructure. • Use of subtle colours and a low reflectivity surface treatment on power poles to ensure that glint is minimised. • All ancillary structures not required for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the Project will be removed and the land rehabilitated so that it can return to agricultural use. • Consideration will be given to controlling the type and colour of building materials used.
Access Tracks	• Any new roads / access tracks will be constructed to minimise cut and fill and avoid the loss of vegetation. • Allow for the provision for down sizing roads or restoring access tracks to existing condition following construction where possible. • Utilise local materials where possible and practical.
Aviation Hazard Lighting	• Where possible, careful consideration of WTGs upon which Aviation Hazard Lighting is installed to avoid unnecessary impact upon residences. • Treatment of the rear of blades with a non-reflective coating to reduce reflection off the rotating blade at night. • Use of the lowest candela intensity allowed by CASA. • Permanent light shielding is also an option to reduce impact on residences within 2 km of the installation.
Lighting	• Control the level of lighting used and only light areas that are required. • Reduce the duration of lighting and switch off lighting when it is not required. • Use the lowest intensity required for the job. • Consider lighting direction or utilising shields to avoid unnecessary light spill. • Use non-reflective dark coloured surfaces to reduce reflection of lighting.
Construction	• Where possible minimise visual clutter during the construction phase by limiting the number of construction vehicles, cranes, and equipment visible on-site at any given time. • Store equipment away from visible areas. • Minimise dust to reduce light pollution.

Table 21 Summary of Mitigation Measures

17.0 Conclusion

The Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment for the proposed Wallaby Creek Wind Farm has been undertaken in accordance with the Wind Energy Guideline and Technical Supplement (DPHI, 2024) to support the State Significant Development application.

The study found that the project is located within a modified rural landscape of generally low to moderate scenic quality, with no areas of high scenic value or unique character. Across the four identified LCZs, two were rated as having a low visual impact and two as having a very low visual impact.

A proportionate assessment of 57 non-associated dwellings and seven public viewpoints determined that all non-associated dwellings ultimately have a low or very low visual impact rating, primarily due to screening from topography and vegetation. In accordance with the Guideline's performance objectives, these impacts do not require mitigation.

One public viewpoint (PVP07) was assessed as having a moderate visual impact. Consistent with the Technical Supplement, no mitigation is considered necessary where vegetation screening would not be required for several hundred metres along a transport corridor.

Overall, the assessment concludes that the Wallaby Creek Wind Farm complies with the performance objectives of the Wind Energy Guideline and Technical Supplement, with predicted visual impacts falling within acceptable limits and no requirement for mitigation measures.

References

Reports and Literature

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Appendix A

Simple Assessment Results





Results of Simple Assessment - Dwellings

SUMMARY OF SIMPLE ASSESSMENT - DWELLING RECEPTORS											
Receiver ID	VSM Result	Receiver Elevation (m)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Vertical Field of View (degree)	Horizontal Field of View (degree)	Horizontal Cells	Occupied Cells	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Intermediate Assessment Required?
4	81%-100%	339.01	2420.753157	Moderate	6	142	14	91	Very High	High	YES
5	81%-100%	396.17	2179.061889	Moderate	7	86	9	61	Very High	High	YES
8	61%-80%	382.94	4214.607651	Moderate	4	41	4	15	Moderate	Moderate	YES
12	81%-100%	259.57	5665.490105	Moderate	3	41	4	11	Low	Low	NO
25	41%-60%	396.85	1847.749512	Moderate	8	83	8	69	Very High	High	YES
33	41%-60%	291.33	6166.509746	Moderate	3	32	3	8	Low	Low	NO
34	81%-100%	415.20	2365.456247	Moderate	7	81	8	53	Very High	High	YES
38	81%-100%	259.02	5034.833297	Moderate	3	40	4	12	Low	Low	NO
40	21%-40%	417.81	2737.313316	Moderate	6	56	6	32	High	Moderate	YES
41	81%-100%	277.38	3963.683148	Moderate	4	78	8	31	High	Moderate	YES
44	81%-100%	413.66	4450.635532	Moderate	3	32	3	11	Low	Low	NO
46	81%-100%	360.10	4275.943709	Moderate	4	65	7	24	Moderate	Moderate	YES
49	81%-100%	356.03	3170.631475	Moderate	5	101	10	49	Very High	High	YES
53	81%-100%	272.30	5431.540503	Moderate	3	38	4	11	Low	Low	NO
58	81%-100%	339.93	3998.528872	Moderate	4	74	7	29	High	Moderate	YES
59	1%-20%	414.06	3433.790758	Moderate	5	56	6	25	High	Moderate	YES
60	81%-100%	332.61	3310.593016	Moderate	5	86	9	40	Very High	High	YES
61	81%-100%	296.47	3198.348936	Moderate	5	72	7	35	High	Moderate	YES
69	81%-100%	274.59	4808.264803	Moderate	3	70	7	23	Moderate	Moderate	YES
70	81%-100%	273.10	4450.011169	Moderate	3	74	7	26	High	Moderate	YES
71	81%-100%	375.91	5215.190391	Moderate	3	21	2	6	Very Low	Low	NO
78	81%-100%	265.24	5994.39051	Moderate	3	39	4	10	Low	Low	NO
81	81%-100%	271.01	4937.32912	Moderate	3	62	6	20	Moderate	Moderate	YES
84	81%-100%	322.33	4757.675443	Moderate	3	65	7	21	Moderate	Moderate	YES
86	81%-100%	351.07	2770.277307	Moderate	6	112	11	63	Very High	High	YES
87	81%-100%	339.70	3292.832373	Moderate	5	90	9	42	Very High	High	YES
89	81%-100%	374.53	4797.711443	Moderate	3	29	3	9	Low	Low	NO
90	81%-100%	409.42	3019.713122	Moderate	5	63	6	32	High	Moderate	YES
91	61%-80%	414.30	3243.541556	Moderate	5	60	6	29	High	Moderate	YES
92	21%-40%	395.90	4062.539712	Moderate	4	49	5	19	Moderate	Moderate	YES
95	41%-60%	413.78	3589.746421	Moderate	4	29	3	13	Low	Low	NO
97	41%-60%	341.79	5000.683078	Moderate	3	56	6	17	Moderate	Moderate	YES
98	81%-100%	348.08	3898.675986	Moderate	4	68	7	27	High	Moderate	YES
99	81%-100%	371.42	2848.844033	Moderate	5	81	8	44	Very High	High	YES
103	81%-100%	348.69	4224.628652	Moderate	4	69	7	25	High	Moderate	YES

SUMMARY OF SIMPLE ASSESSMENT - DWELLING RECEPTORS											
Receiver ID	VSM Result	Receiver Elevation (m)	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Vertical Field of View (degree)	Horizontal Field of View (degree)	Horizontal Cells	Occupied Cells	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Intermediate Assessment Required?
105	81%-100%	276.05	2443.191338	Moderate	6	88	9	56	Very High	High	YES
107	81%-100%	431.46	3909.904974	Moderate	4	55	6	22	Moderate	Moderate	
108	81%-100%	337.71	3529.332752	Moderate	4	84	8	37	High	Moderate	
109	81%-100%	342.58	2785.196044	Moderate	6	103	10	57	Very High	High	
110	81%-100%	368.29	5904.645781	Moderate	3	17	2	4	Very Low	Low	NO
114	81%-100%	255.61	5874.938742	Moderate	3	40	4	11	Low	Low	
119	61%-80%	431.25	3878.915007	Moderate	4	23	2	9	Low	Low	
122	81%-100%	409.15	3316.243841	Moderate	5	64	6	30	High	Moderate	YES
125	81%-100%	259.15	5155.122986	Moderate	3	26	3	8	Low	Low	NO
131	81%-100%	312.24	4000.445788	Moderate	4	70	7	27	High	Moderate	
132	61%-80%	423.57	4294.071666	Moderate	4	18	2	7	Very Low	Low	
141	41%-60%	398.92	3805.443363	Moderate	4	31	3	13	Low	Low	NO
149	61%-80%	381.63	4919.590331	Moderate	3	29	3	9	Low	Low	
158	81%-100%	279.79	4510.79826	Moderate	3	42	4	14	Moderate	Moderate	
179	81%-100%	406.63	5149.707114	Moderate	3	29	3	9	Low	Low	NO
181	41%-60%	377.10	5355.548036	Moderate	3	30	3	9	Low	Low	
184	21%-40%	412.26	4350.853567	Moderate	4	43	4	15	Moderate	Moderate	
400	81%-100%	287.60	3705.477595	Moderate	4	52	5	22	Moderate	Moderate	YES
401	81%-100%	274.46	5817.103318	Moderate	3	33	3	9	Low	Low	NO
1259	81%-100%	261.91	5499.482777	Moderate	3	48	5	14	Low	Low	
1571	1%-20%	419.19	3294.354573	Moderate	5	59	6	28	High	Moderate	
1573	81%-100%	390.29	2650.388554	Moderate	6	76	8	44	Very High	High	YES

LEGEND

Intermediate Assessment Required:

Yes

No



Results of Simple Assessment - Public Viewpoint Receptors

SUMMARY OF SIMPLE ASSESSMENT - PUBLIC VIEWPOINT RECEPTORS											
Viewpoint ID	VSM Result	Coordinates	Distance to Nearest Turbine (m)	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Vertical Field of View (degree)	Horizontal Field of View (degree)	Horizontal Cells	Occupied Cells	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Intermediate Assessment Required?
PVP01	0 - 25%	32°23'30.01"S 148°26'5.46"E	6194	Low	3	2	1	3	Very Low	Very Low	NO
PVP02	75 - 100%	32°25'17.45"S 148°24'37.49"E	3954	Very Low	4	34	4	16	Moderate	Low	
PVP03	75 - 100%	32°27'34.80"S 148°22'3.82"E	2785	Very Low	6	73	8	48	Very High	Moderate	YES
PVP04	75 - 100%	32°28'35.05"S 148°19'31.51"E	3237	Low	5	72	8	40	Very High	Moderate	YES
PVP05	75 - 100%	32°27'19.18"S 148°13'21.89"E	5640	Very Low	3	21	2	6	Very Low	Very Low	NO
PVP06	75 - 100%	32°21'0.34"S 148°13'56.52"E	6126	Very Low	3	46	5	15	Moderate	Low	
PVP07	75 - 100%	32°20'33.52"S 148°19'38.40"E	3180	Very Low	5	63	7	35	Very High	Moderate	YES

LEGEND

Intermediate Assessment Required:

Yes

No

Appendix B

Intermediate Assessment Results





Results of Intermediate Assessment

SUMMARY OF INTERMEDIATE ASSESSMENT								
Receptor ID	Viewpoint Type	Scenic Quality	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Occupied Cells (Wireframe)	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Assessment Requirements
4	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	65	Very High	High	Detailed Assessment Required
5	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	25	Nil	No further assessment required - Dense Vegetation evident in aerial imagery	
8	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	8	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
25	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	21	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
34	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	30	N/A	No further assessment required - Dense Vegetation evident in aerial imagery	
40	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	8	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
41	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	24	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
46	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	11	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
49	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	34	High	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
58	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	14	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
59	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	4	Very Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
60	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	15	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
61	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	18	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
69	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	19	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
70	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	23	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
81	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	21	Moderate	No further assessment required - Dense Vegetation evident in aerial imagery	
84	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	11	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
86	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	35	High	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
87	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	20	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
90	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	23	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
91	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	19	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
92	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	4	Very Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
97	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	6	Very Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
98	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	12	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required

LEGEND

Visual Impact Rating (Intermediate Assessment):

Nil

Very Low

Low

Moderate

High

SUMMARY OF INTERMEDIATE ASSESSMENT								
Receptor ID	Viewpoint Type	Scenic Quality	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Occupied Cells (Wireframe)	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Assessment Requirements
99	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	19	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
103	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	17	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
105	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	34	High	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
107	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	23	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
108	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	19	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
109	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	25	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
122	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	24	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
131	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	13	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
158	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	17	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
184	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	6	Very Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
400	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	23	Moderate	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
1571	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	7	Very Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
1573	Rural Dwelling	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	36	High	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required

SUMMARY OF INTERMEDIATE ASSESSMENT - PUBLIC VIEWPOINT RECEPTORS								
Viewpoint ID	Viewpoint Type	Scenic Quality	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Occupied Cells (WFD Results)	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Assessment Requirements
PVP03	Low Use Road (Belowrie Road)	Low	Very Low	Very Low	39	Very High	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required
PVP04	Tourist Road (Newell Highway)	Low	Low	Low	13	Low	Low	No Further Assessment Required
PVP07	Low Use Road (Tantitha Road)	Low	Very Low	Very Low	107	Very High	Moderate	Detailed Assessment Required

LEGEND

Visual Impact Rating (Intermediate Assessment):

Nil

Very Low

Low

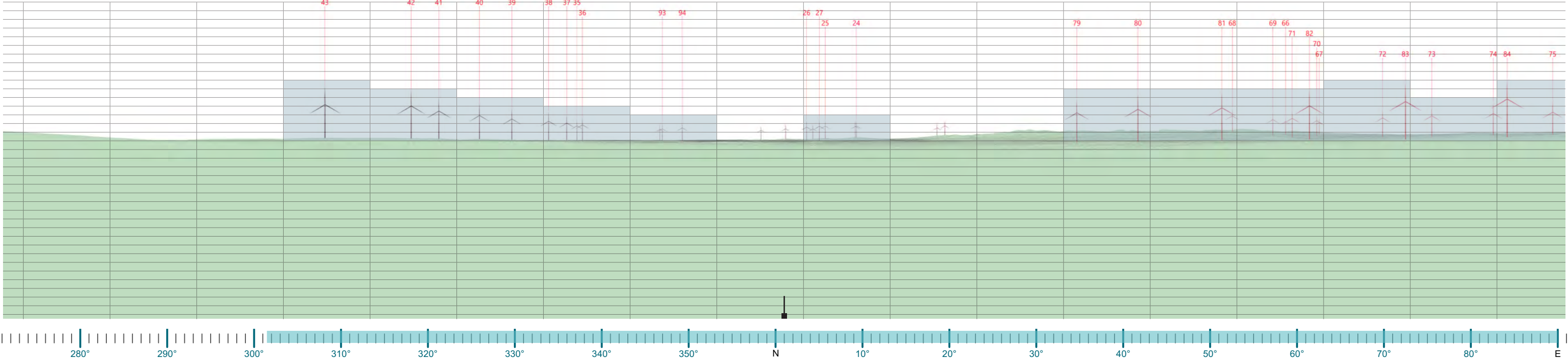
Moderate

High

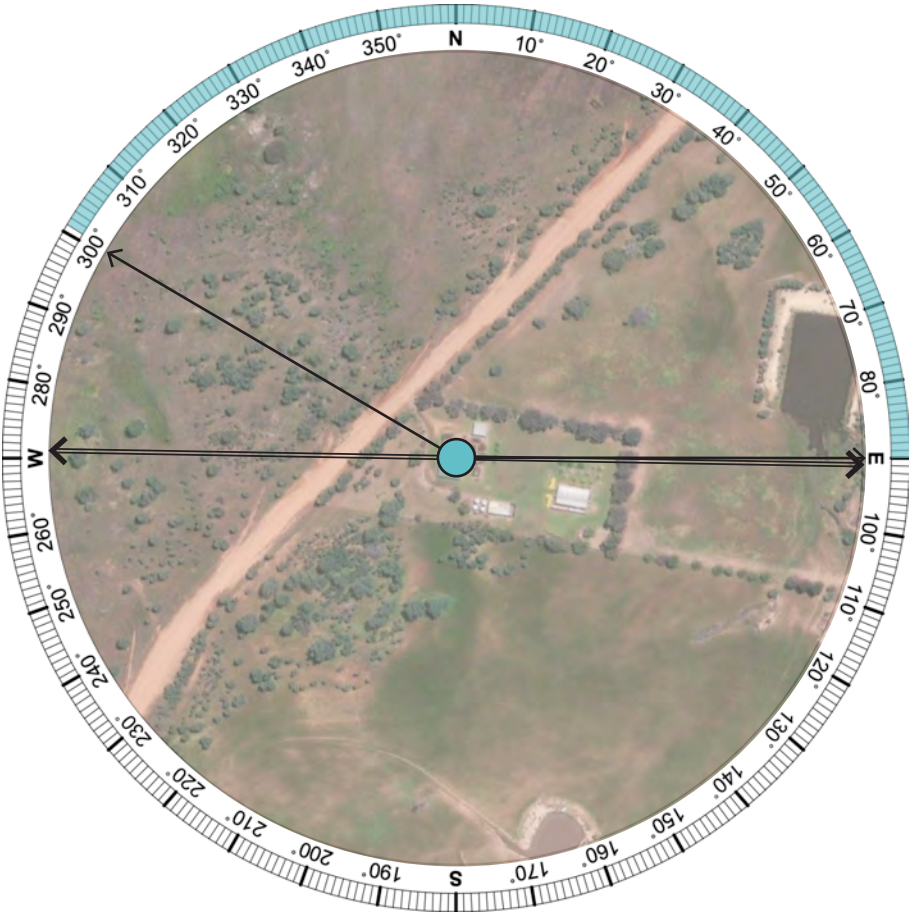
Dwelling ID:

4

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

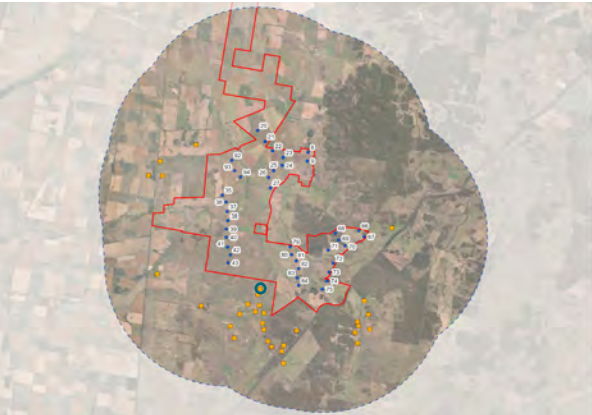


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **339 m**

Distance to Project: **2.42 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **65**

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **High**

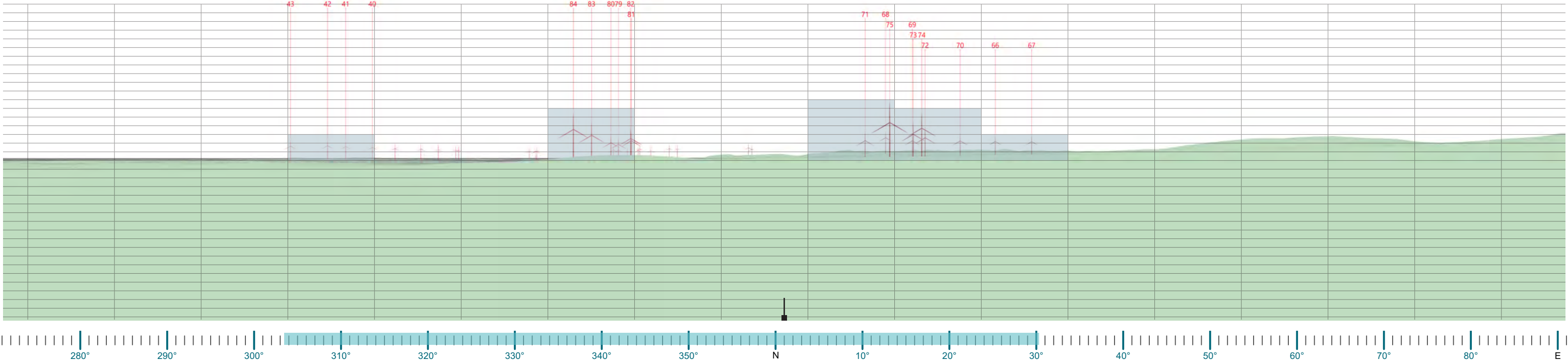
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

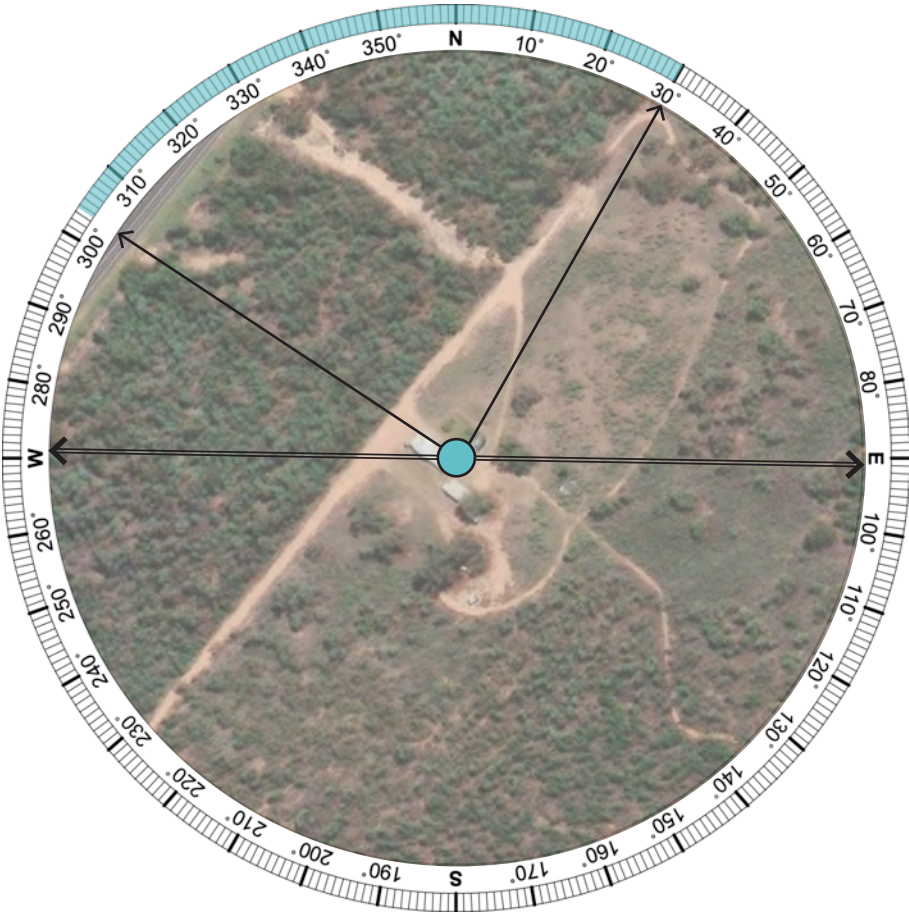
Dwelling ID:

5

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

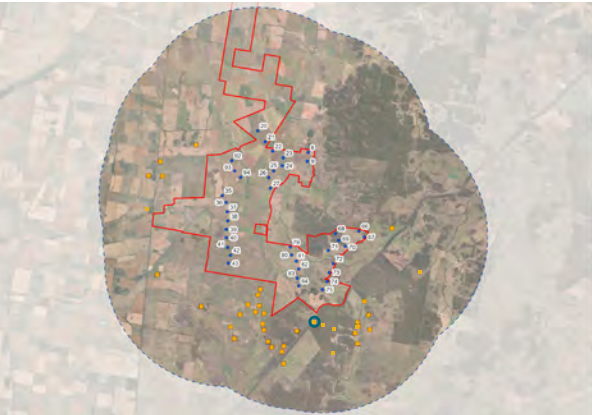


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **396 m**

Distance to Project: **2.19 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **25**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,775m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

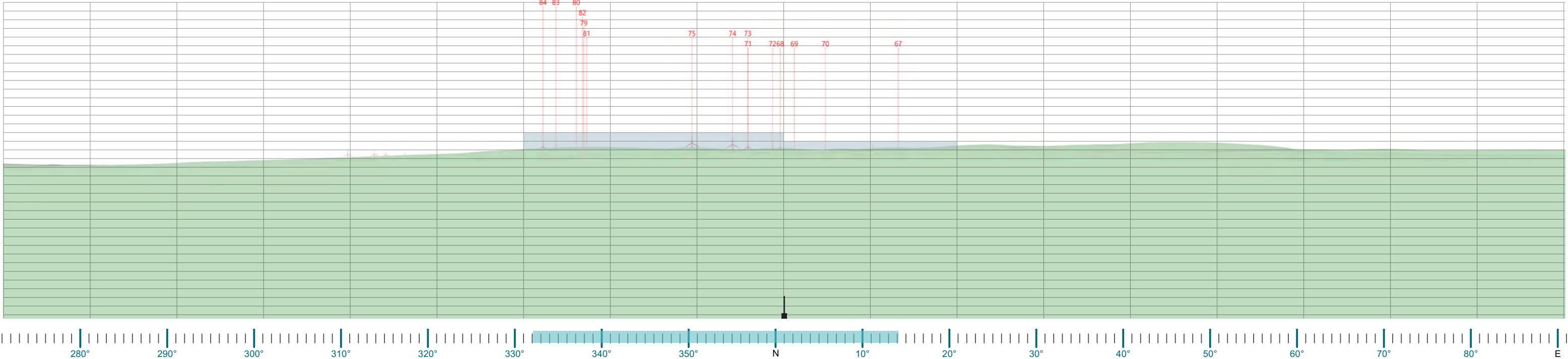
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

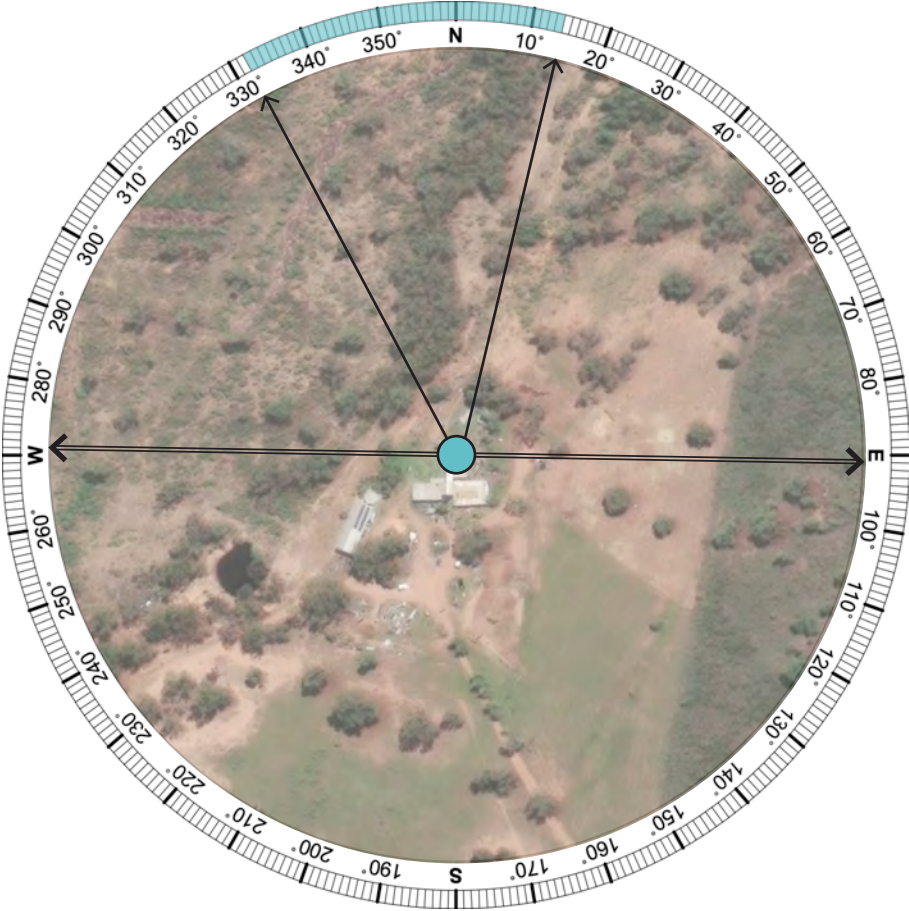
Dwelling ID:

8

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **8**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

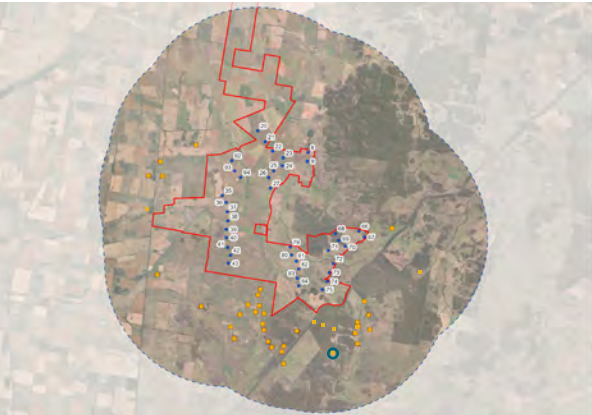
Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

Detailed Assessment Required:

No



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **383 m**

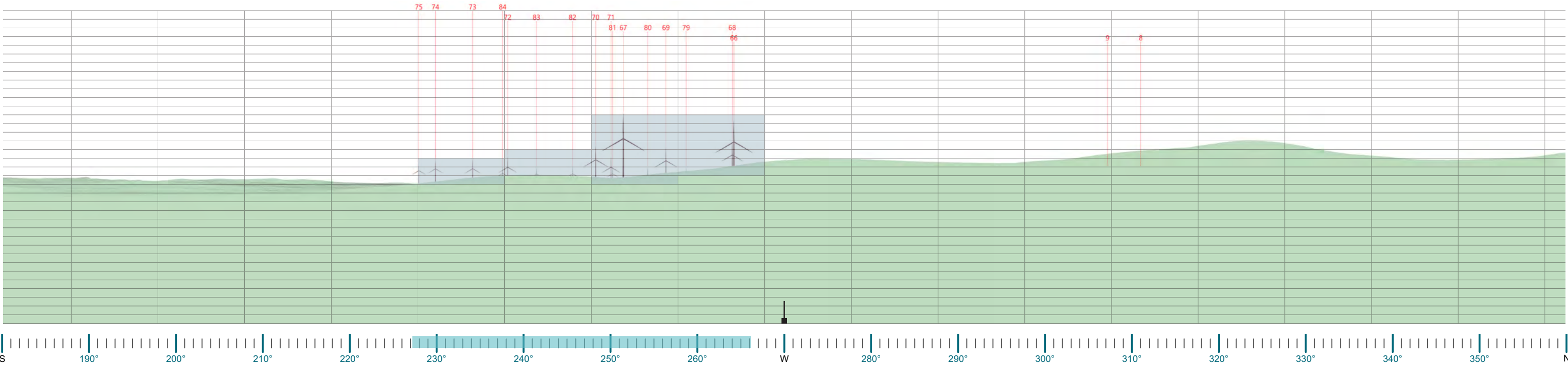
Distance to Project: **4.23 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

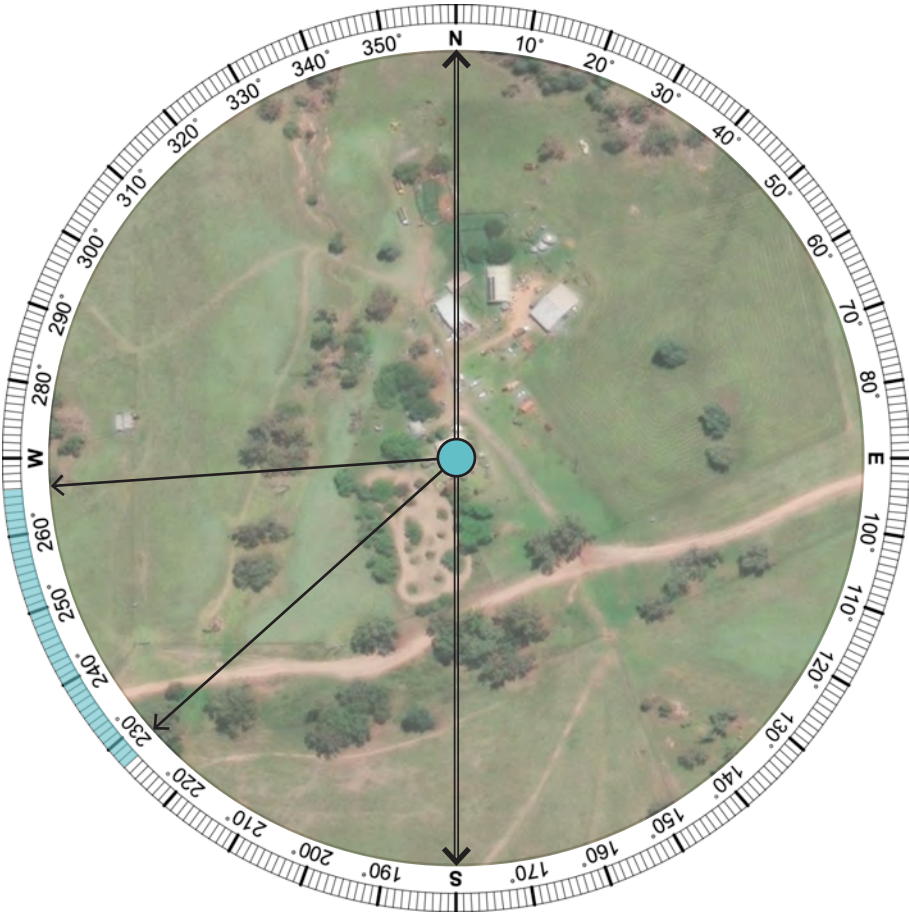
Dwelling ID:

25

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **21**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **396 m**

Distance to Project: **1.84 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

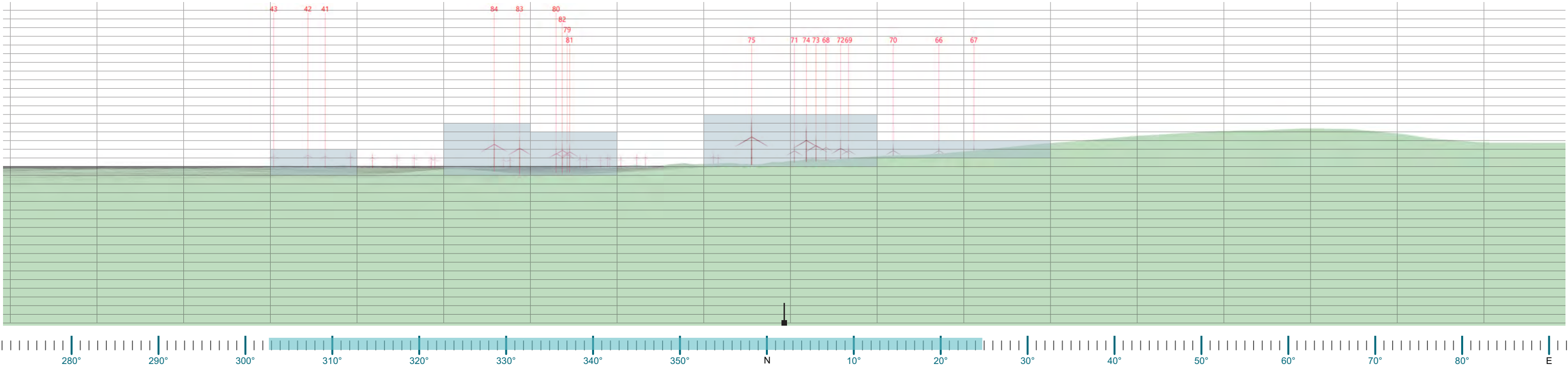
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

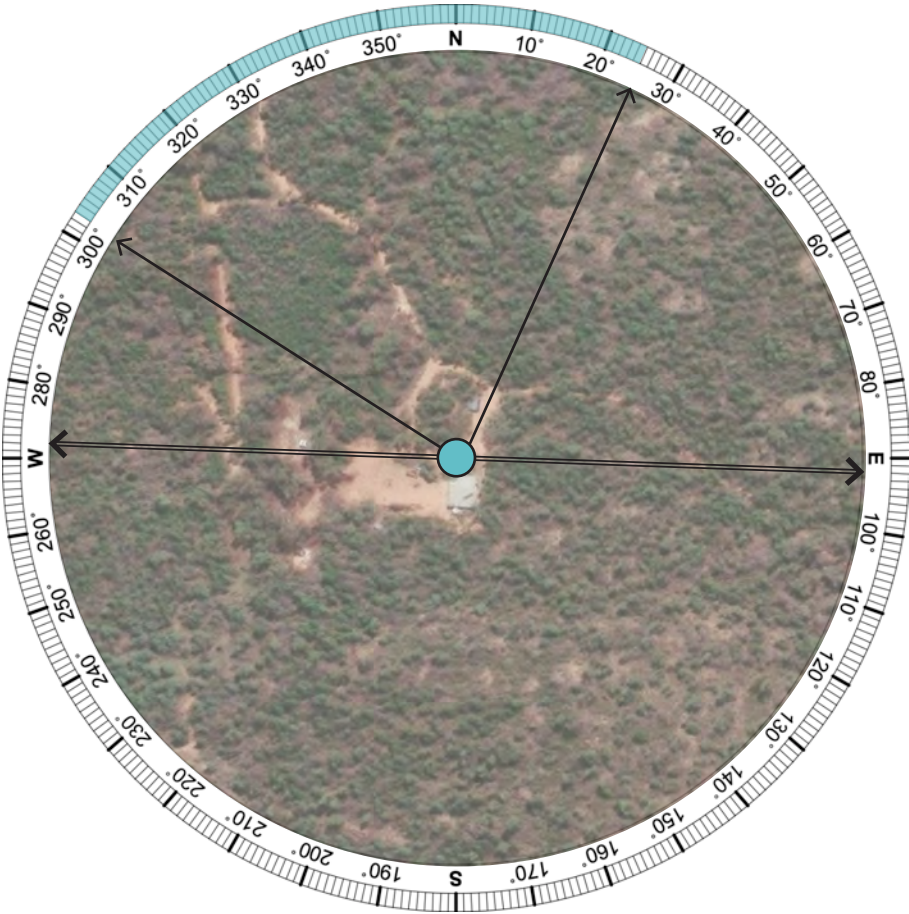
Dwelling ID:

34

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

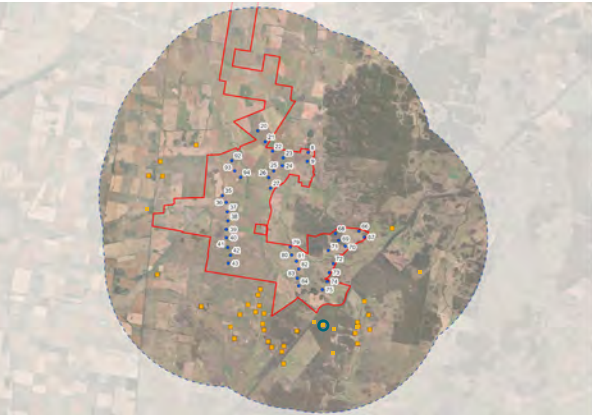


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **415 m**

Distance to Project: **2.38 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **30**

Magnitude Rating: **High**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

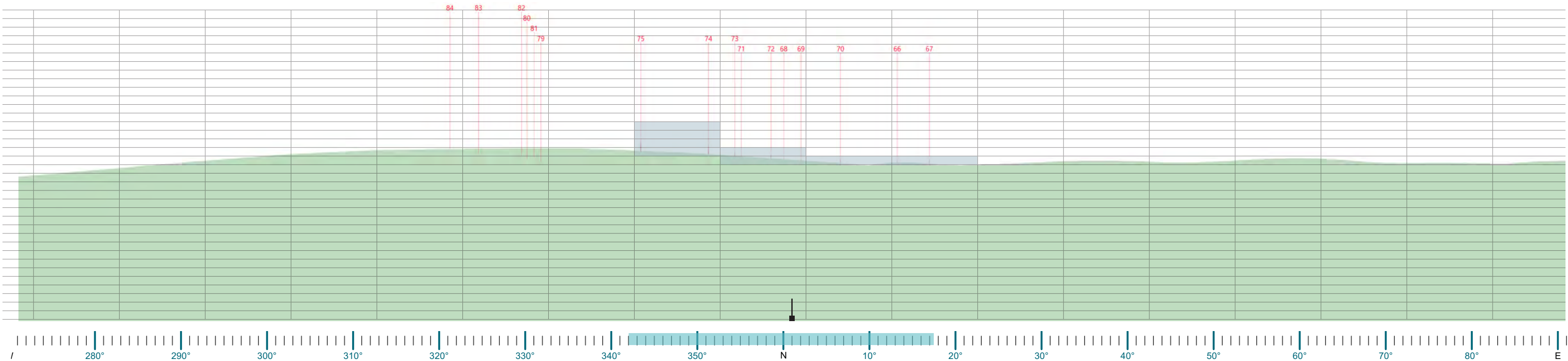
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

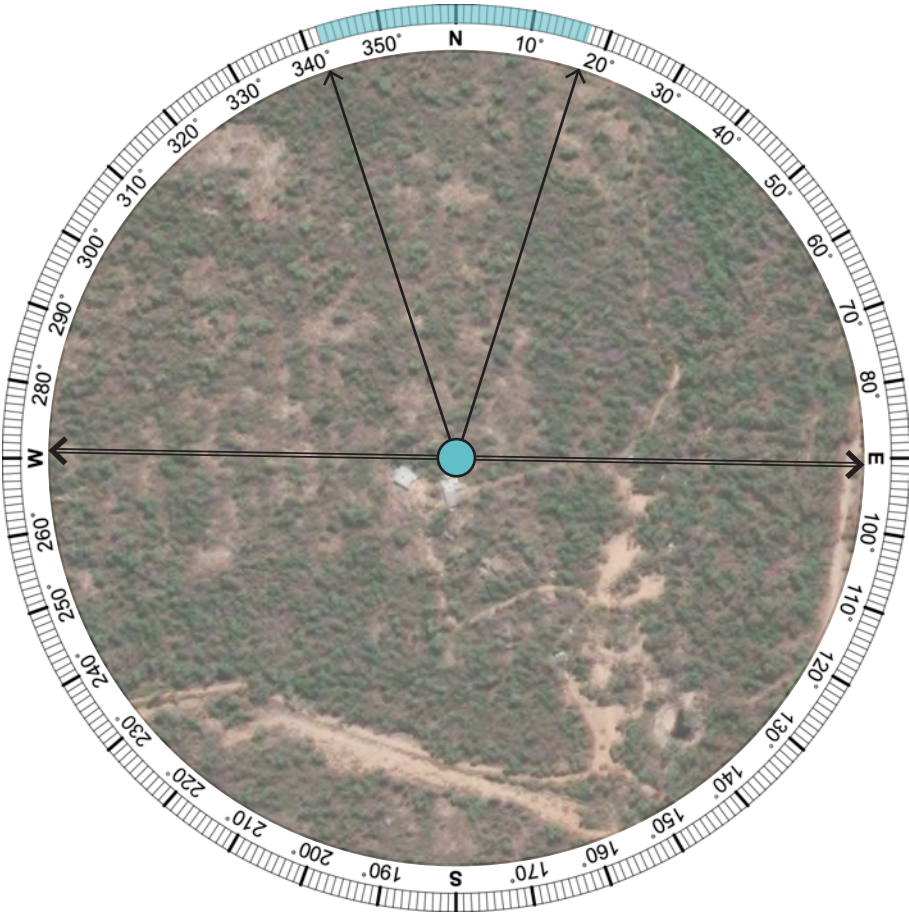
Dwelling ID:

40

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

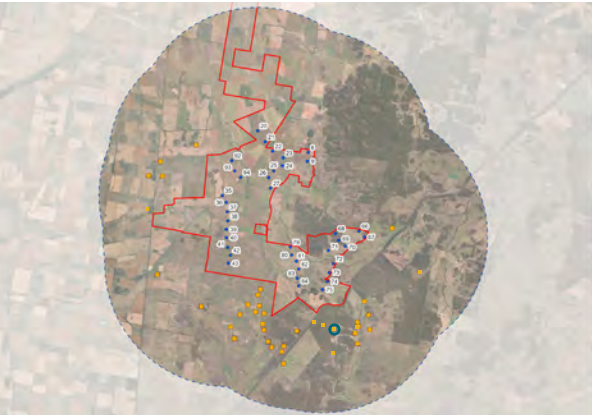


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **418 m**

Distance to Project: **2.75 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **8**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

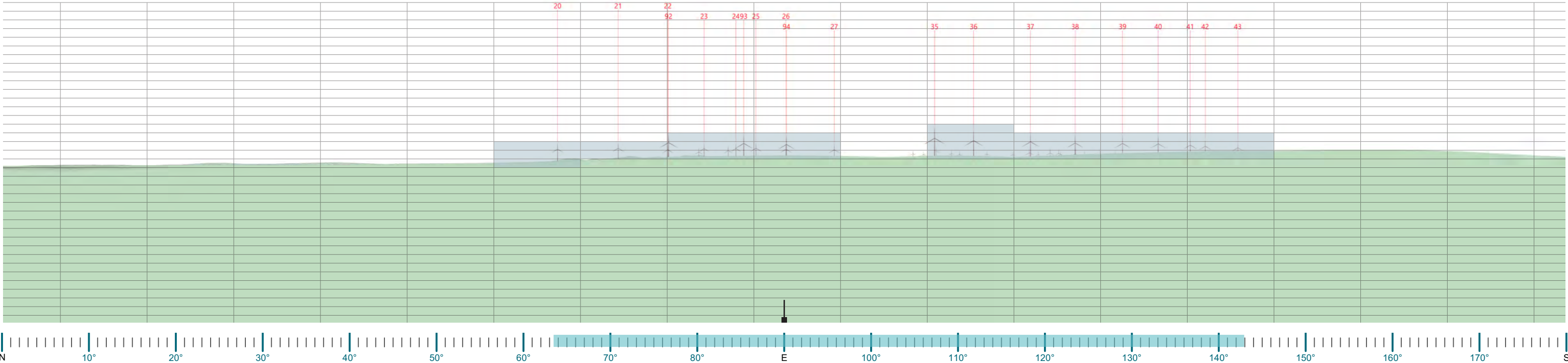
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

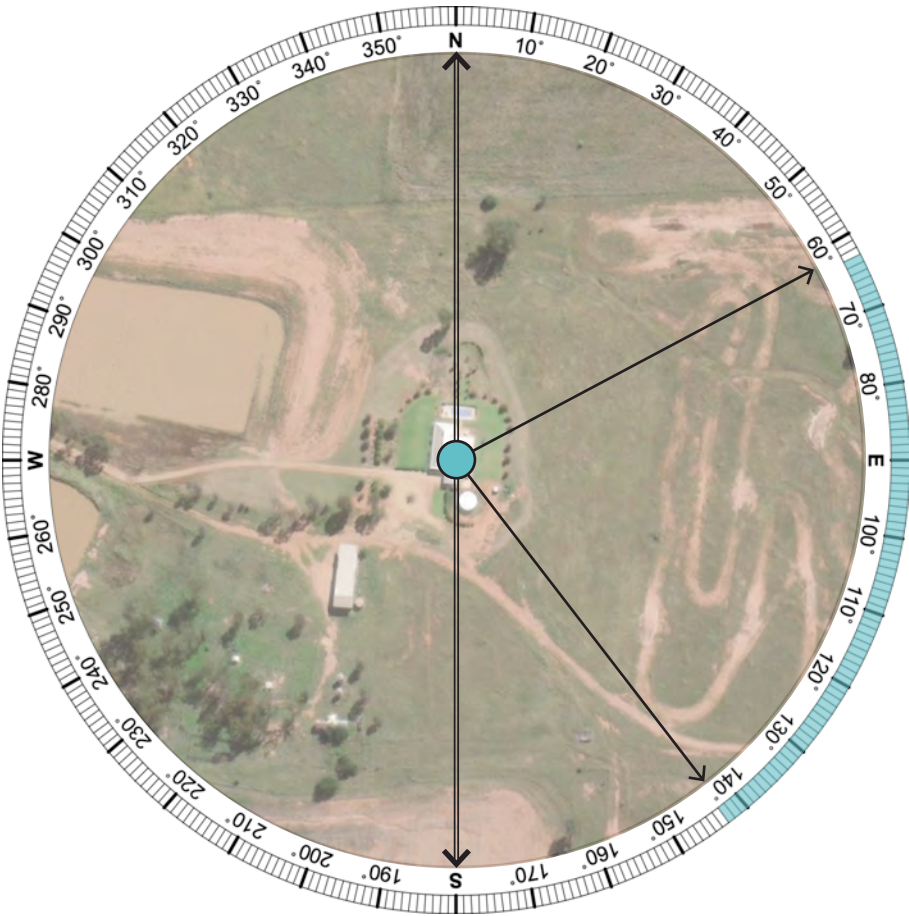
Dwelling ID:

41

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

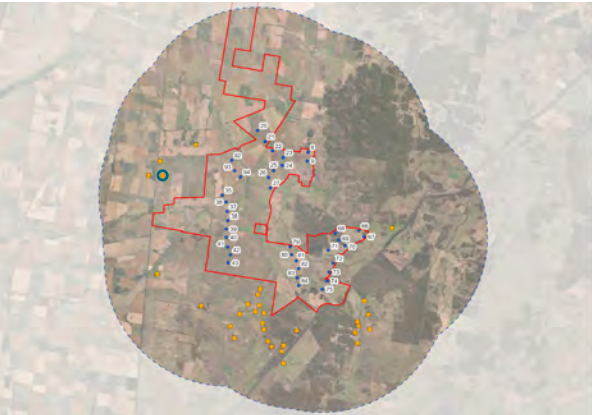


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **277 m**

Distance to Project: **3.96 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **24**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

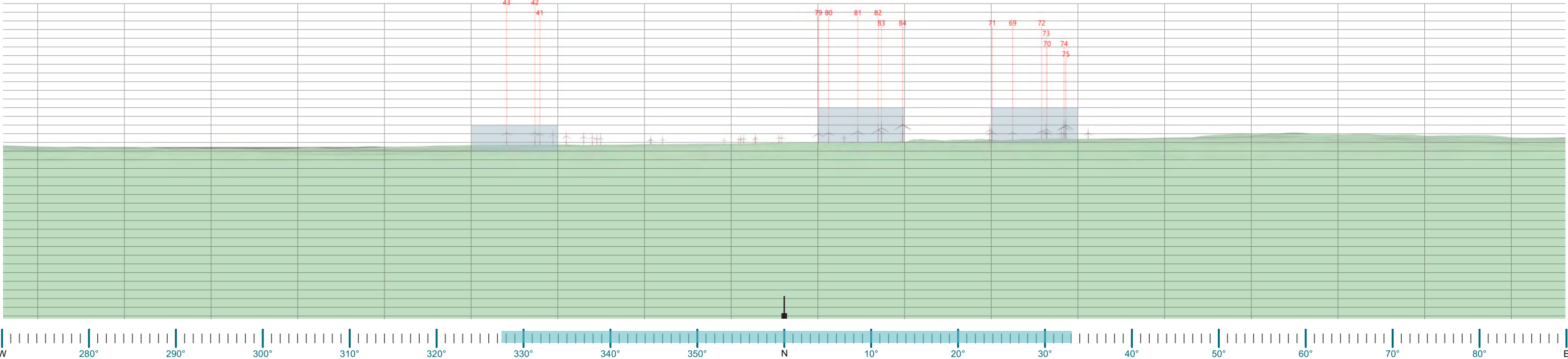
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

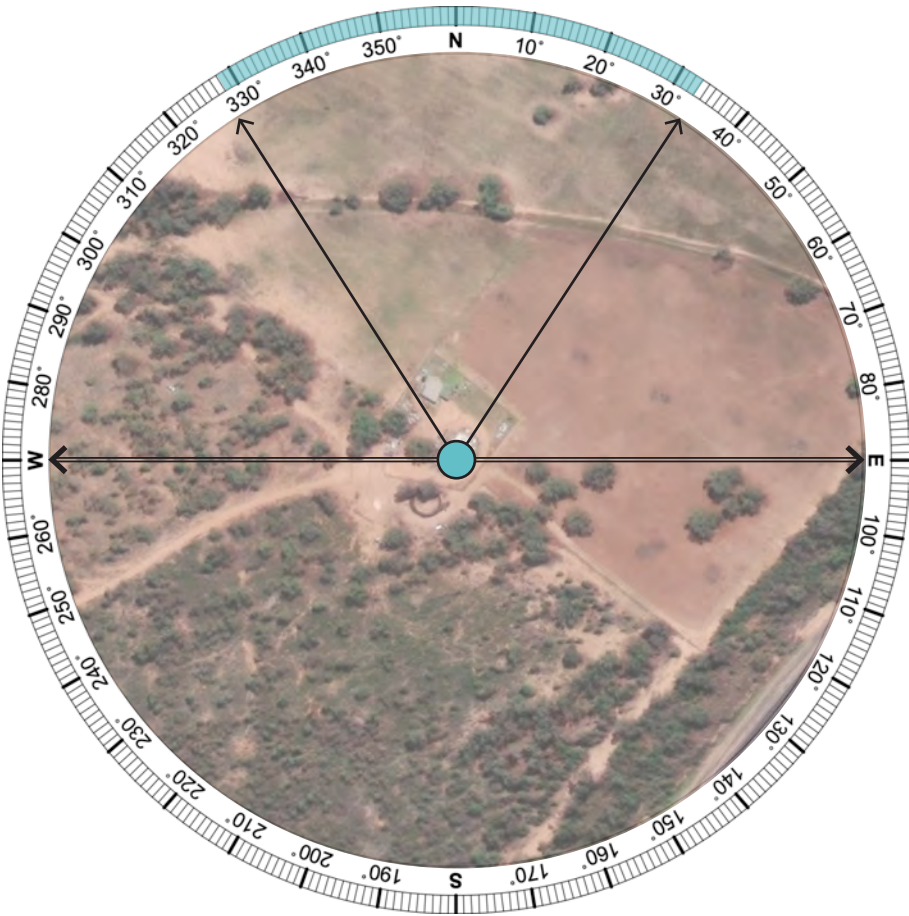
Dwelling ID:

46

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

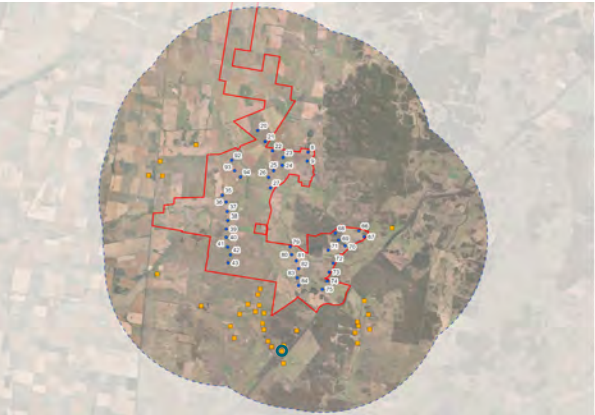
Number of Occupied Cells: **11**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **360 m**

Distance to Project: **4.27 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

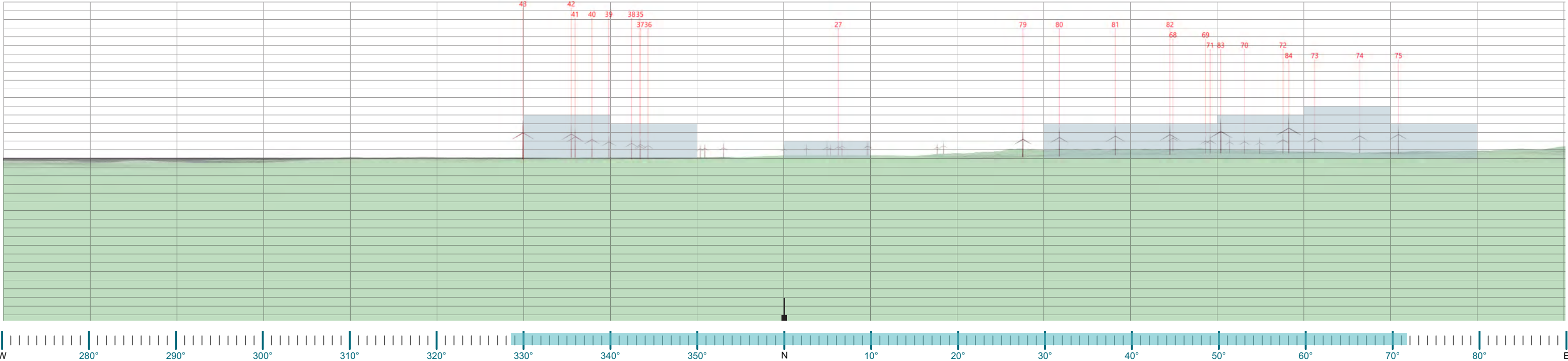
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

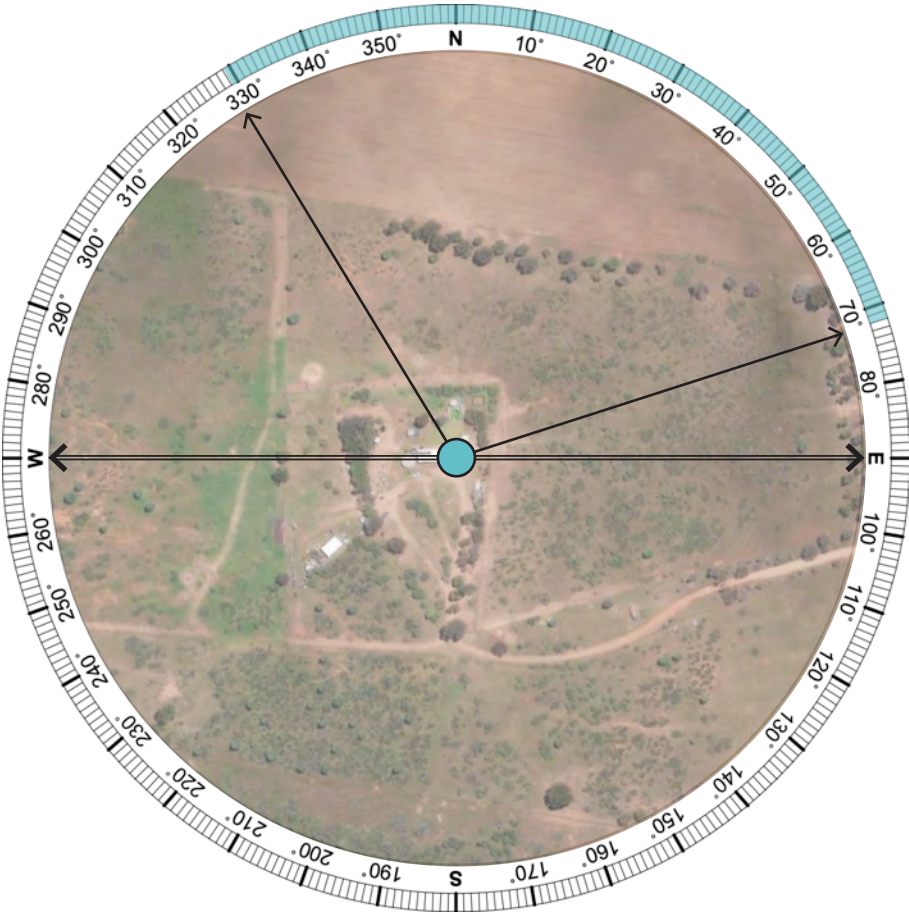
Dwelling ID:

49

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

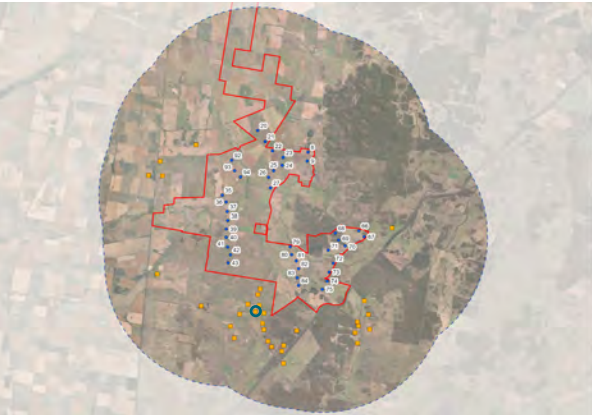


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Moderate

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **356 m**

Distance to Project: **3.17 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **34**

Magnitude Rating: **High**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

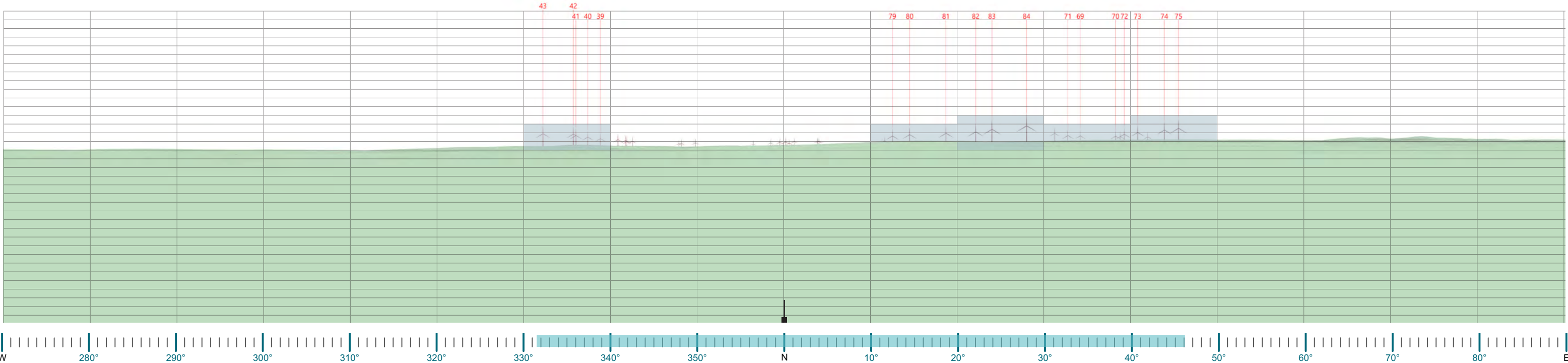
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

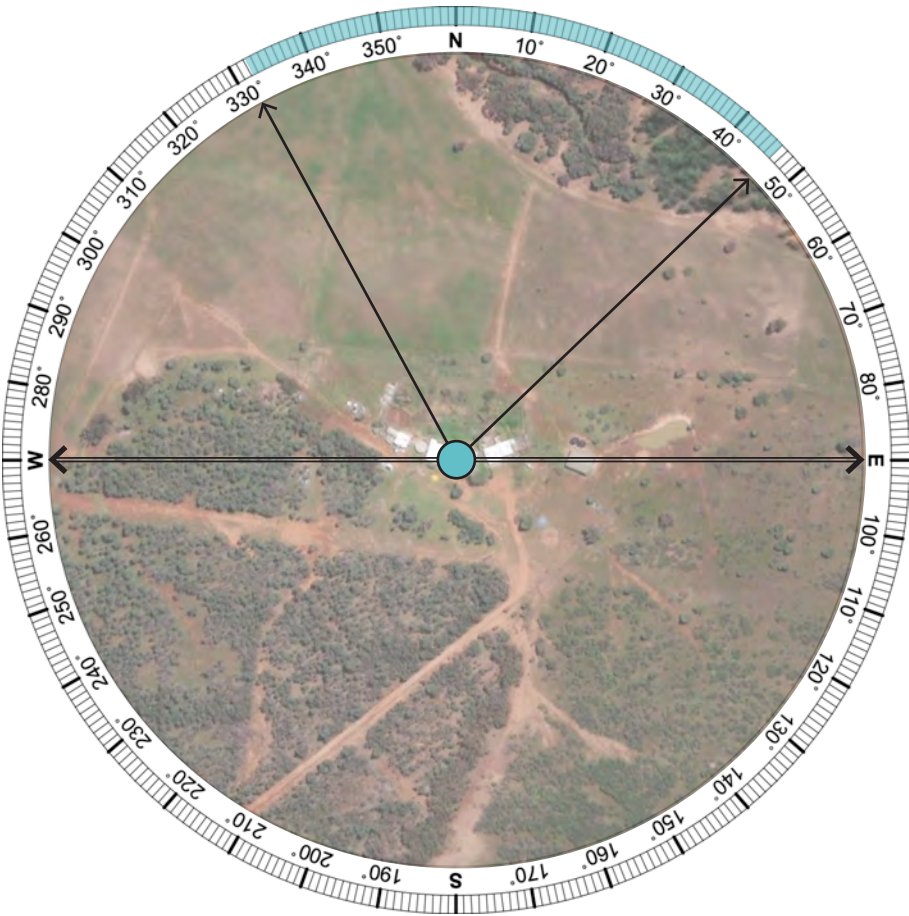
Dwelling ID:

58

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

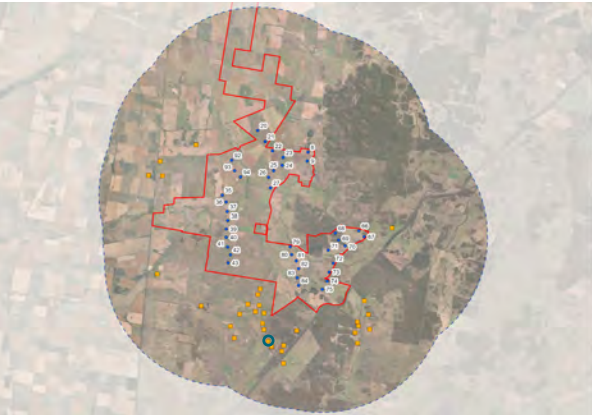


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **339 m**

Distance to Project: **3.99 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **14**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

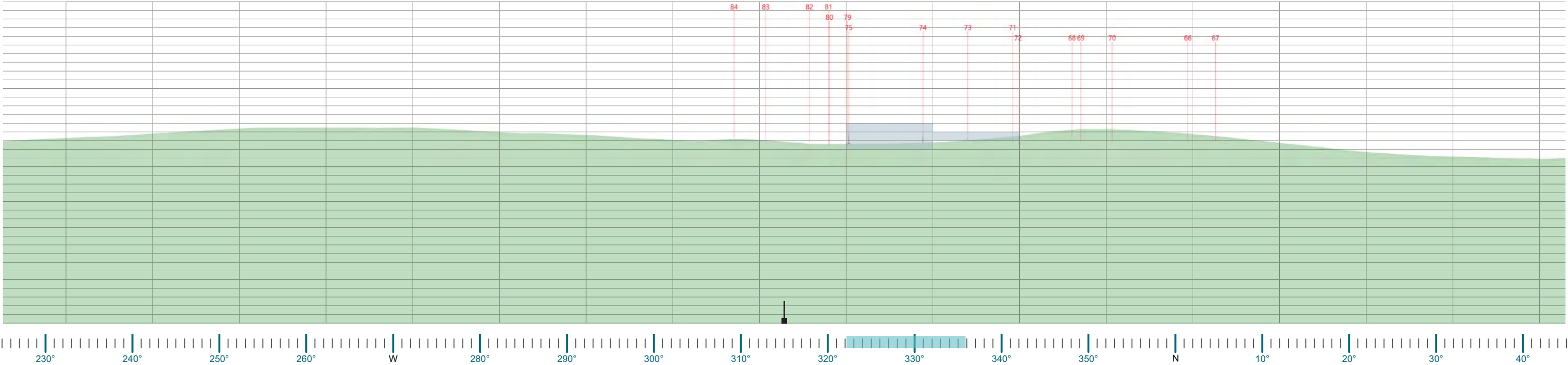
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

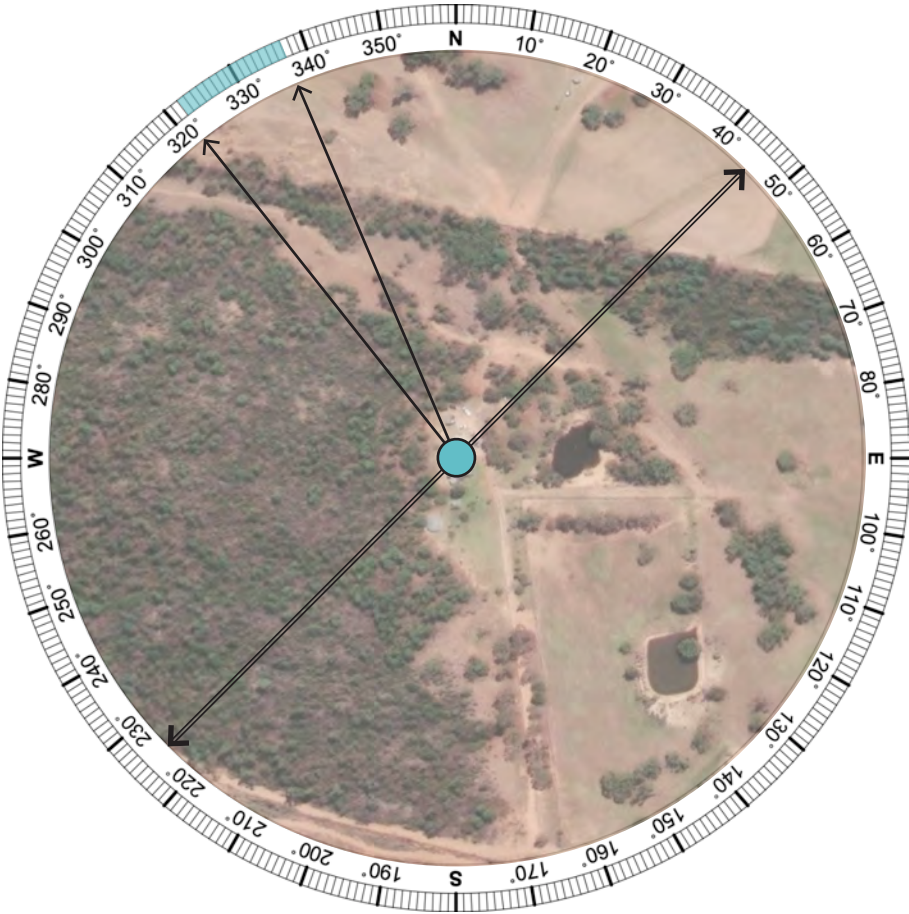
Dwelling ID:

59

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

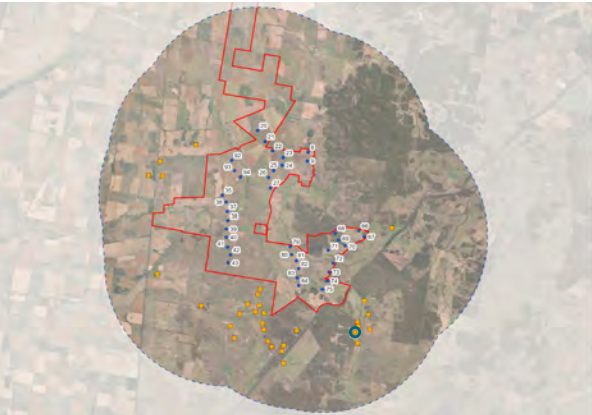


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **414 m**

Distance to Project: **3.43 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **4**

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

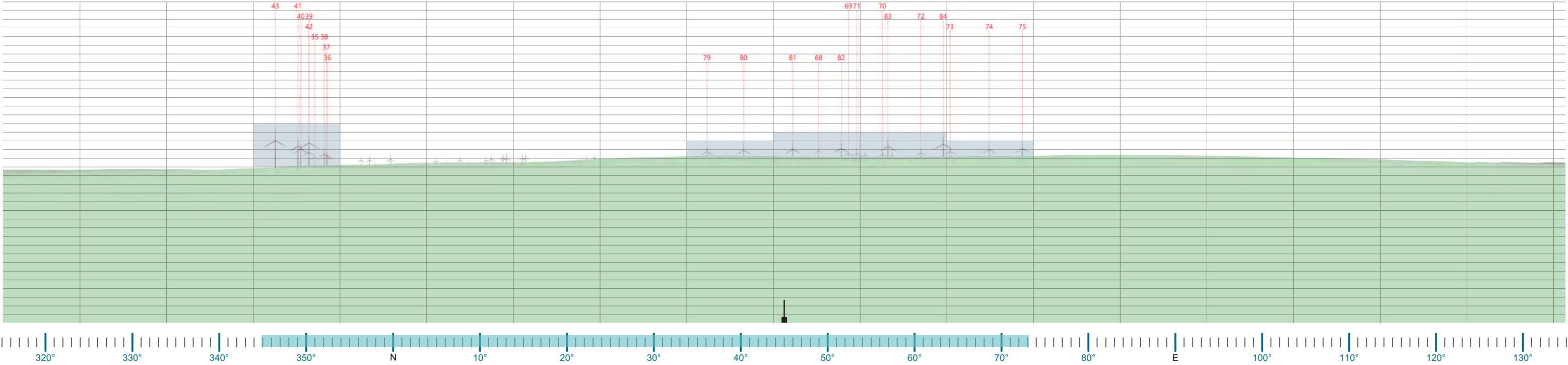
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

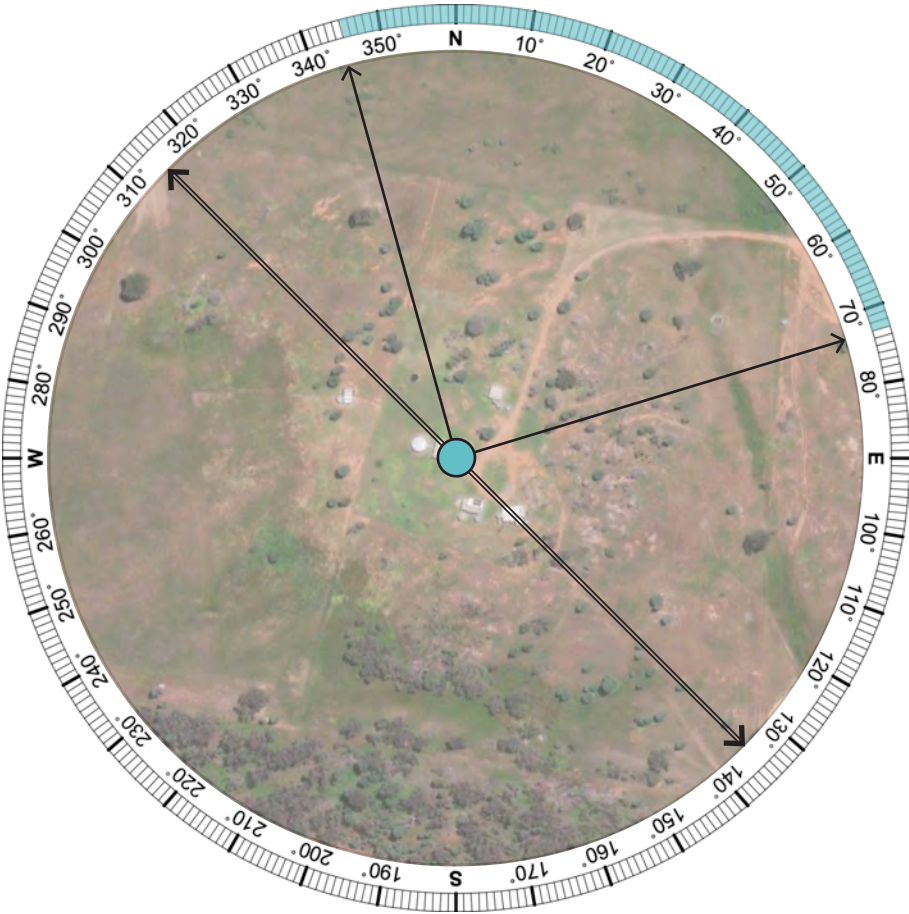
Dwelling ID:

60

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

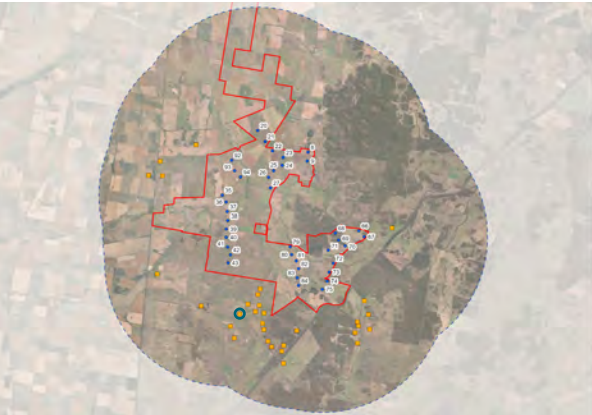
Number of Occupied Cells: **15**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **332 m**

Distance to Project: **3.31 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

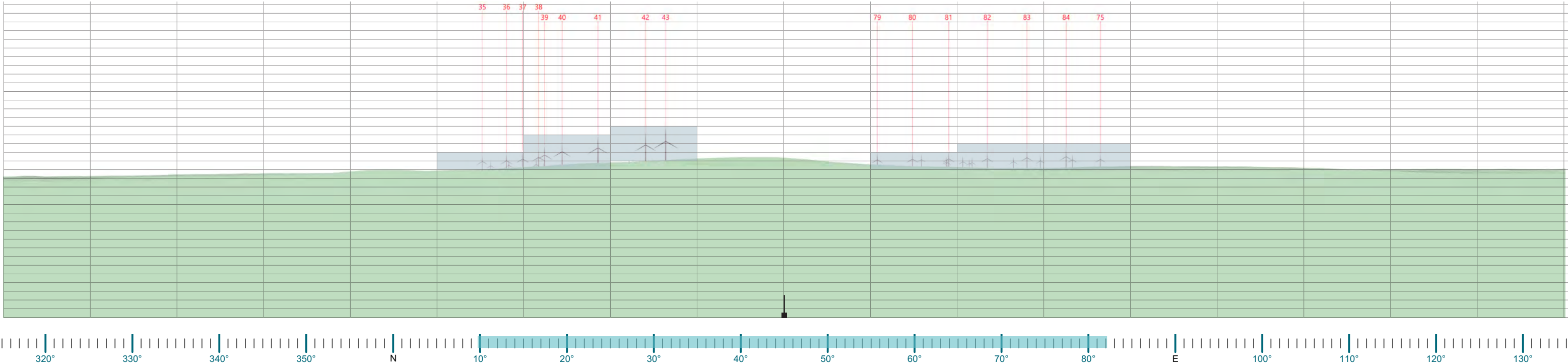
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

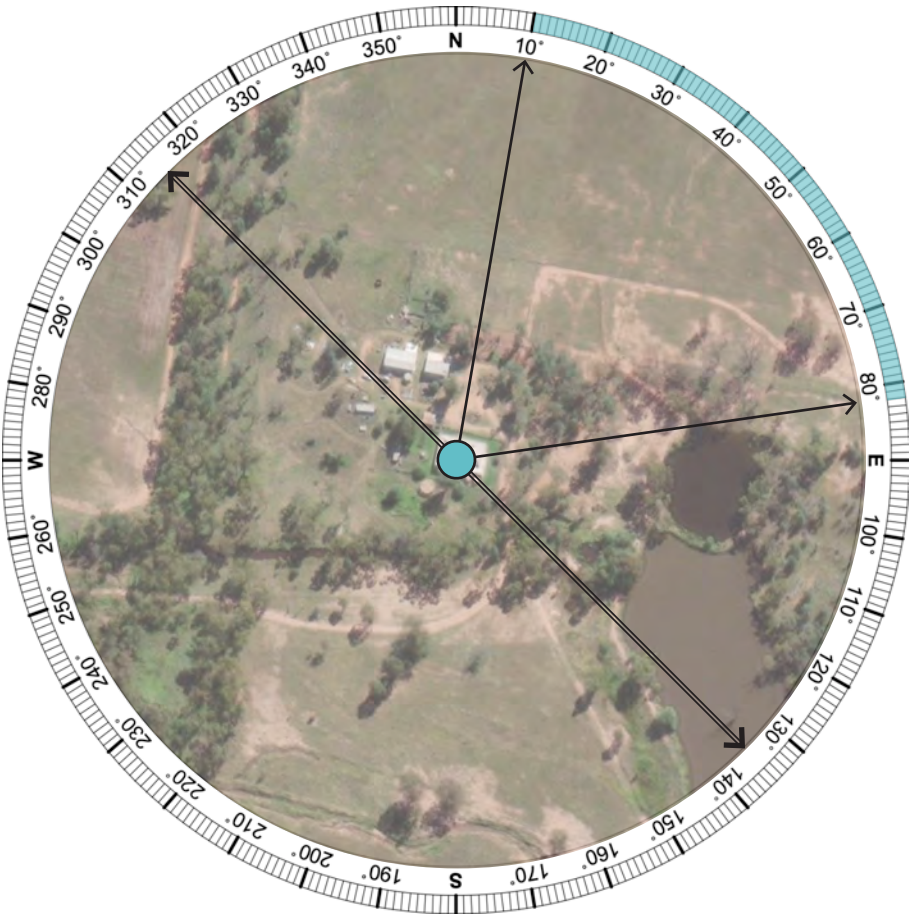
Dwelling ID:

61

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

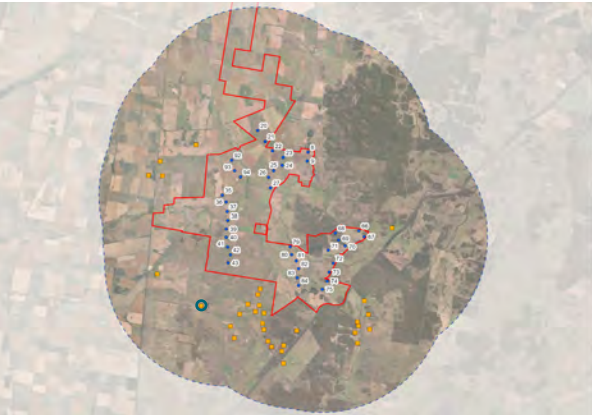


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **296 m**

Distance to Project: **3.19 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **18**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

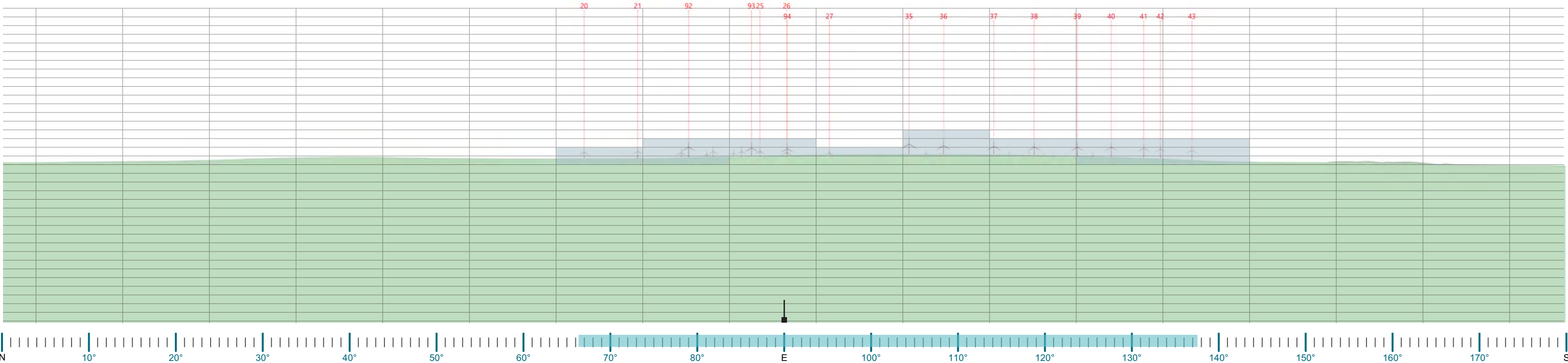
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

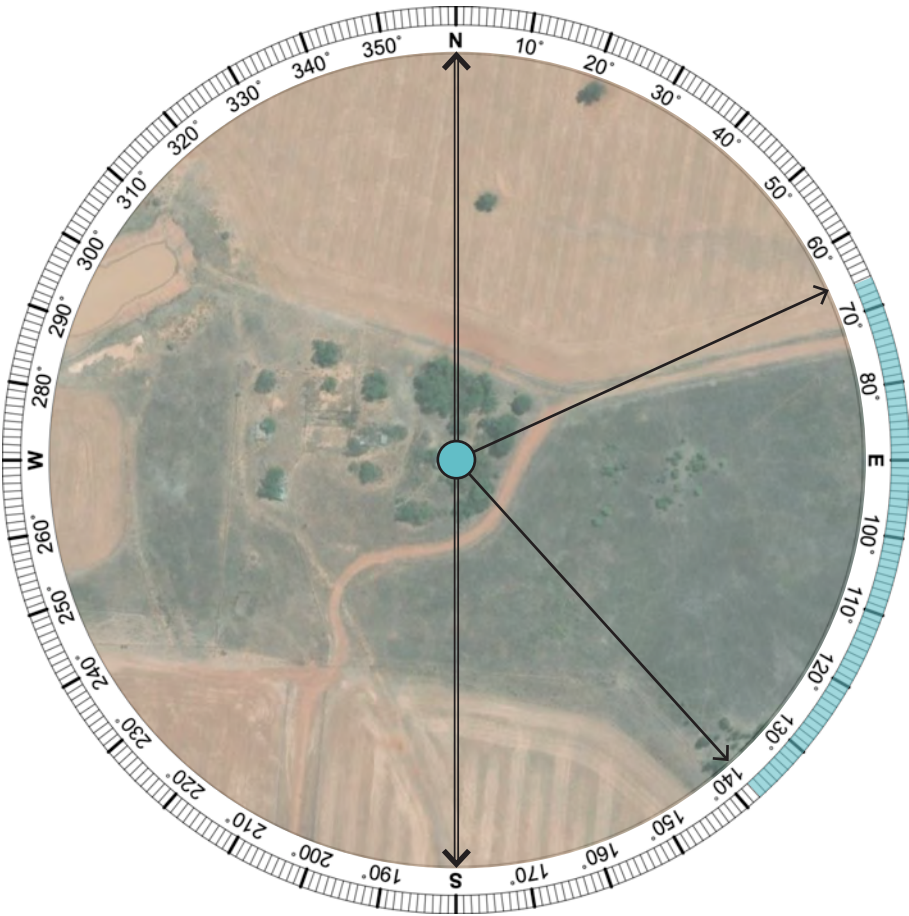
Dwelling ID:

69

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

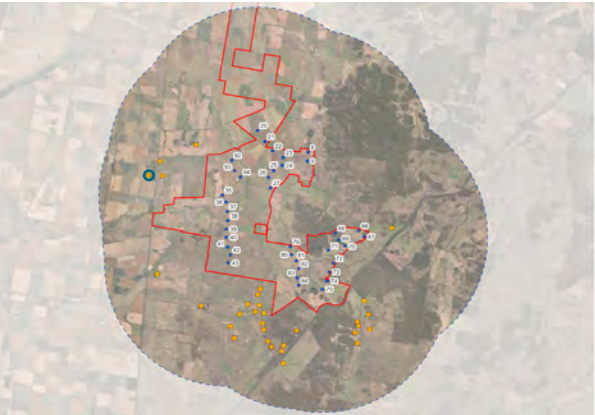


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **274 m**

Distance to Project: **4.80 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **19**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

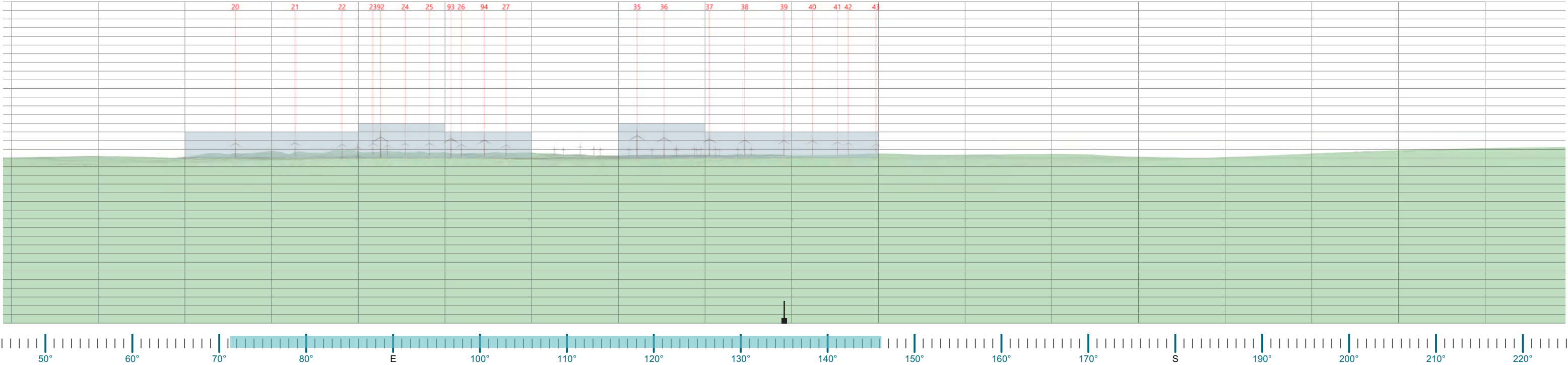
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

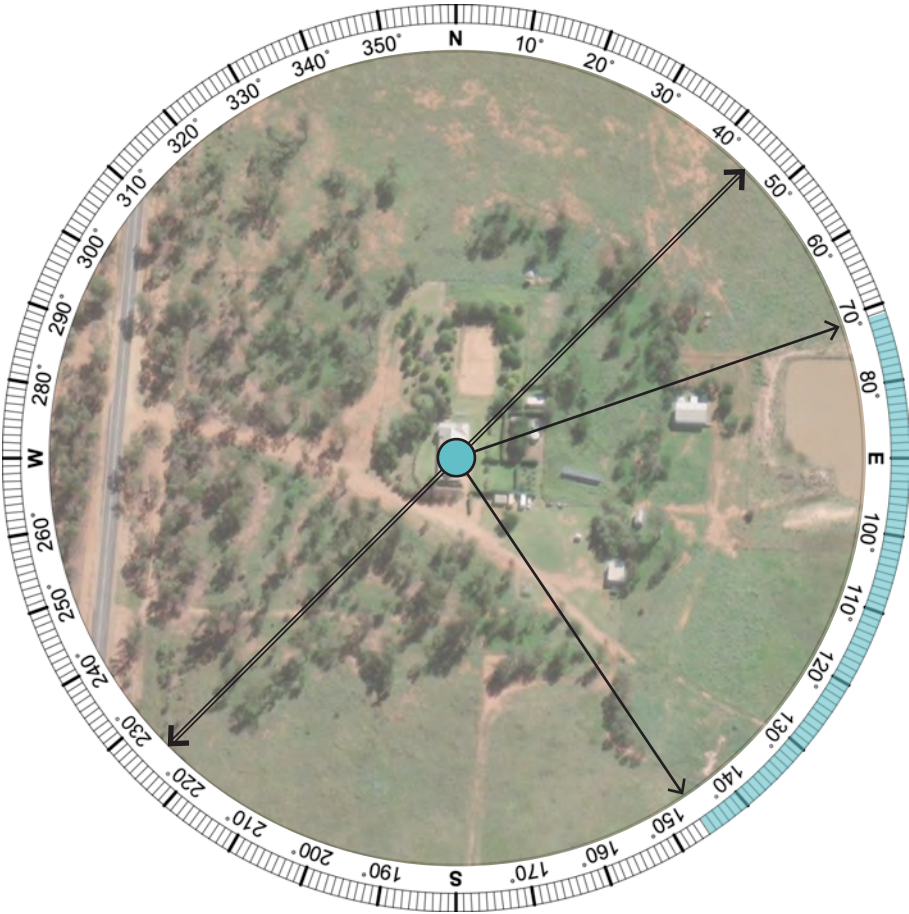
Dwelling ID:

70

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

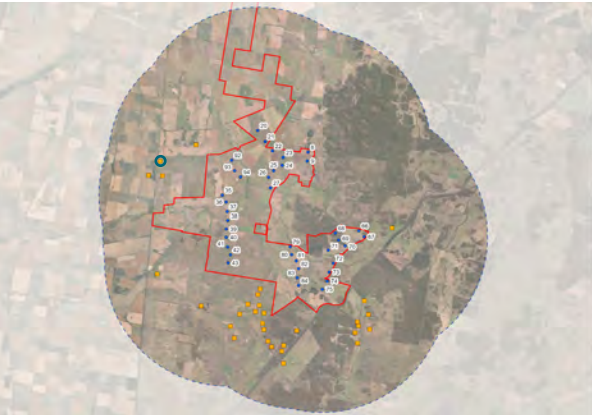


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Elevation: **273 m**
Distance to Project: **4.45 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **23**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

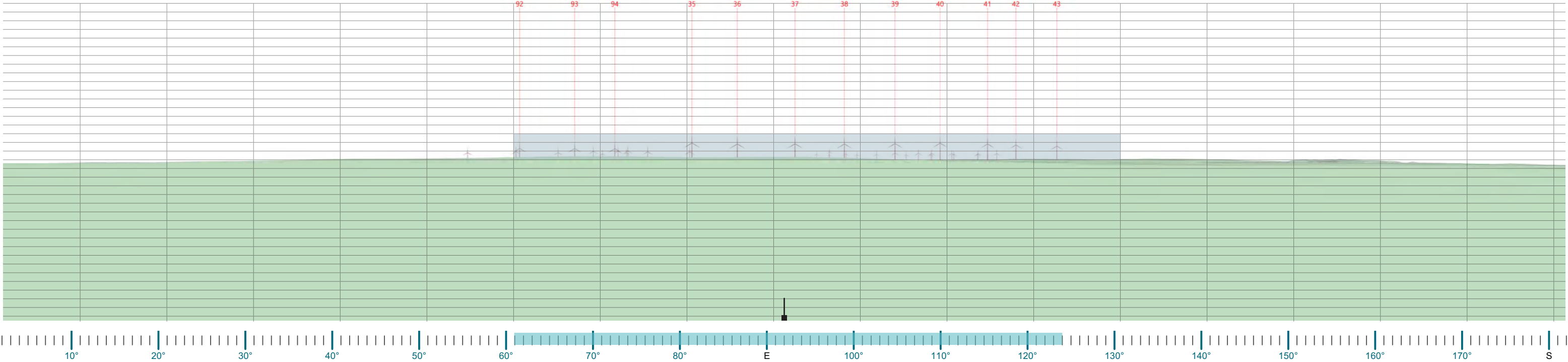
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

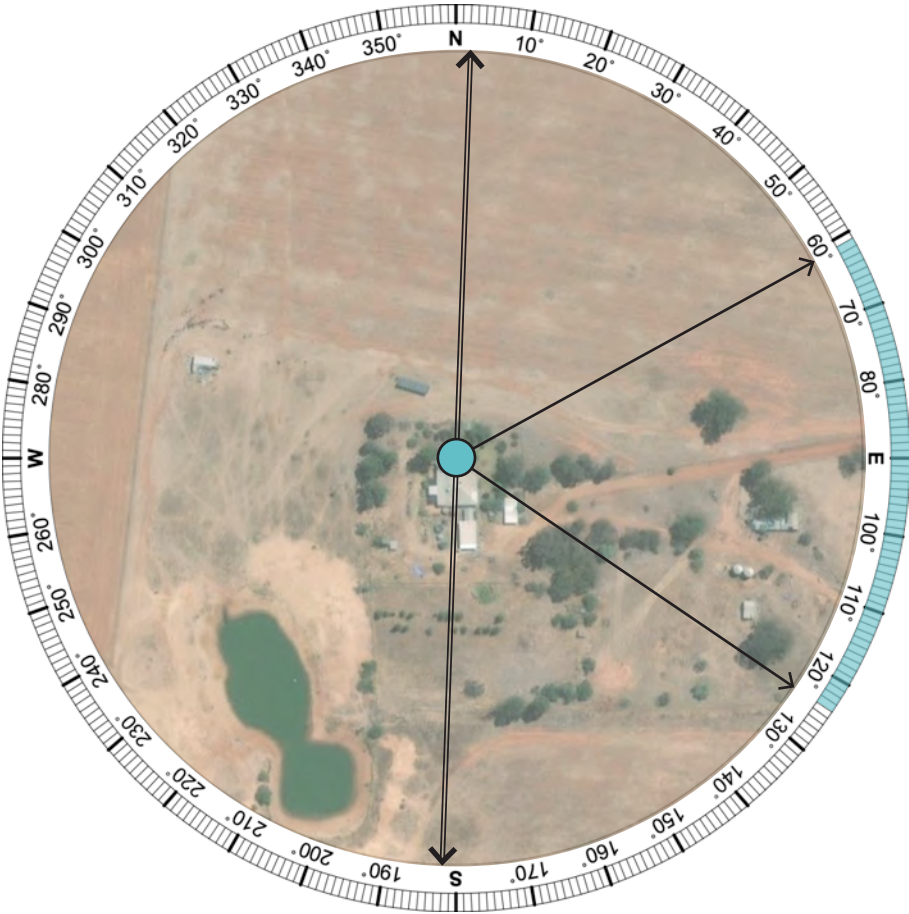
Dwelling ID:

81

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

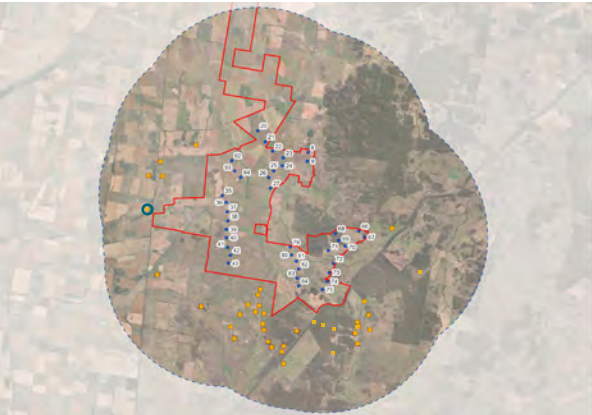


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **271 m**

Distance to Project: **4.93 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **21**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,775m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

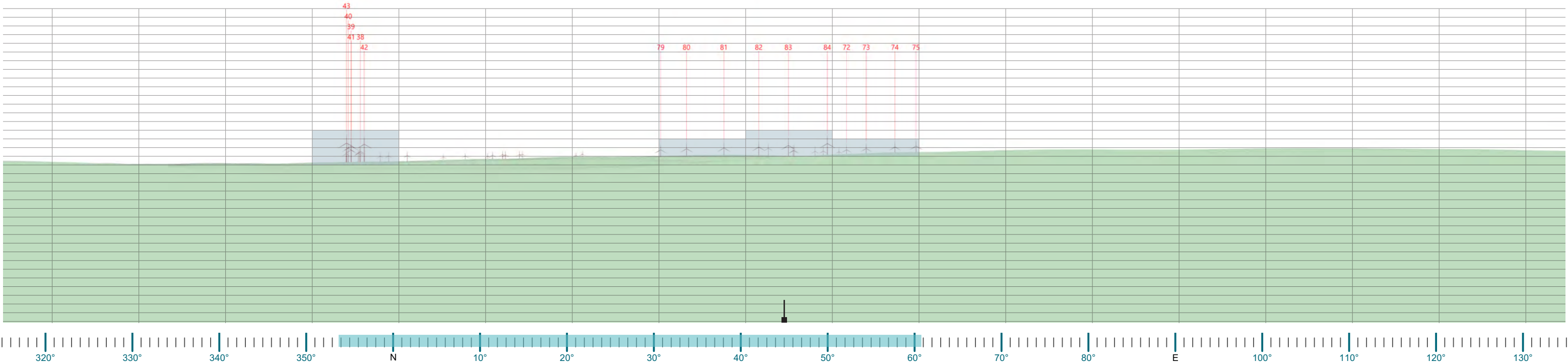
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

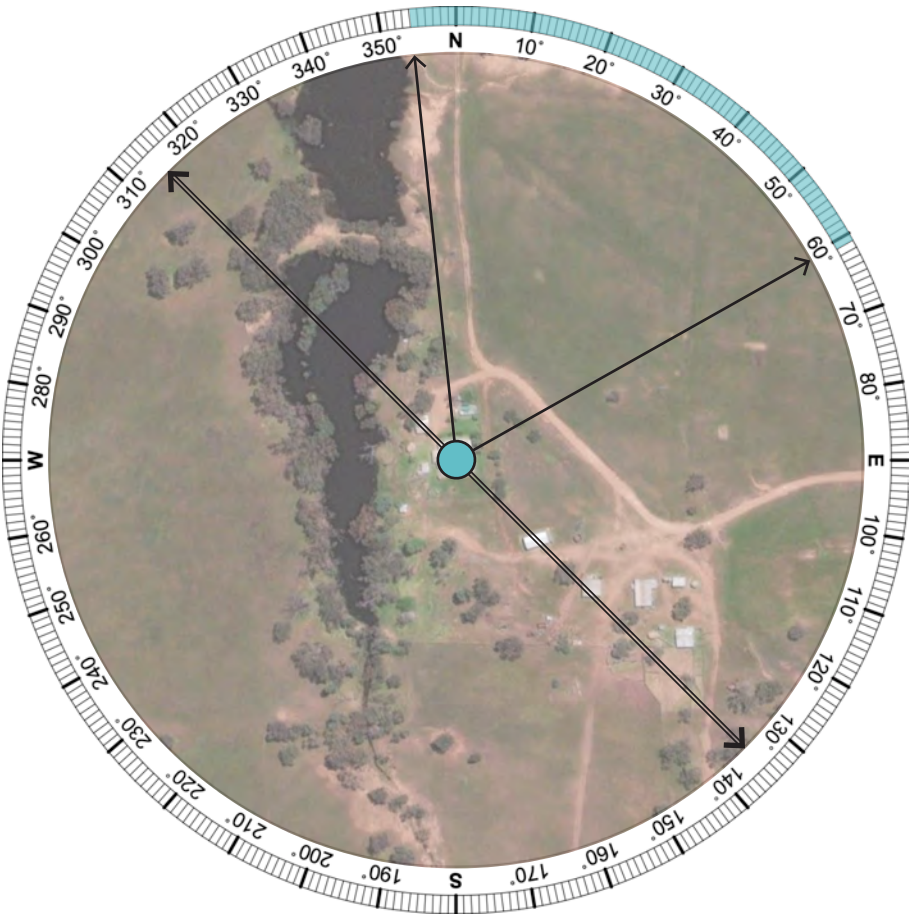
Dwelling ID:

84

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

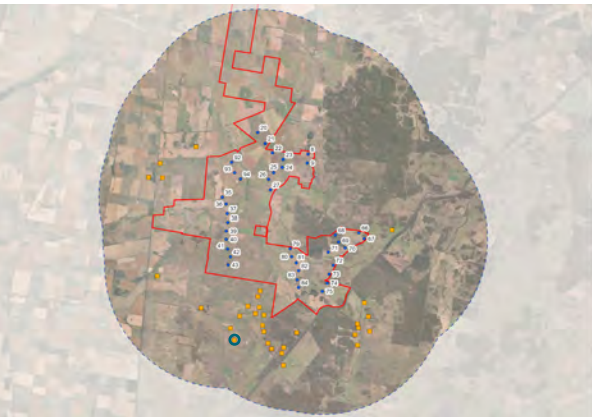


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Elevation: **322 m**

Distance to Project: **4.75 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **11**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

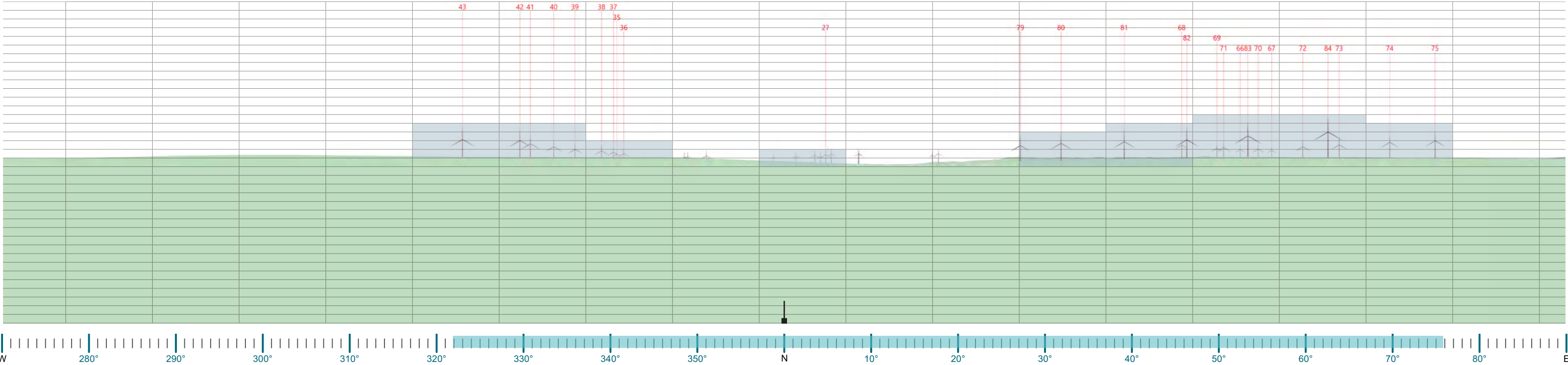
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

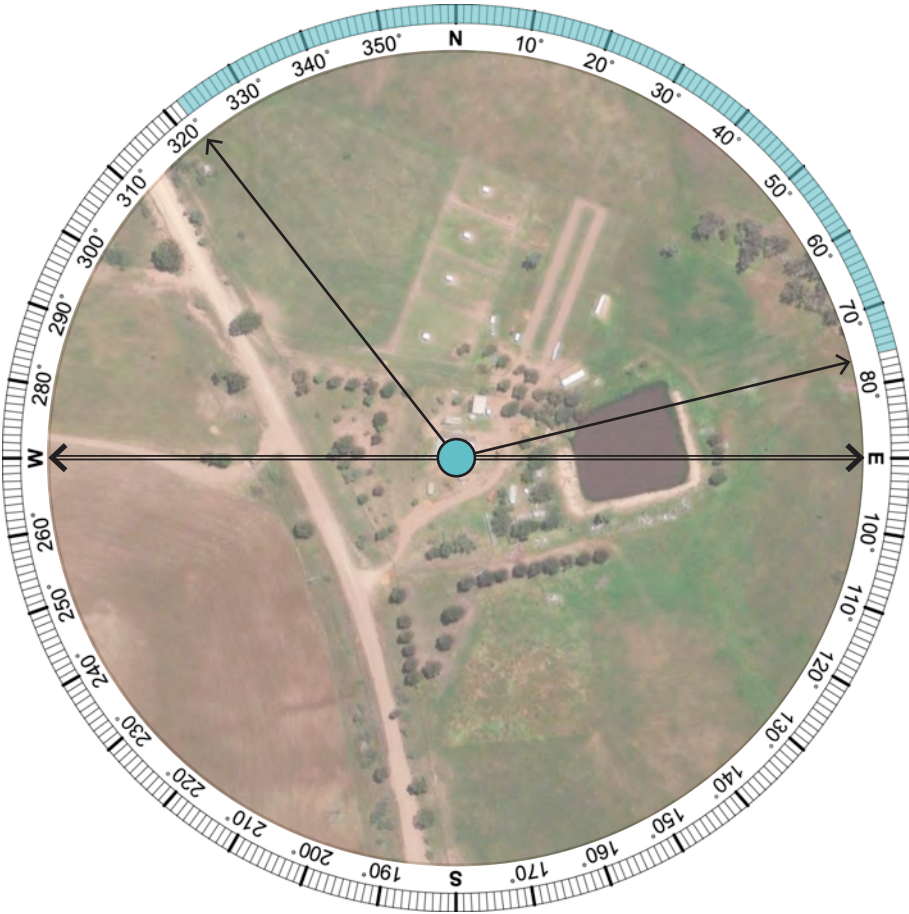
Dwelling ID:

86

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

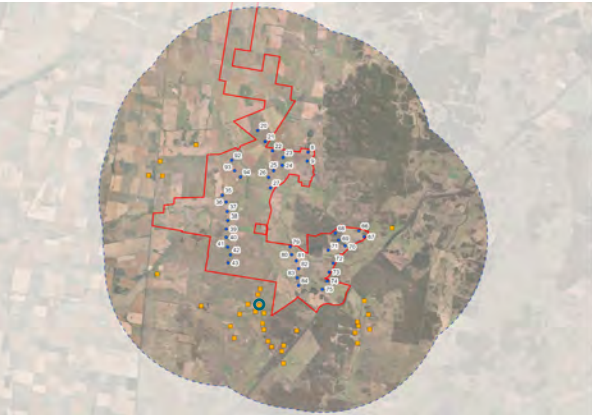


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **351 m**

Distance to Project: **2.77 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **35**

Magnitude Rating: **High**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

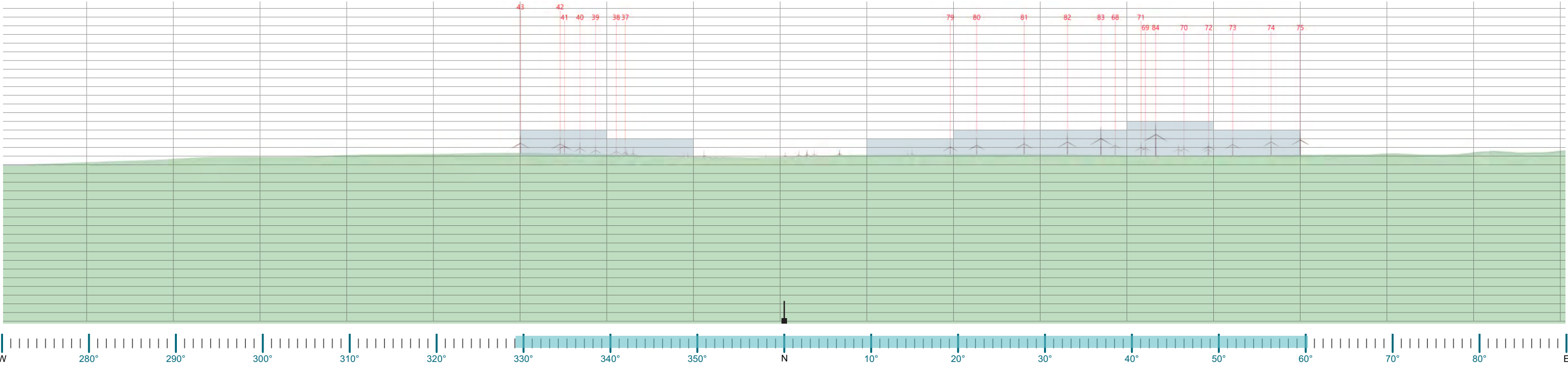
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

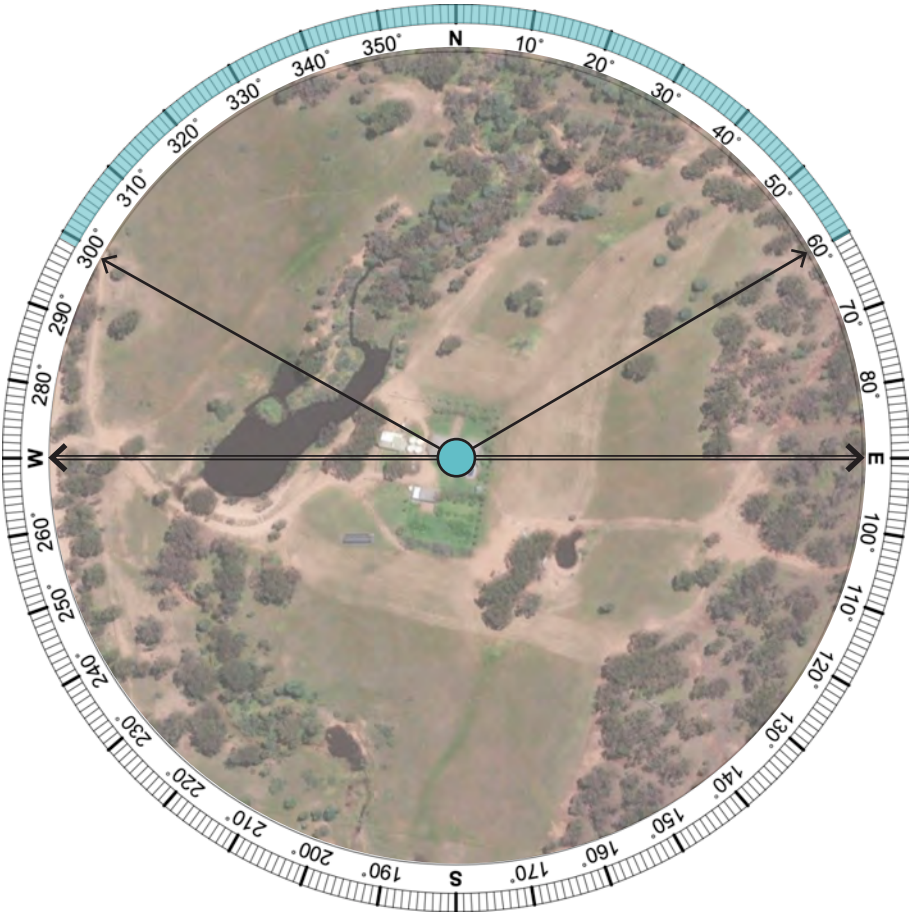
Dwelling ID:

87

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **20**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **339 m**

Distance to Project: **3.29 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

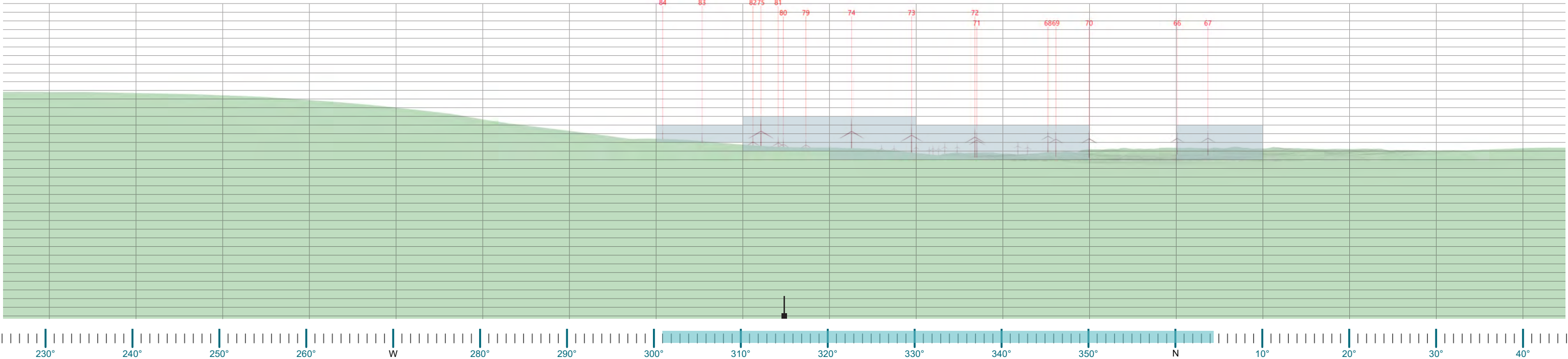
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

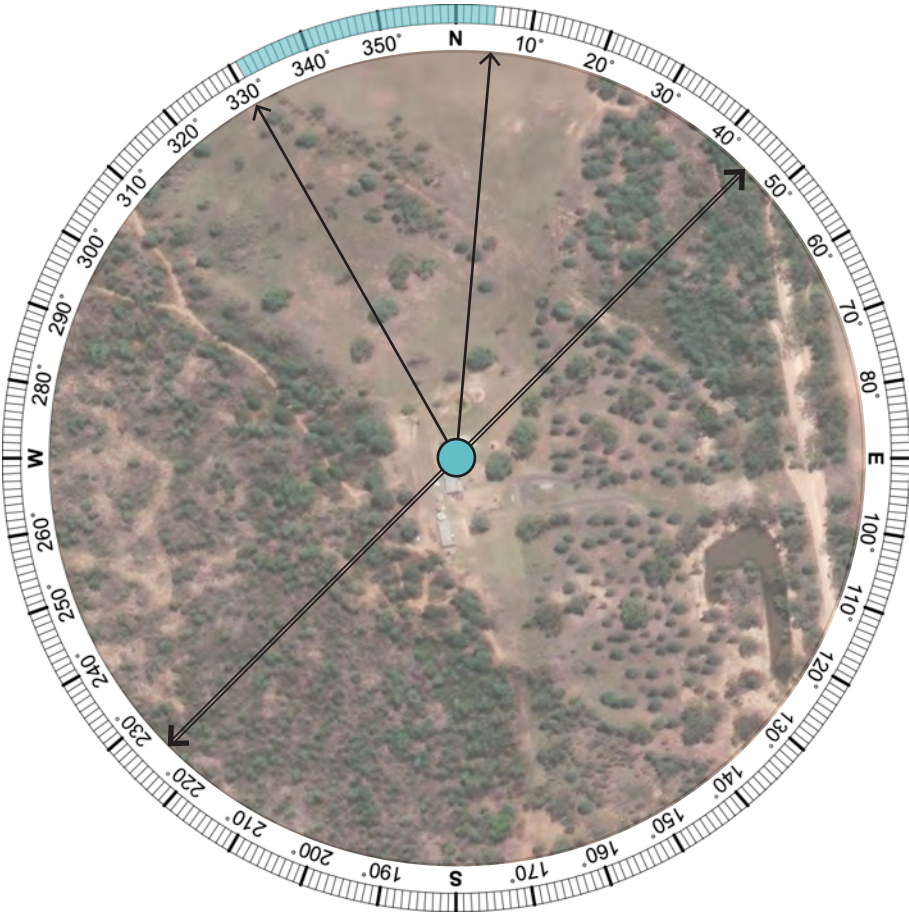
Dwelling ID:

90

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

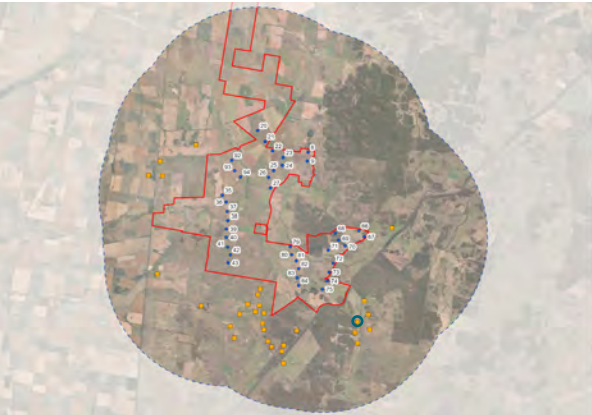


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **409 m**

Distance to Project: **3.01 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **23**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

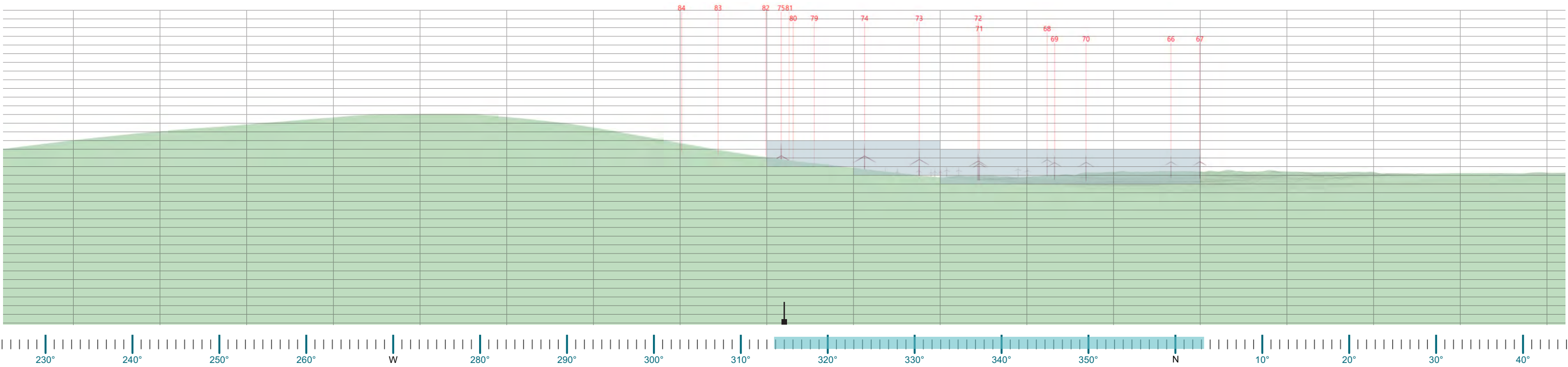
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

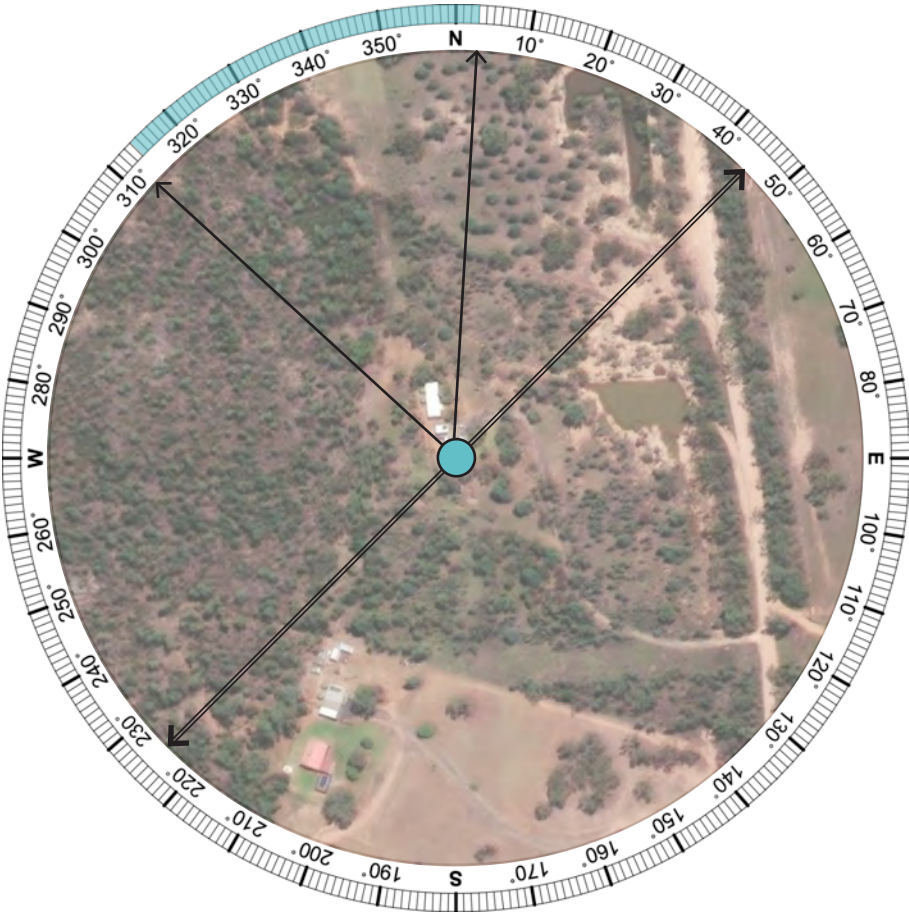
Dwelling ID:

91

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

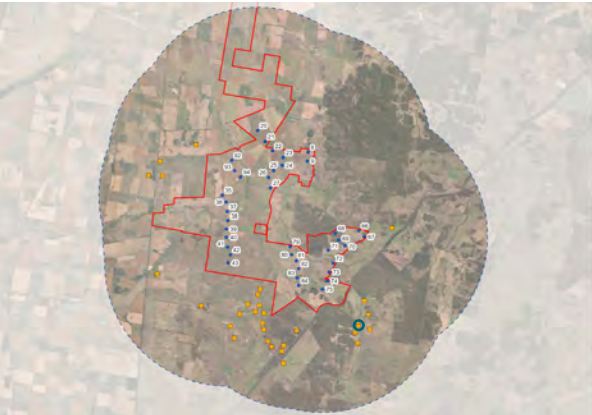


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **414 m**

Distance to Project: **3.24 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **19**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

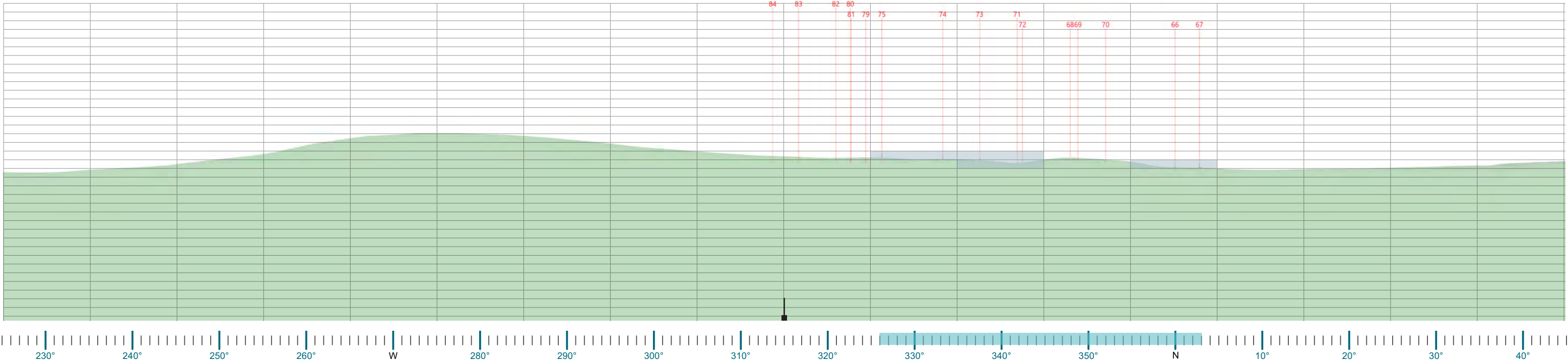
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

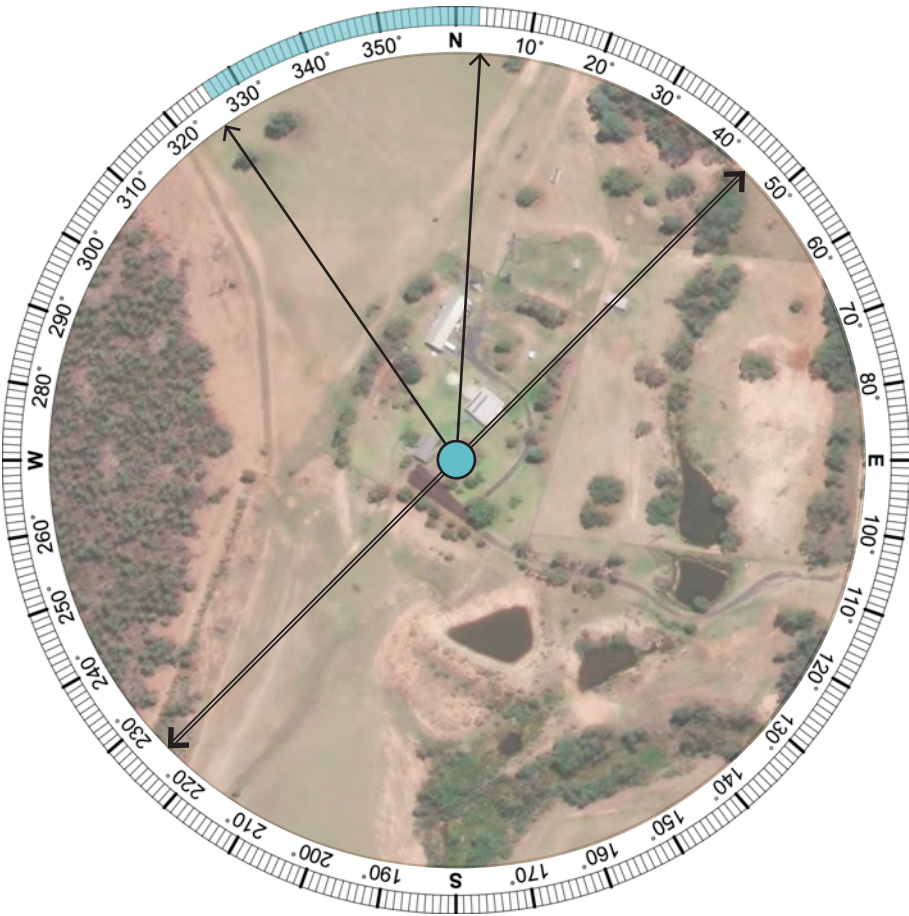
Dwelling ID:

92

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

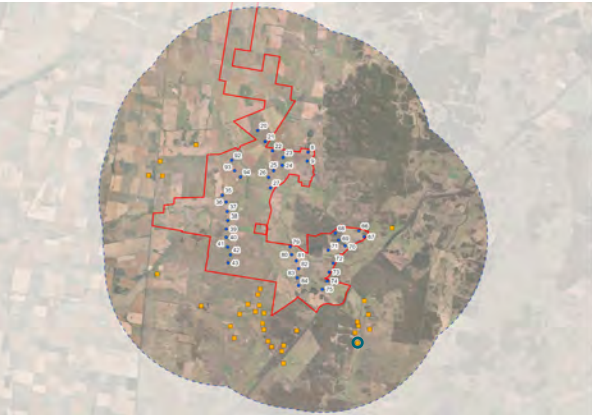


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **395 m**

Distance to Project: **4.06 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **4**

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

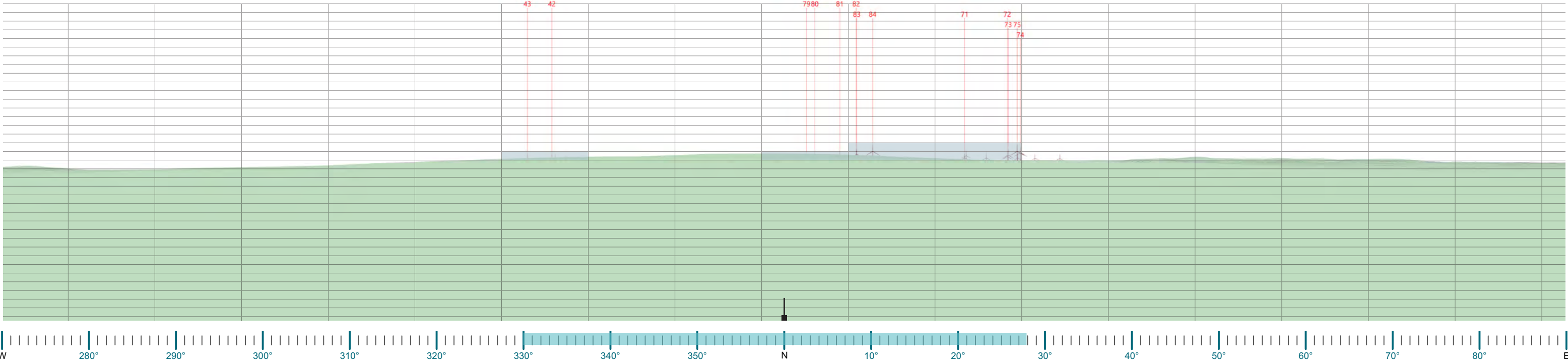
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

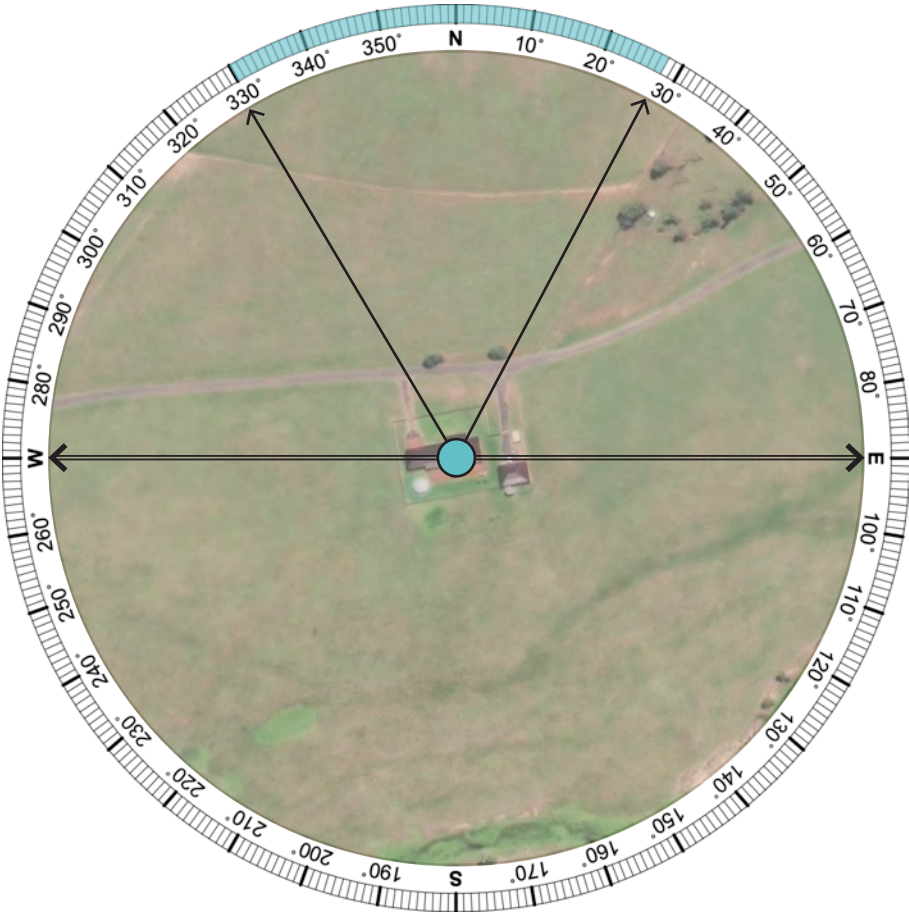
Dwelling ID:

97

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

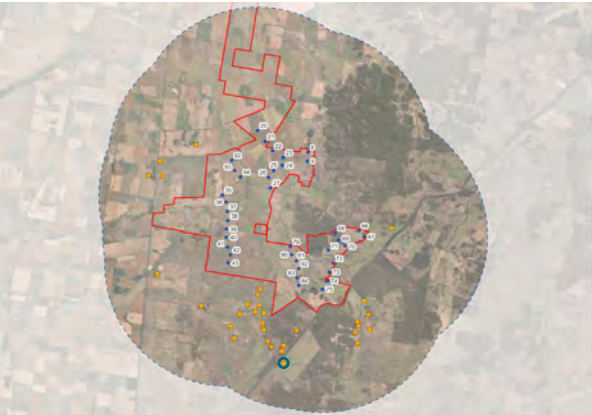


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **341 m**

Distance to Project: **5.00 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **6**

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

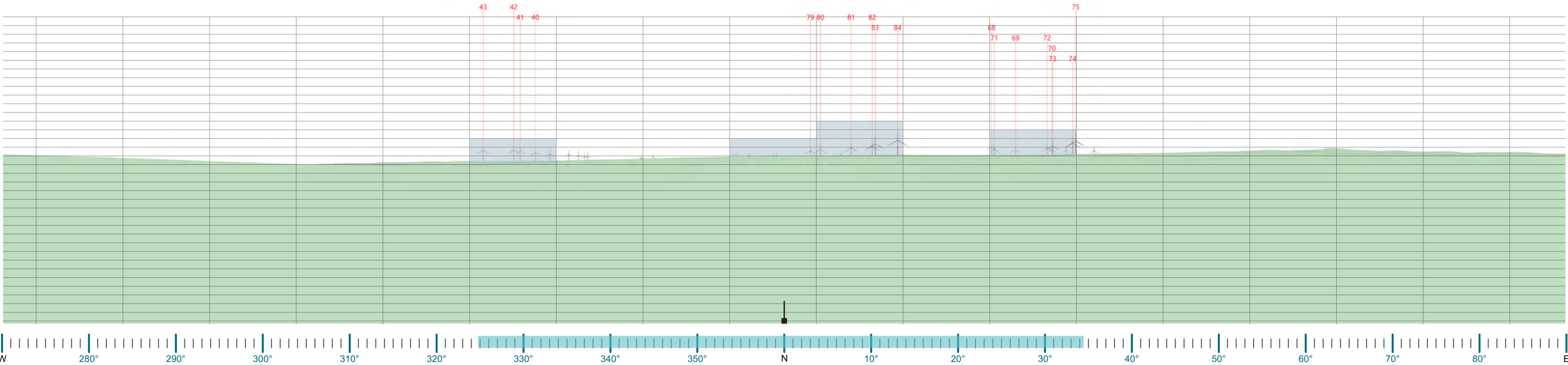
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

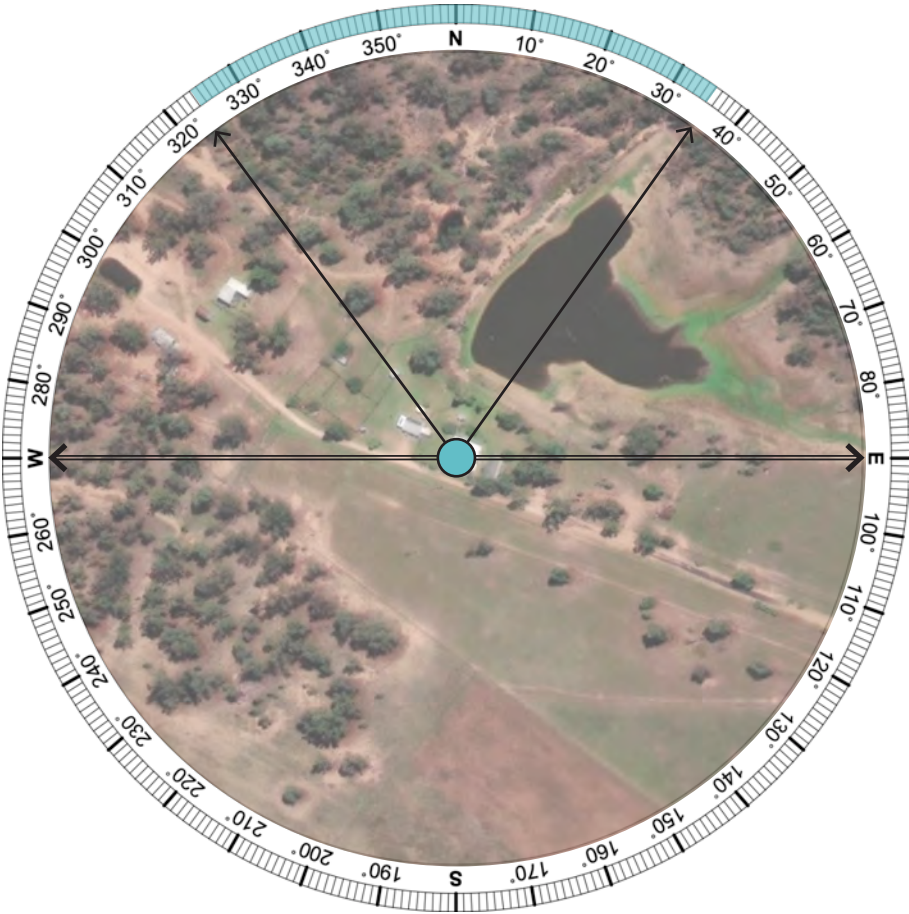
Dwelling ID:

98

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

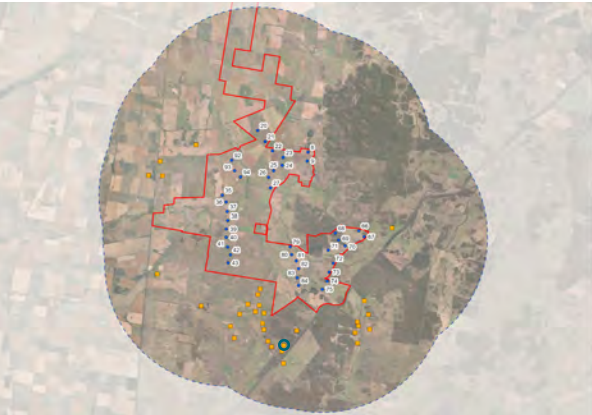


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **348 m**

Distance to Project: **3.89 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **12**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

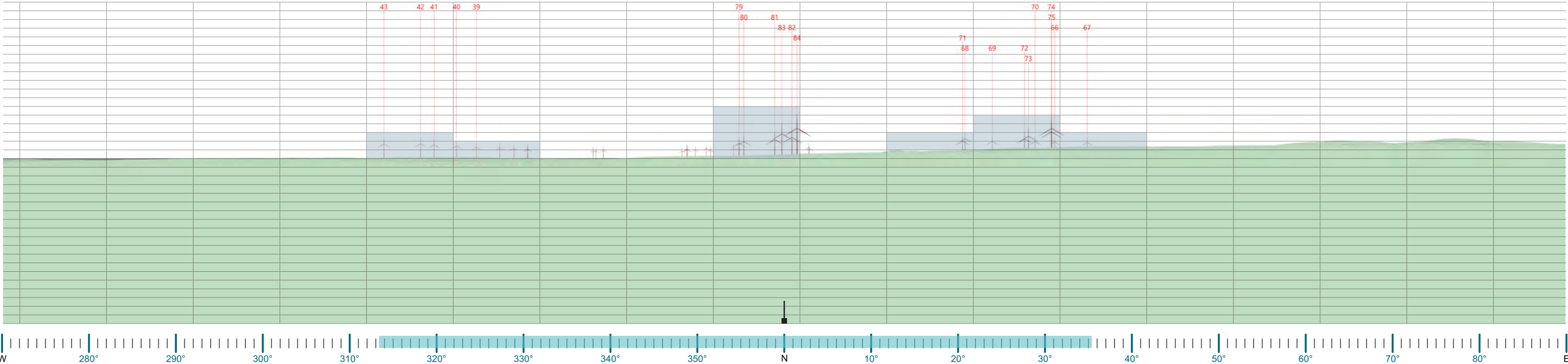
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

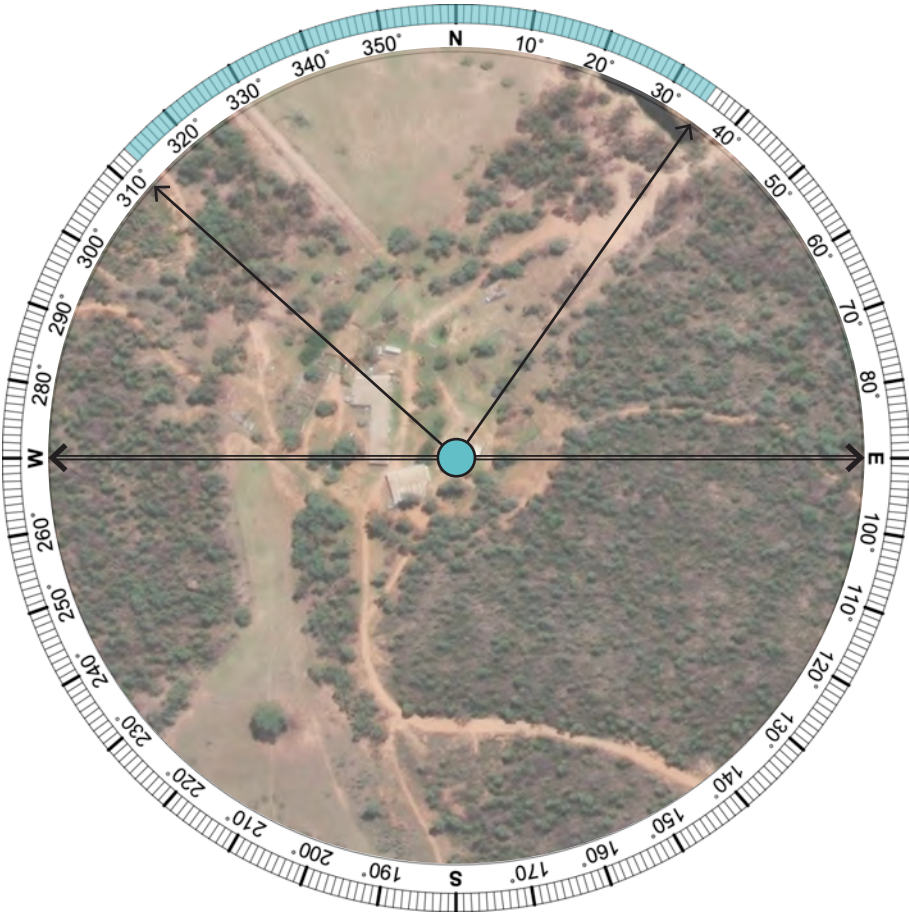
Dwelling ID:

99

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

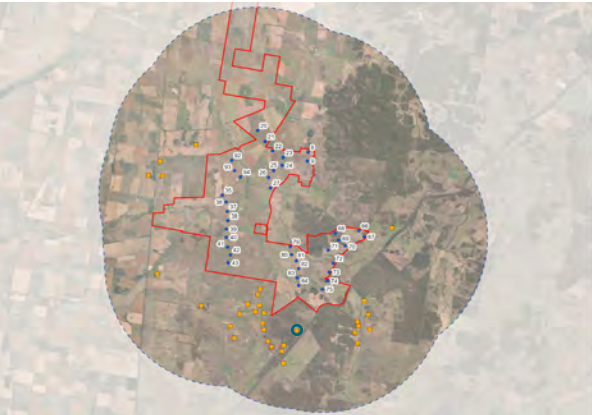


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **371 m**

Distance to Project: **2.84 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **19**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

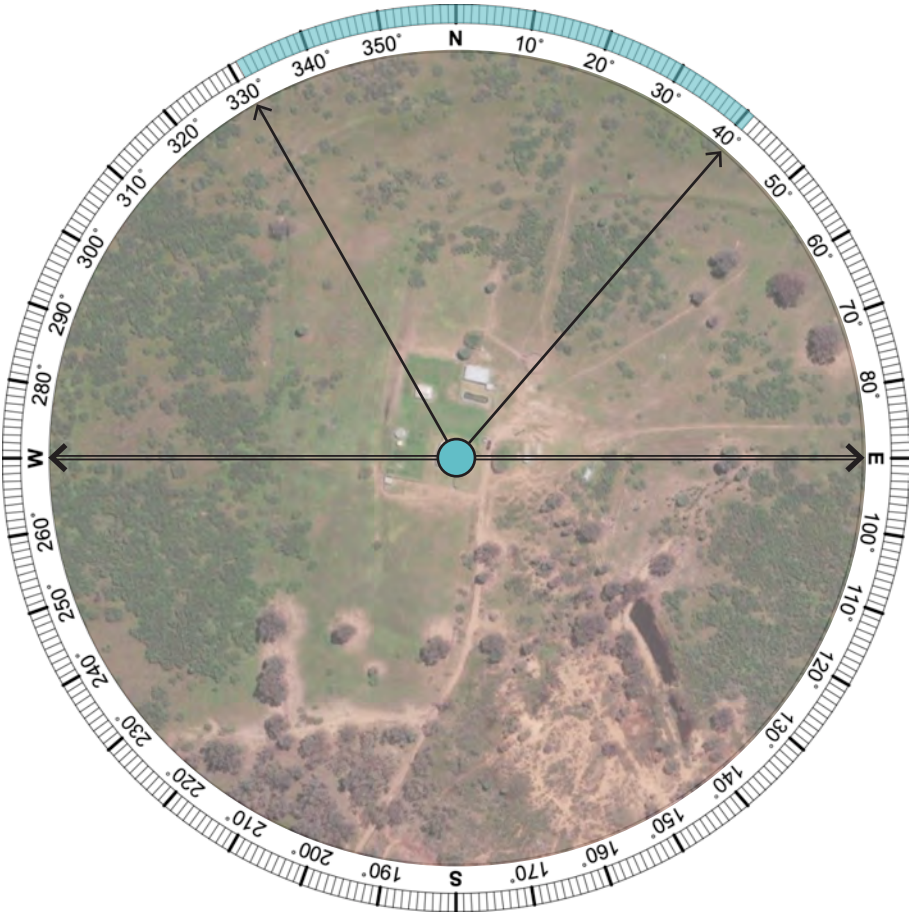
Dwelling ID:

103

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

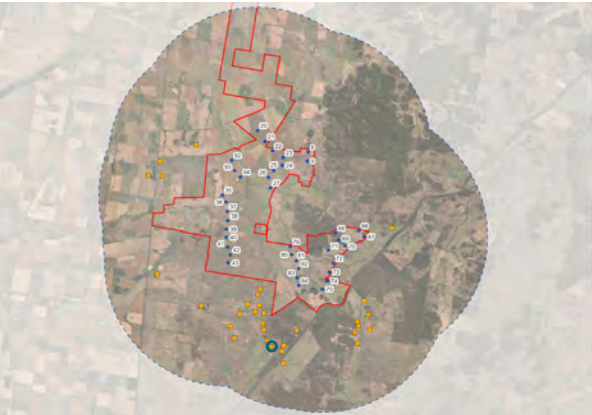
Number of Occupied Cells: **17**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **348 m**

Distance to Project: **4.22 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

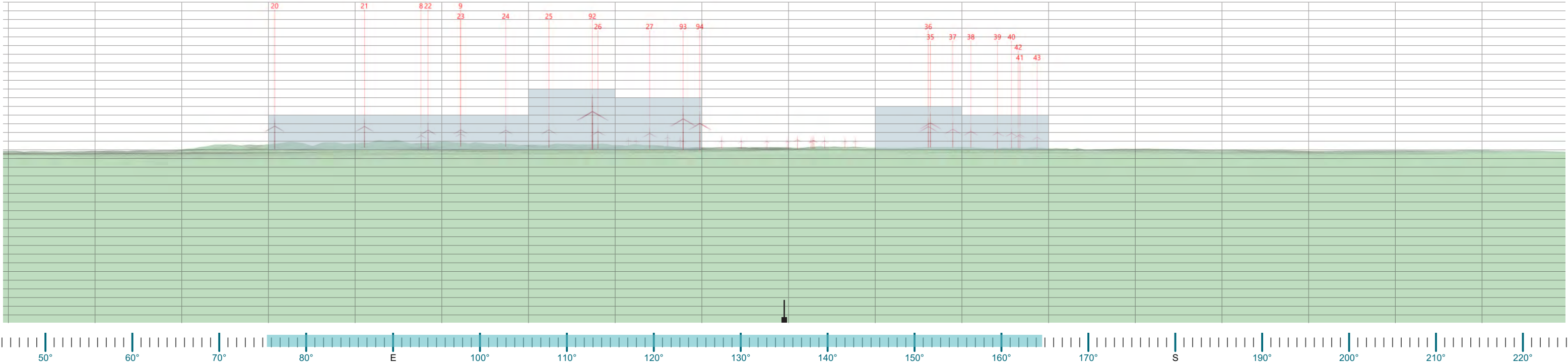
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

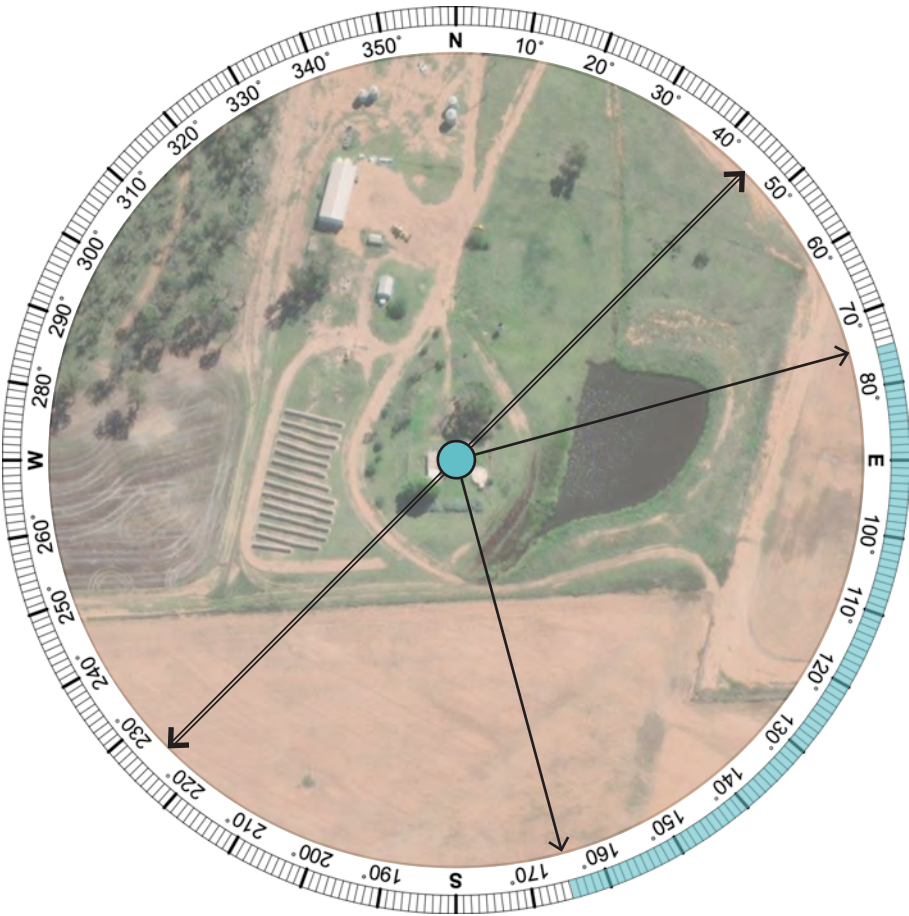
Dwelling ID:

105

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

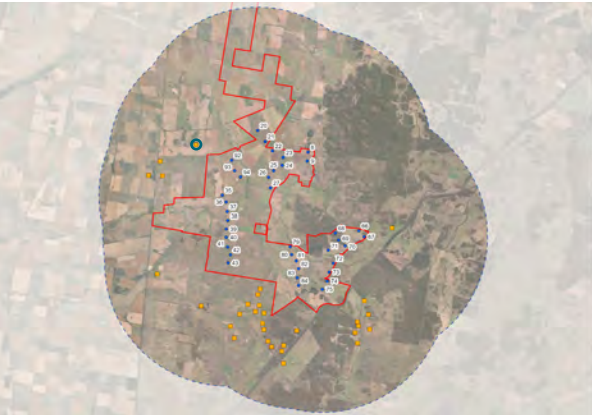


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **276 m**

Distance to Project: **2.44 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **34**

Magnitude Rating: **High**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

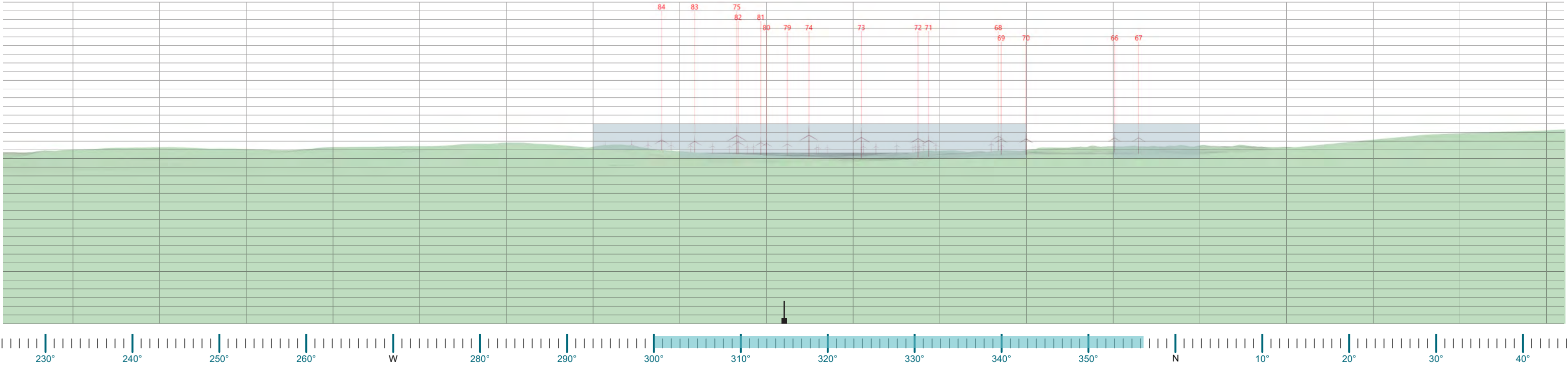
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

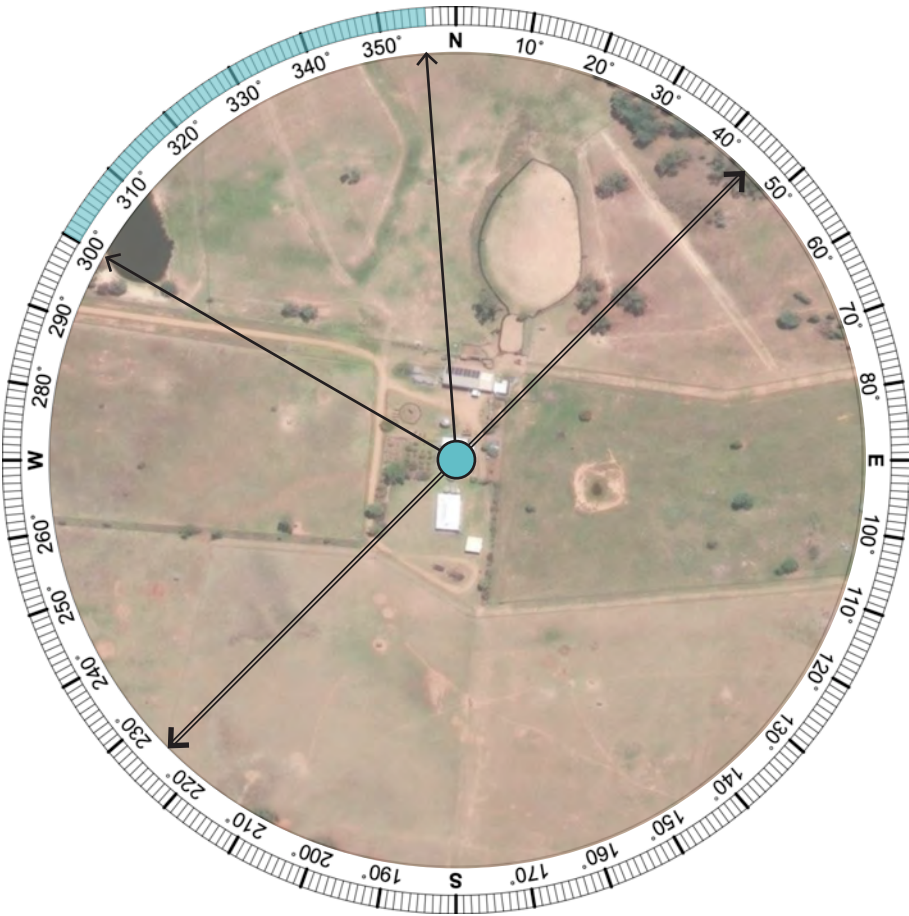
Dwelling ID:

107

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Magnitude:

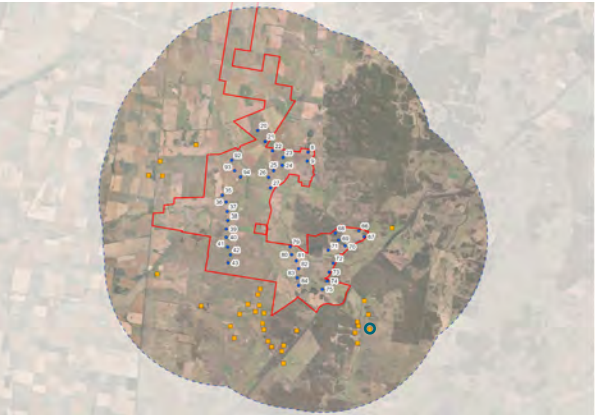
Number of Occupied Cells: **23**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**



Elevation: **431 m**

Distance to Project: **3.90 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

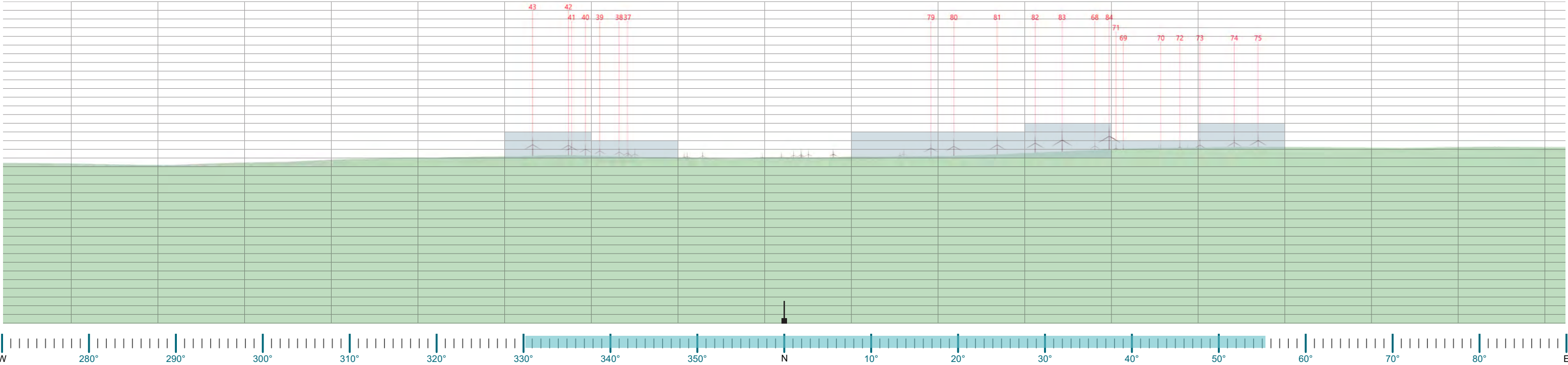
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

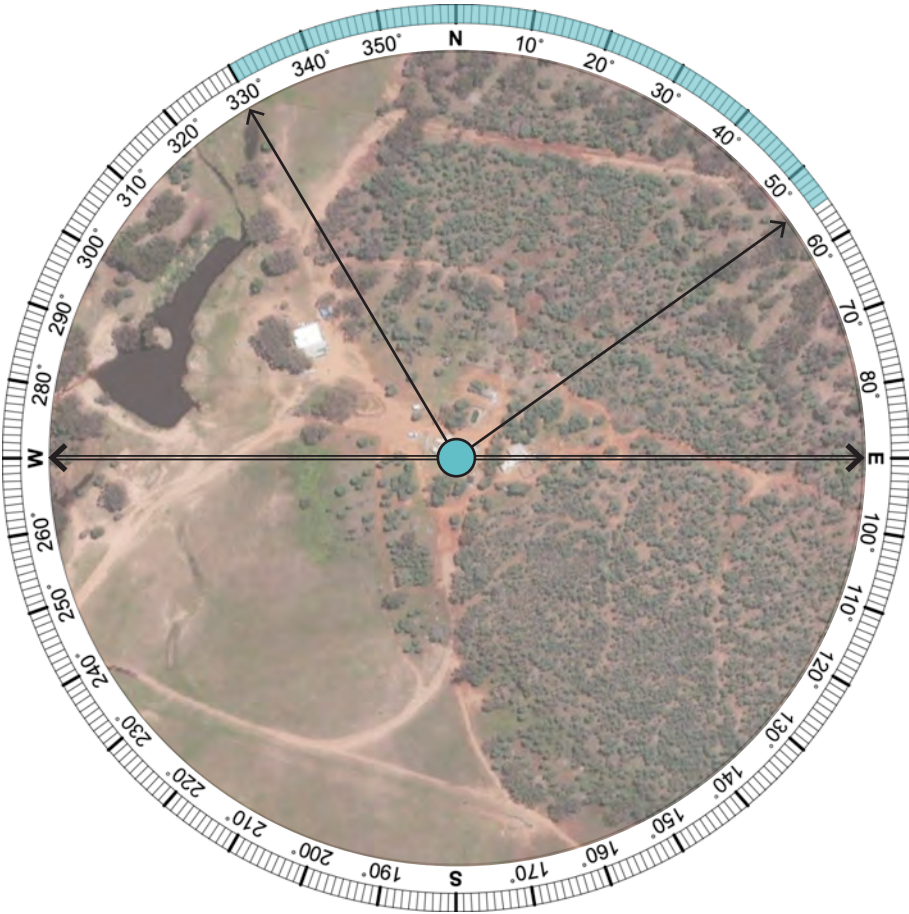
Dwelling ID:

108

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

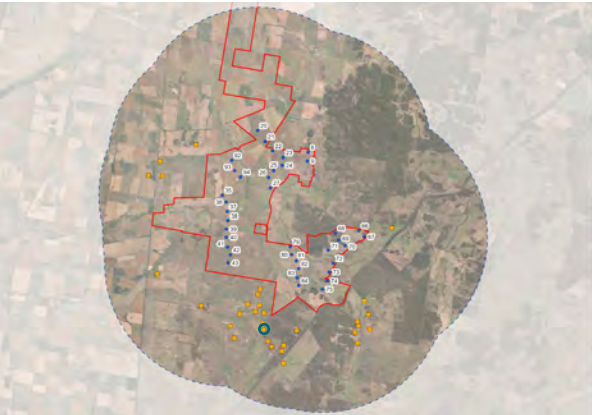


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **337 m**

Distance to Project: **3.52 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **19**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

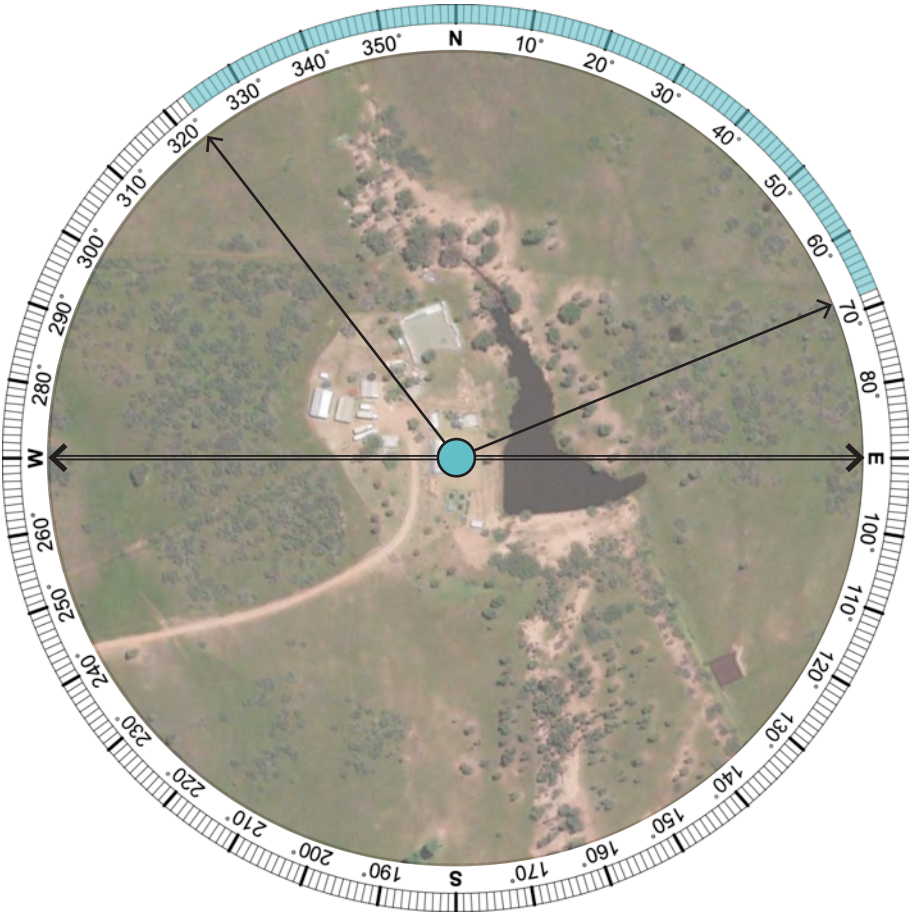
Dwelling ID:

109

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

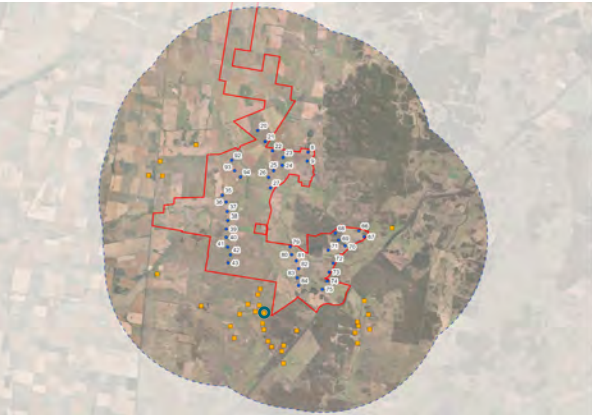


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **342 m**

Distance to Project: **2.78 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **25**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

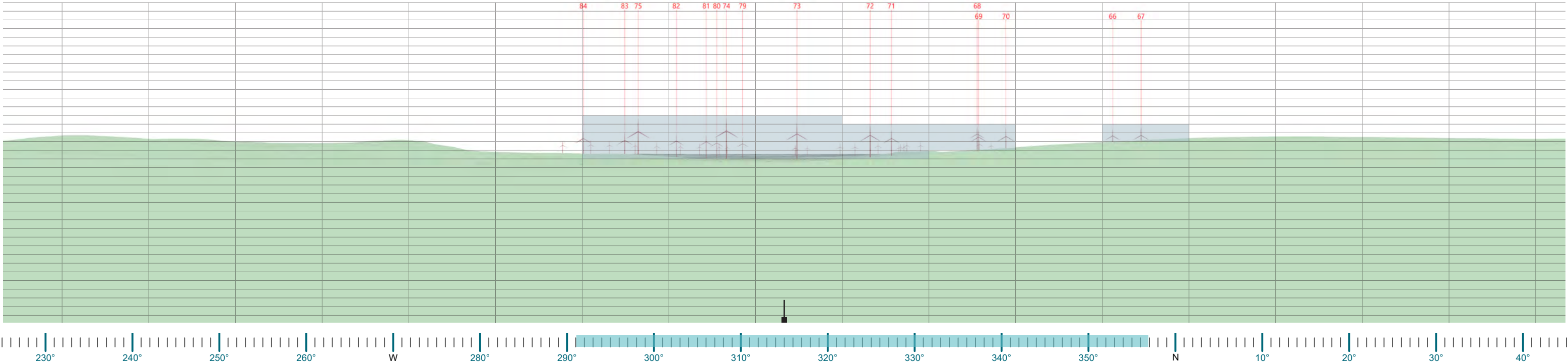
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

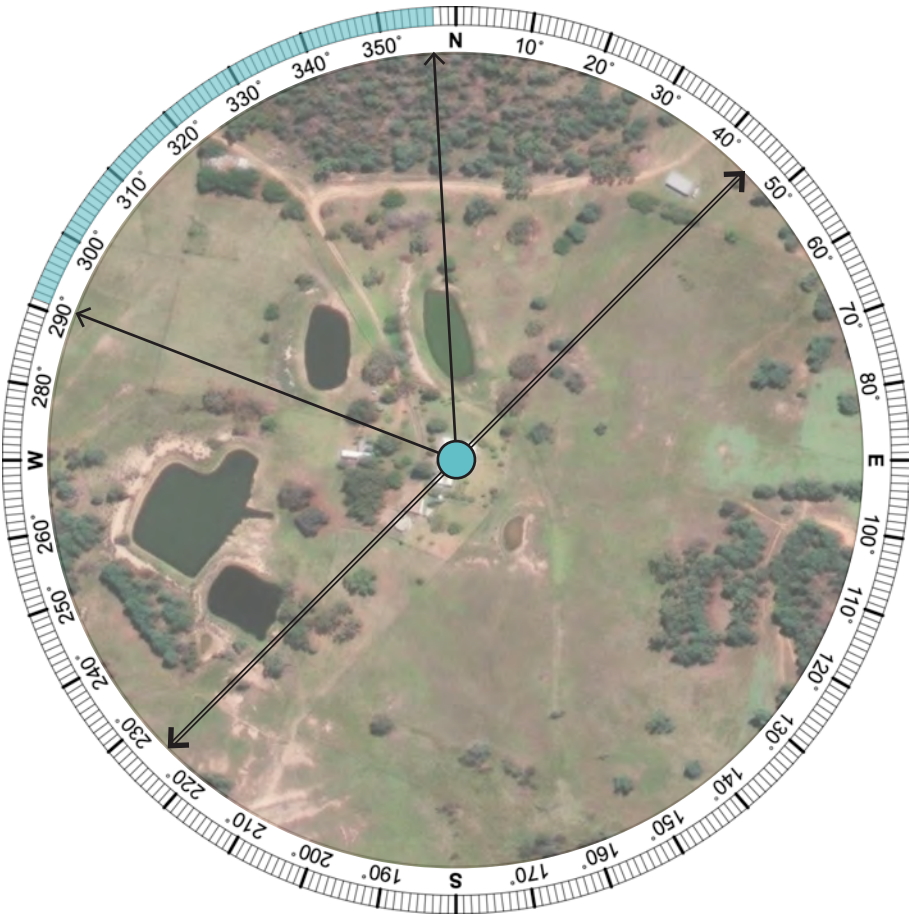
Dwelling ID:

122

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

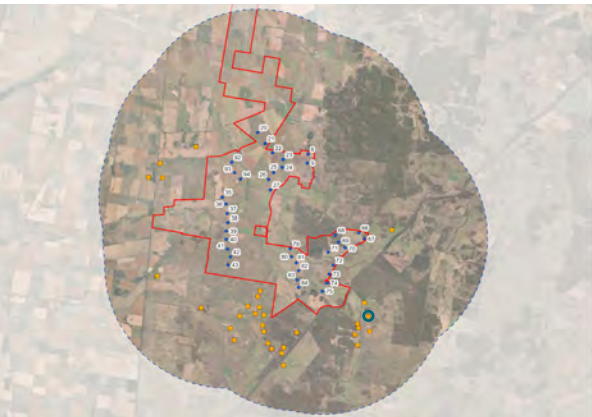


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Elevation: **409 m**
Distance to Project: **3.31 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **24**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

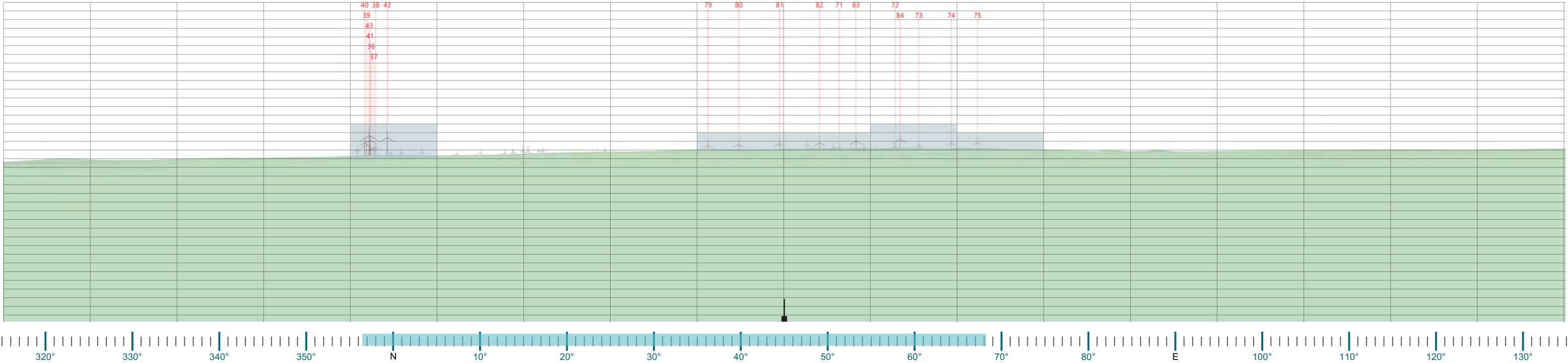
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

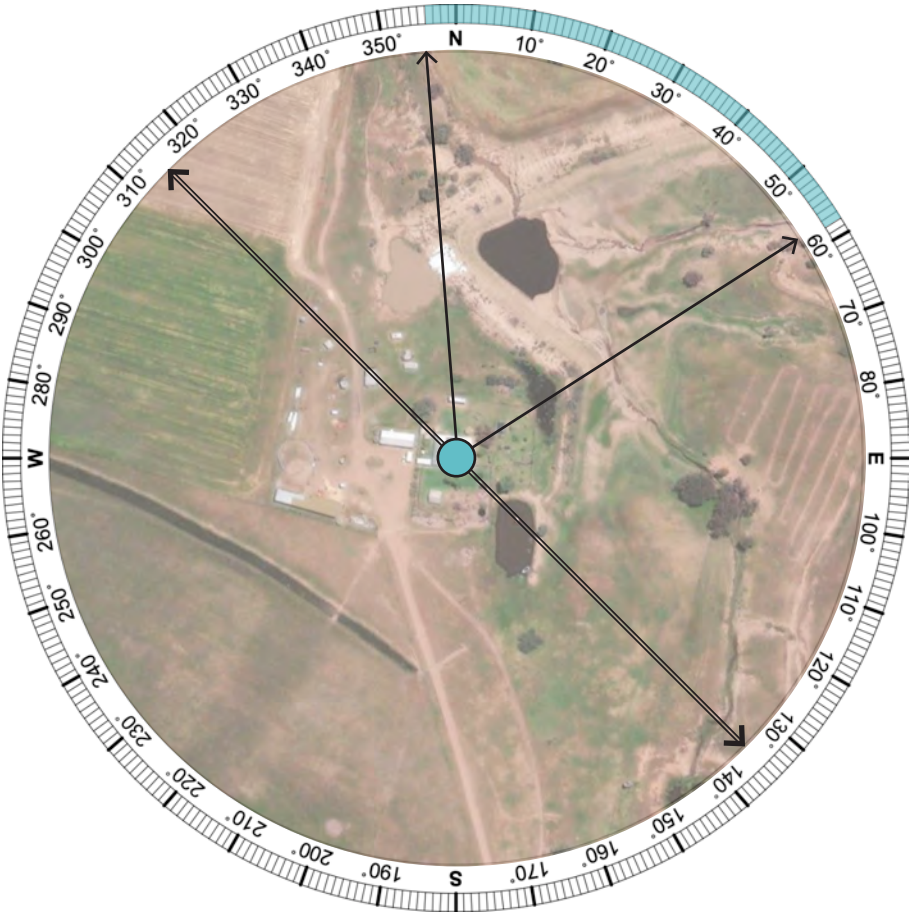
Dwelling ID:

131

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

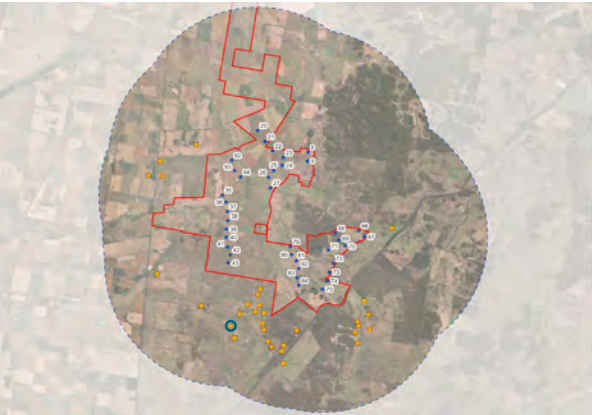


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Elevation: **312 m**
Distance to Project: **4.00 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **13**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

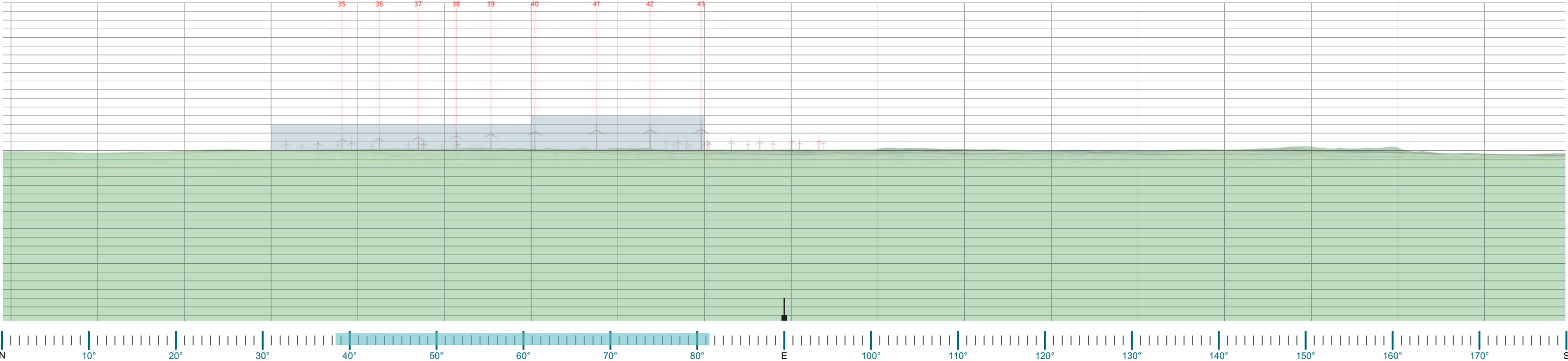
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

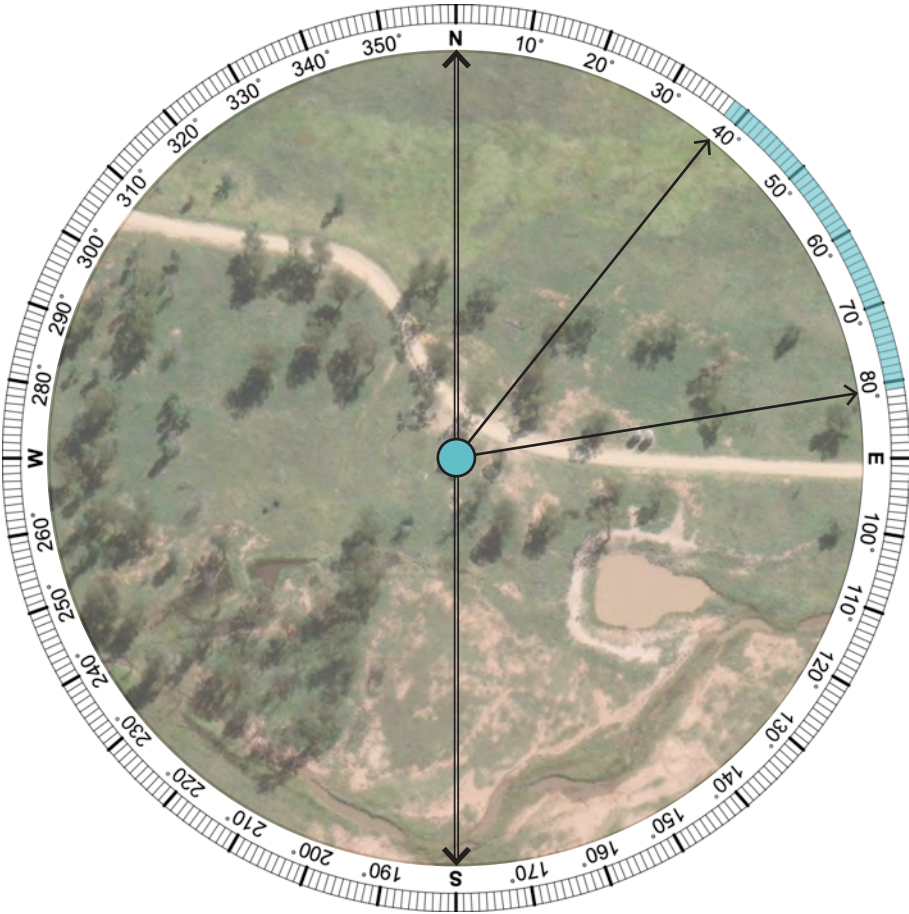
Dwelling ID:

158

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

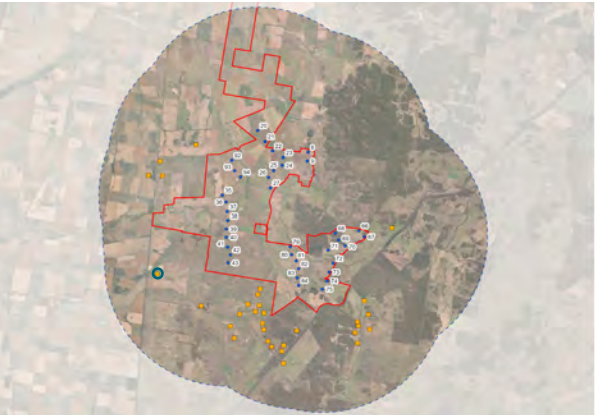


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **279 m**

Distance to Project: **4.51 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **17**

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

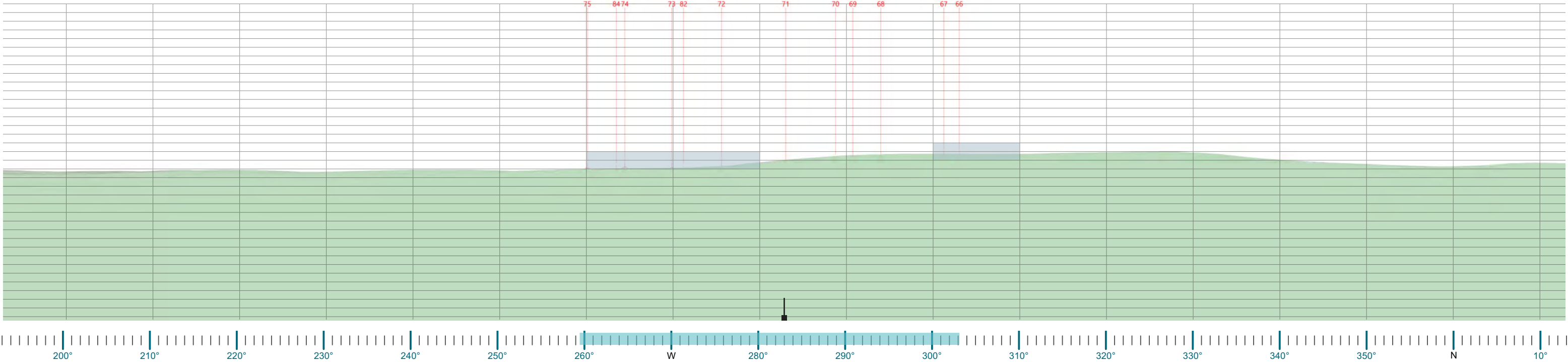
Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

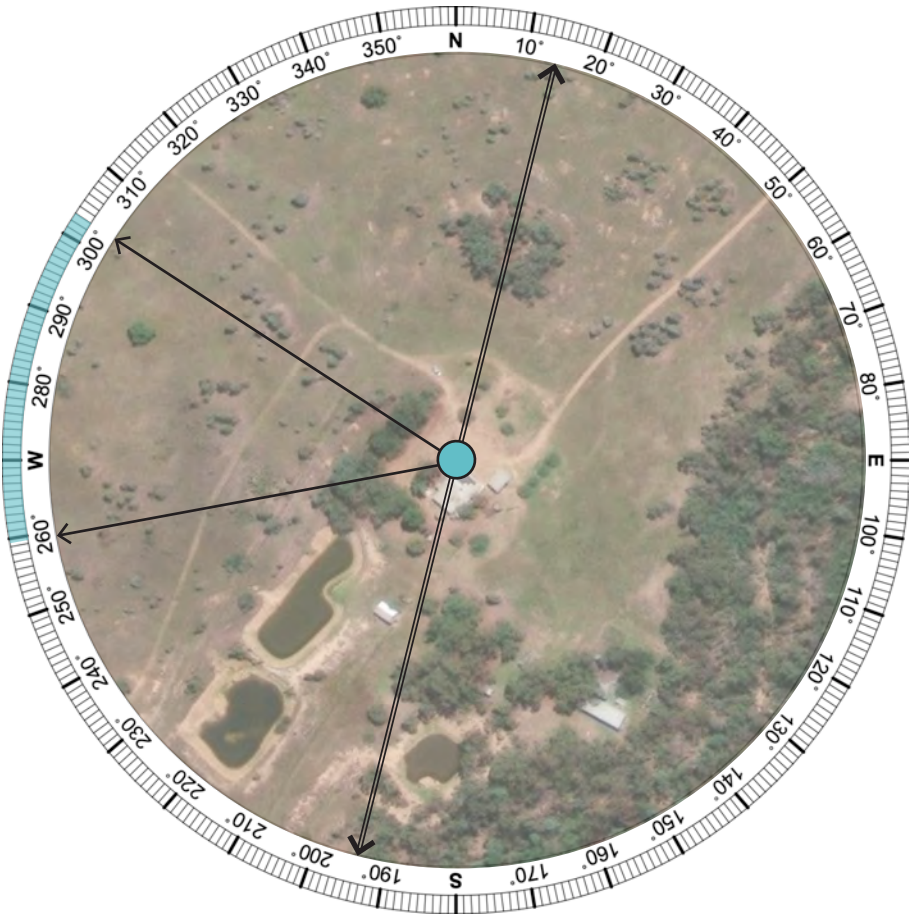
Dwelling ID:

184

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

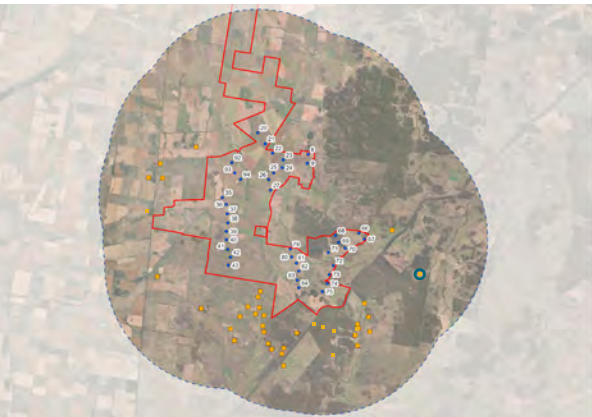


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **411 m**

Distance to Project: **4.35 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **6**

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

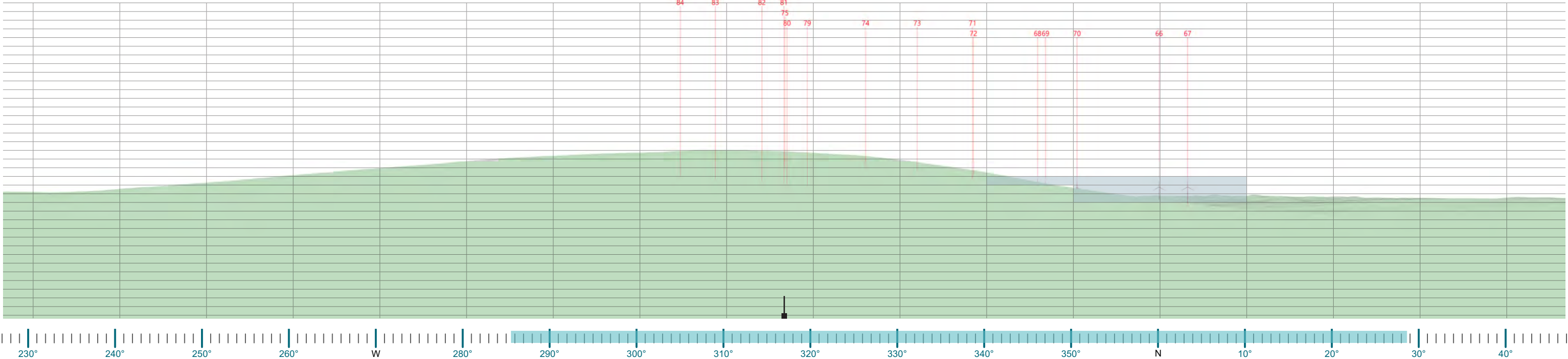
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

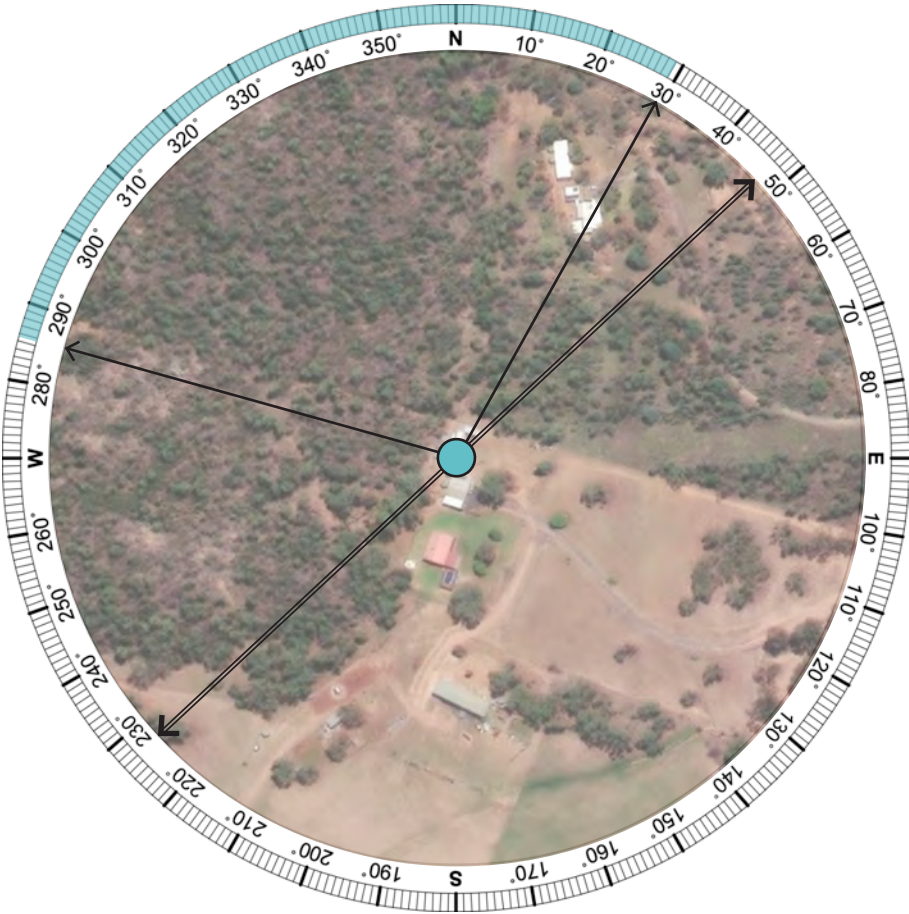
Dwelling ID:

1571

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

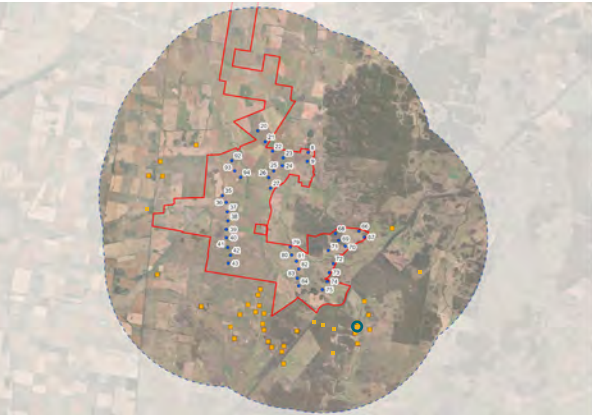


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Moderate

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Elevation: **419 m**

Distance to Project: **3.30 km**

Aerial Source: Esri, 2025

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **7**

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

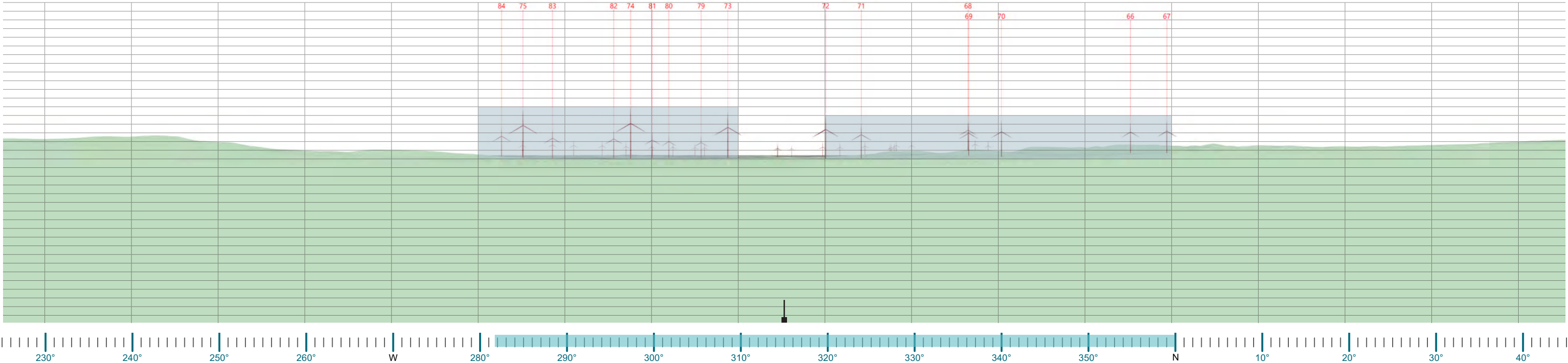
Detailed Assessment Required:

No

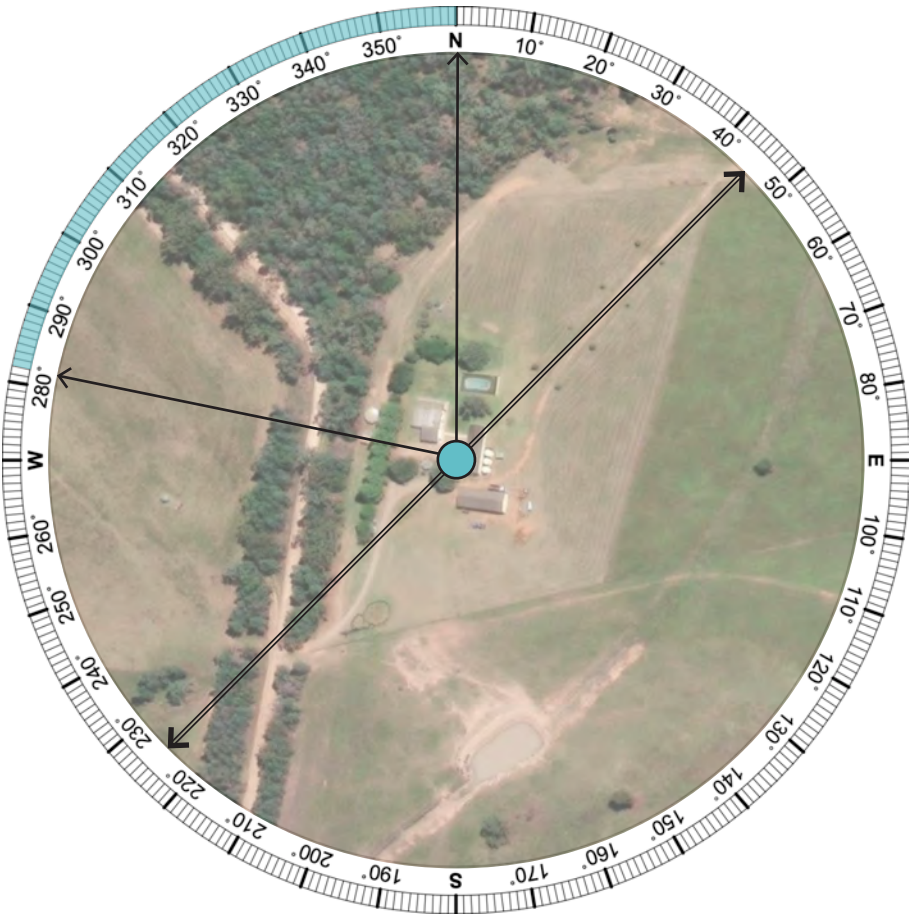
Dwelling ID:

1573

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment



Viewpoint Location

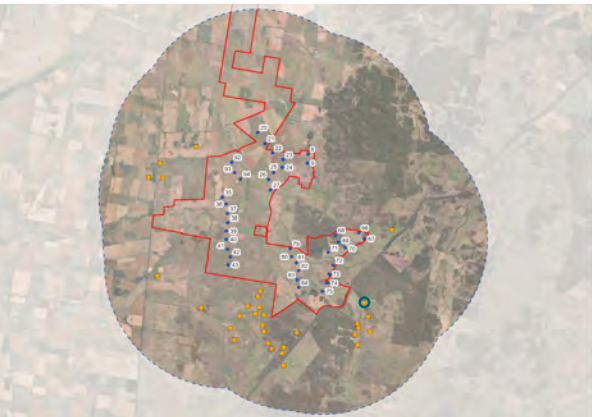


Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Private Dwelling

Scenic Quality: Moderate

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**



Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **390 m**

Distance to Project: **2.65 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **36**

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**

* Number of Occupied Cells accounts for WTGs located within 7,774 m Study Area

Visual Impact Rating:

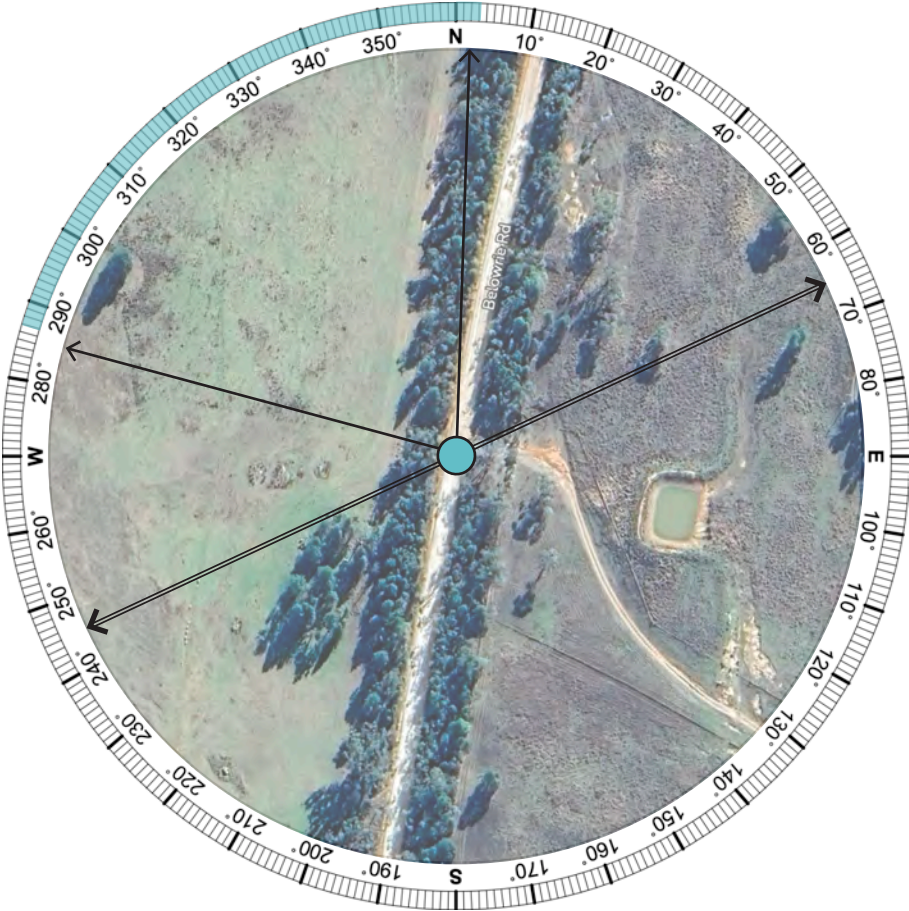
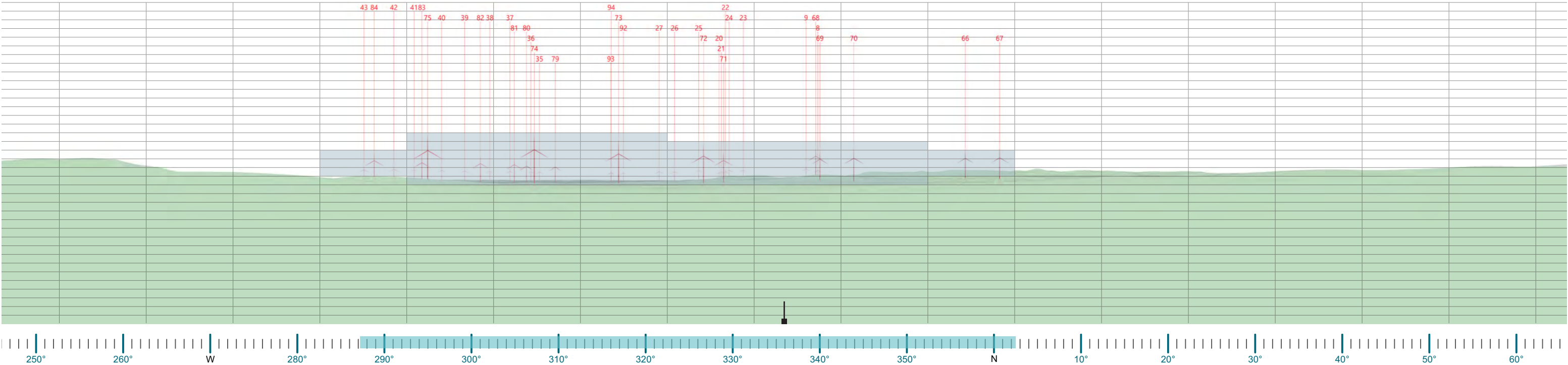
Viewpoint within 1715m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **High**

Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

PVP03 (Belowrie Road)



Viewpoint Type: Low Use Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Very Low**



Number of Occupied Cells: **39**

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**

Visual Impact Rating:



Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

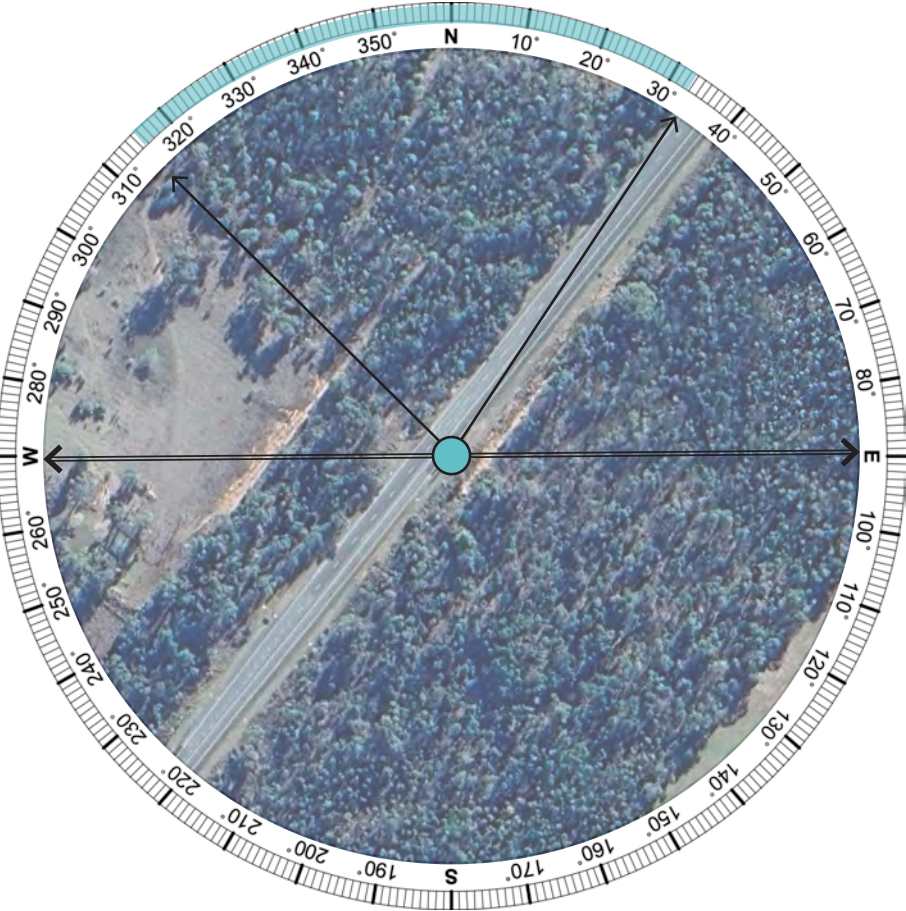
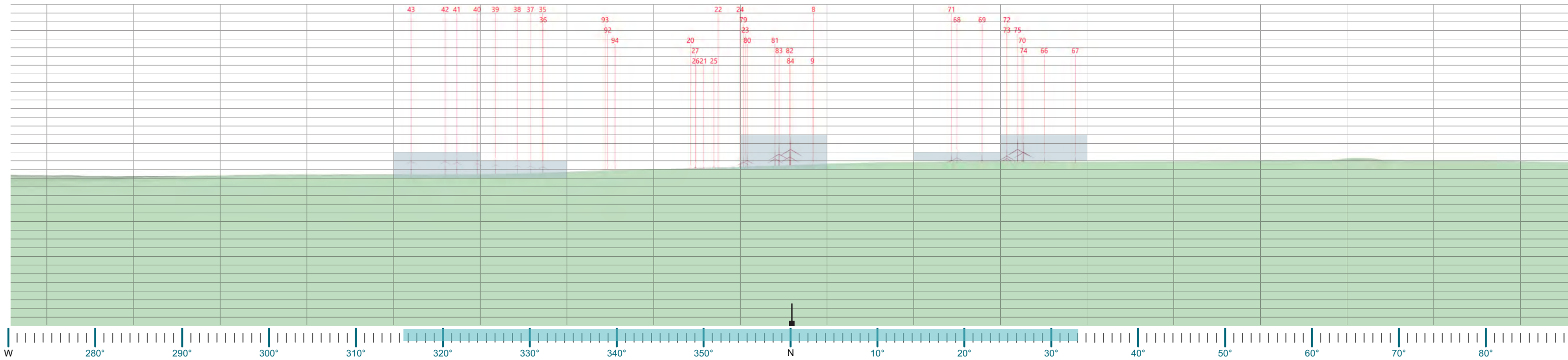
Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **398 m**

Distance to Project: **2.77 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

PVP04 (Newell Highway)



Viewpoint Type: Tourist Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Low**



Number of Occupied Cells: **13**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**



Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Low**

Detailed Assessment Required:

No

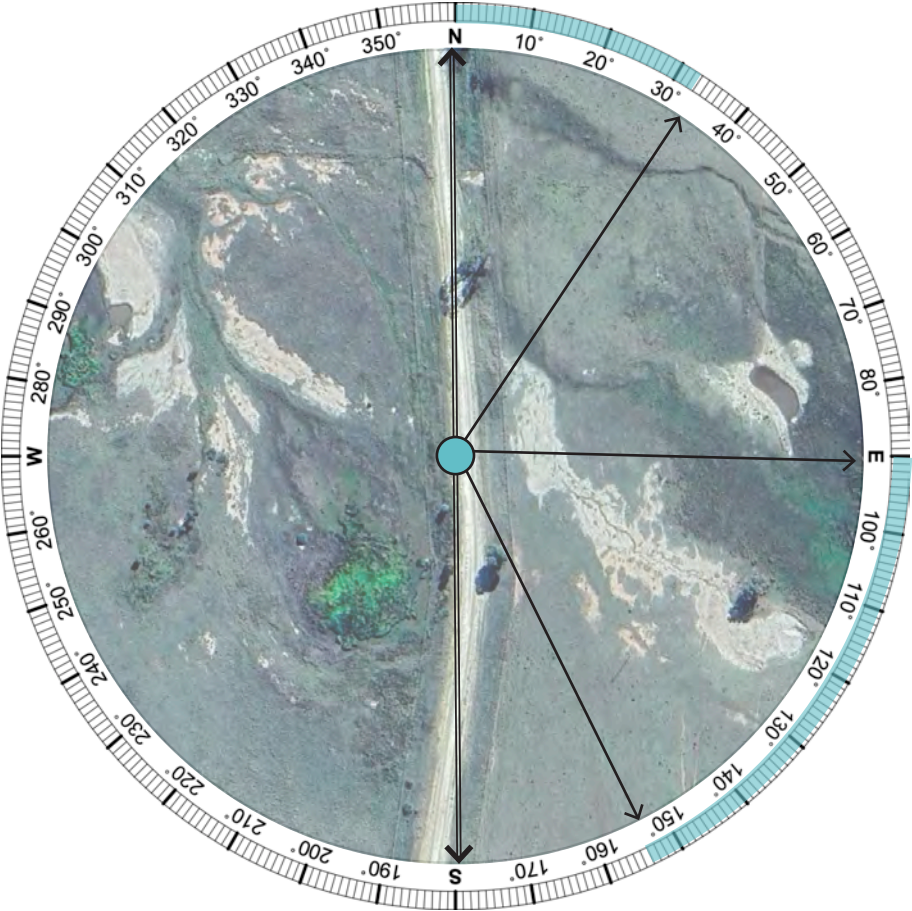
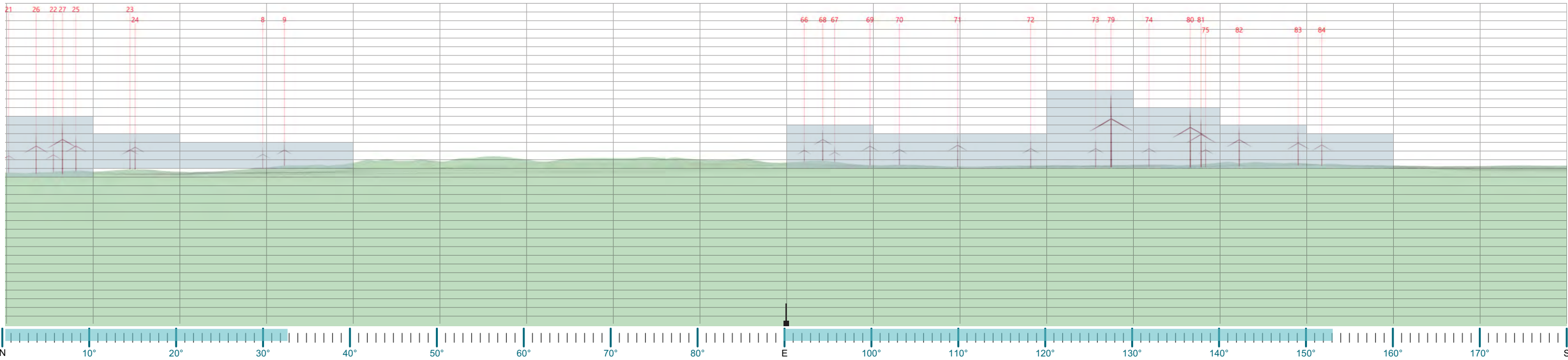
Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **371 m**

Distance to Project: **3.28 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

PVP07a - East (Tantitha Road)



Viewpoint Type: Local Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Very Low**



Number of Occupied Cells: **55**

(107 combined east and west view)

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**



Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

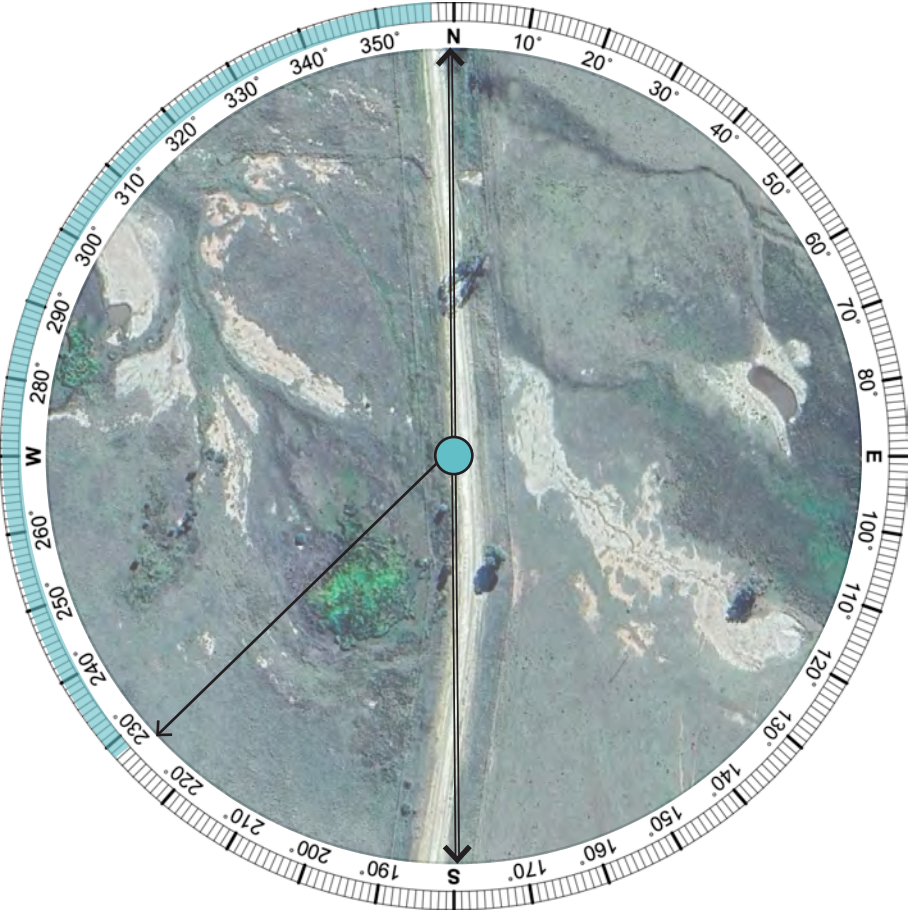
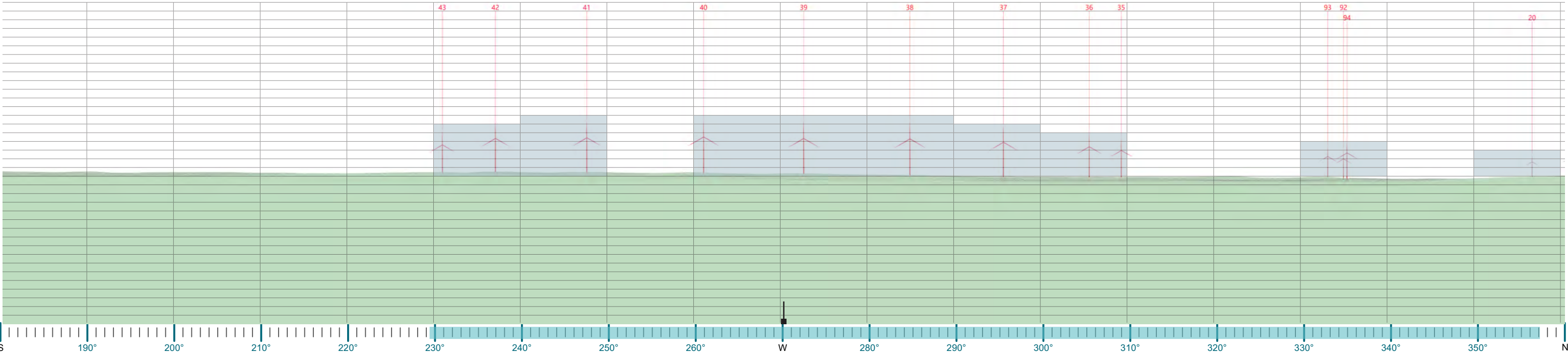
Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **302 m**

Distance to Project: **1.83 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

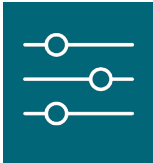
PVP07b - West (Tantitha Road)



Viewpoint Type: Local Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Very Low**



Number of Occupied Cells: **52**

(107 combined east and west view)

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**



Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Detailed Assessment Required:

Yes

Extent of Potential Visibility

Elevation: **302 m**

Distance to Project: **1.83 km**

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Appendix C

Detailed Assessments





Results of Detailed Assessment

SUMMARY OF DETAILED DWELLING ASSESSMENT								
Receptor ID	Scenic Quality	Viewpoint Type	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Occupied Cell Count	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Mitigation Required?
4	Very Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Low	19	Moderate	Low	No
25	Very Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Very Low	0	Nil	Nil	No
41	Very Low	Secondary View - RU1	Low	Very Low	11	Low	Low	No
49	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	6	Very Low	Very Low	No
60	Very Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Low	0	Nil	Nil	No
61*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	2	Very Low	Low	No
69	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	6	Low	Low	No
70*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	6	Very Low	Low	No
86	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	4	Very Low	Low	No
87*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Low	< 14	Low	Low	No
90*	Low	Secondary View - RU1	Low	Low	< 14	Low	Low	No
91*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Low	Nil	Nil	Nil	No
99	Very Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Low	3	Very Low	Very Low	No
103*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	< 14	Low	Low	No
105	Very Low	Secondary View - RU1	Low	Very Low	28	High	Low	No
107	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	3	Very Low	Low	No
108	Very Low	Secondary View - RU1	Low	Very Low	Nil	Nil	Nil	No
109	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Nil	No
122*	Low	Secondary View - RU1	Low	Low	< 14	Low	Low	No
158*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	< 14	Low	Low	No
400*	Low	Secondary View - RU1	Low	Low	< 14	Low	Low	No
1573*	Low	Primary View - RU1	Moderate	Moderate	Nil	Nil	Nil	No

LEGEND

Visual Impact Rating:

Nil

Very Low

Low

Moderate

High

* A Wireframe Diagram from these receptors has been prepared as access to the Dwelling was not made available. The Wireframe Diagram indicates extents of views based on topography alone, irrespective of intervening vegetation or infrastructure. Assessment of aerial imagery and field work observations have supplemented the Detailed Assessment of these dwellings. Refer to Detailed Assessment.

SUMMARY OF DETAILED DWELLING ASSESSMENT - PUBLIC VIEWPOINT RECEPTORS								
Viewpoint ID	Viewpoint Type	Scenic Quality	Viewpoint Sensitivity	Visual Sensitivity	Occupied Cells	Visual Magnitude	Visual Impact Rating	Mitigation Required?
PVP03	Low Use Road (Belowrie Road)	Low	Very Low	Very Low	3	Very Low	Very Low	No
PVP07	Low Use Road (Tantitha Road)	Low	Very Low	Very Low	81	Very High	Moderate	No

LEGEND

Visual Impact Rating:

Nil

Very Low

Low

Moderate

High

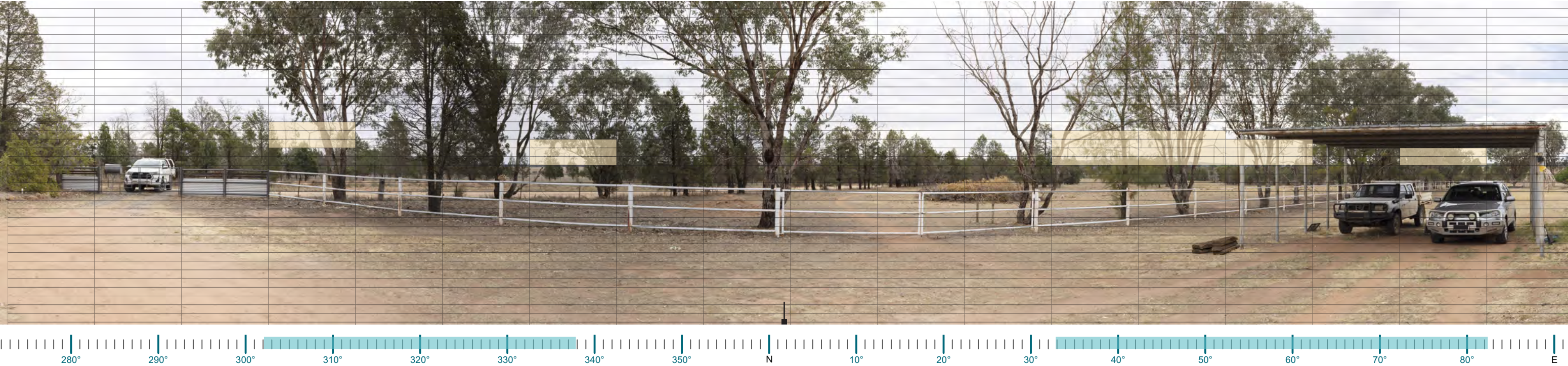
Dwelling 4

180° Photomontage Assessment

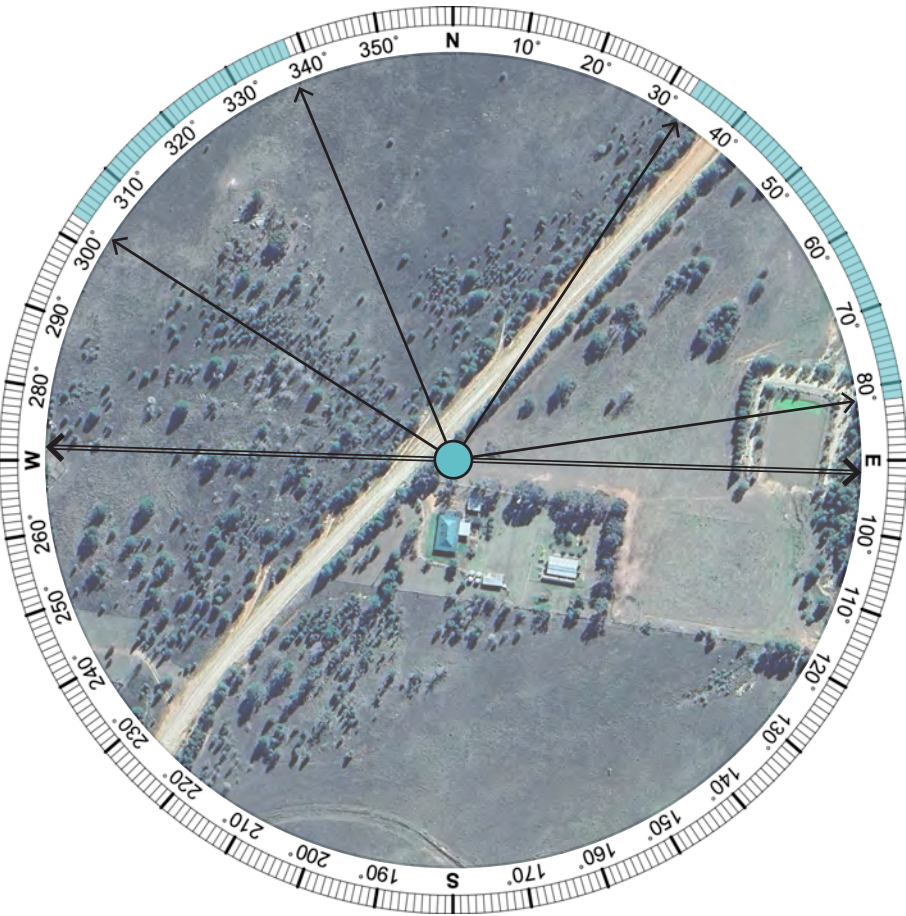
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Secondary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The viewpoint has been classified as a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity). The landscape is predominately cleared and flat in the foreground, with roadside vegetation associated with Tantitha Road containing views to the north. The scenic quality is consistent with the LCU and has been rated as low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is low.

Number of Occupied Cells: 19

Magnitude Rating: **Moderate**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774 m Study Area

The number of occupied cells has been calculated as 19 resulting in a moderate magnitude rating. When combined with the low visual sensitivity rating, the resulting impact rating is low. As a result the visual impact rating is deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

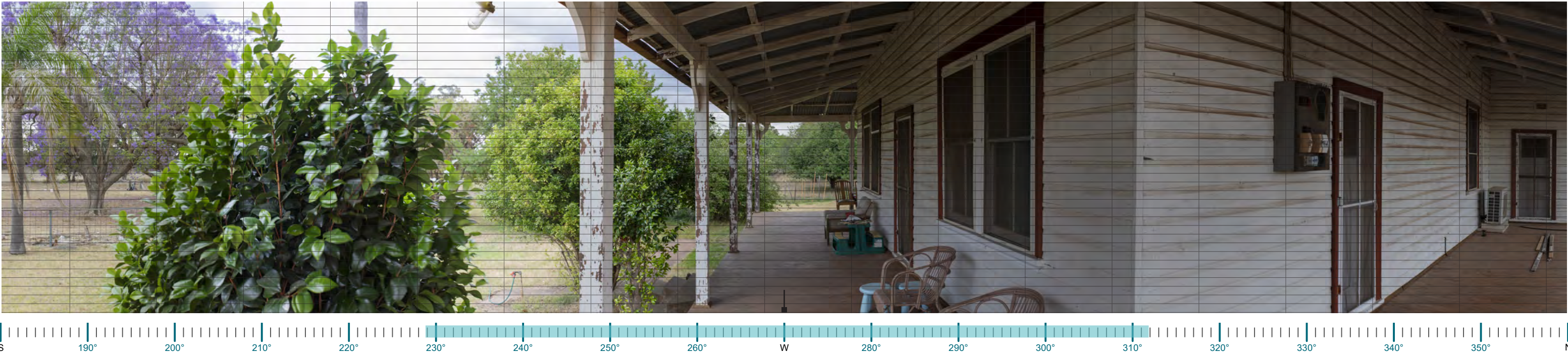
Dwelling 25

180° Photomontage Assessment

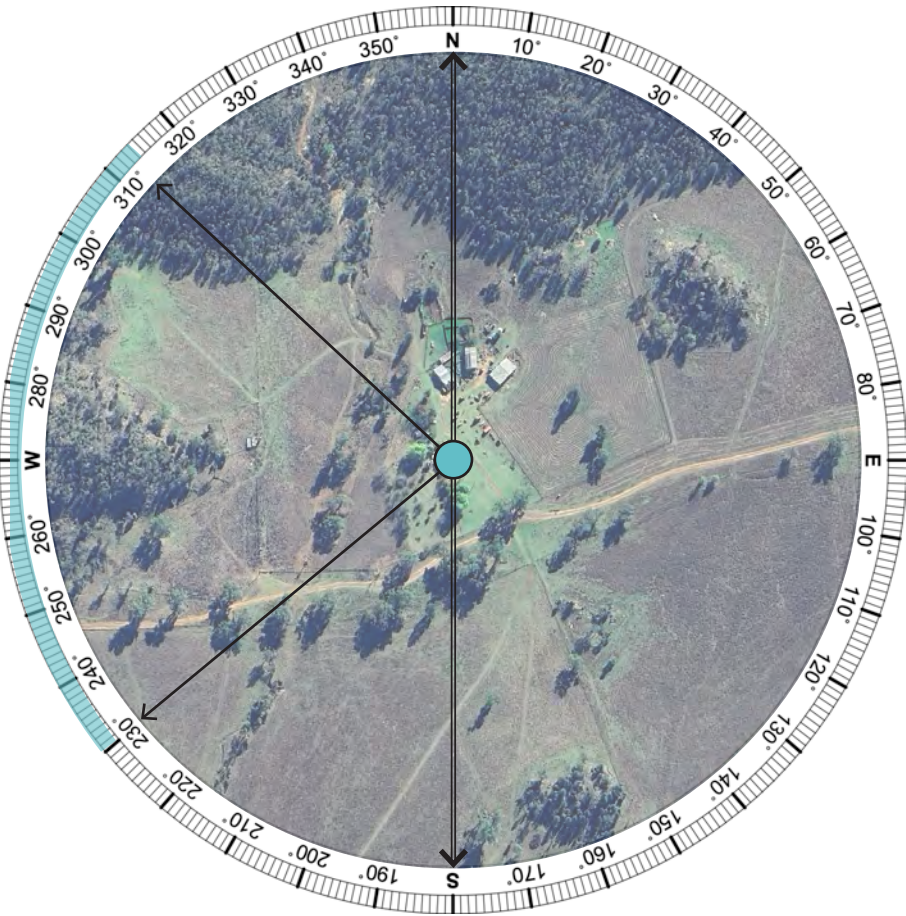
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

	Viewpoint Type:	Rural Dwelling (Secondary View)
	Scenic Quality:	Very Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the western side of the dwelling and is considered a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity).

Views are contained by plantings surrounding the dwelling and therefore the scenic quality has been rated as very low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is low.

Visual Magnitude:

	Number of Occupied Cells:	0

Magnitude Rating: **Nil**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774 m Study Area

The number of occupied cells has been calculated as zero (0) resulting in a no magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

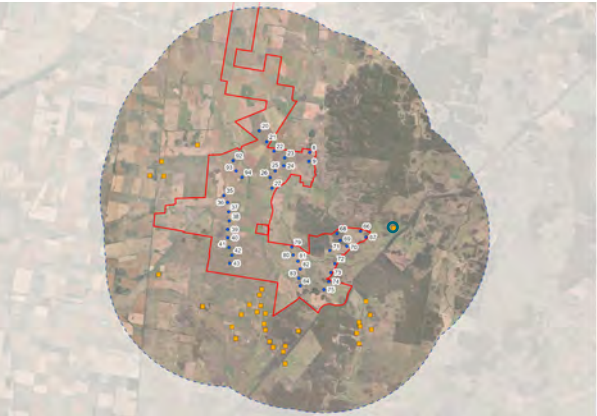
Visual Impact Rating:

	Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?	No

Impact Rating: **Nil**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

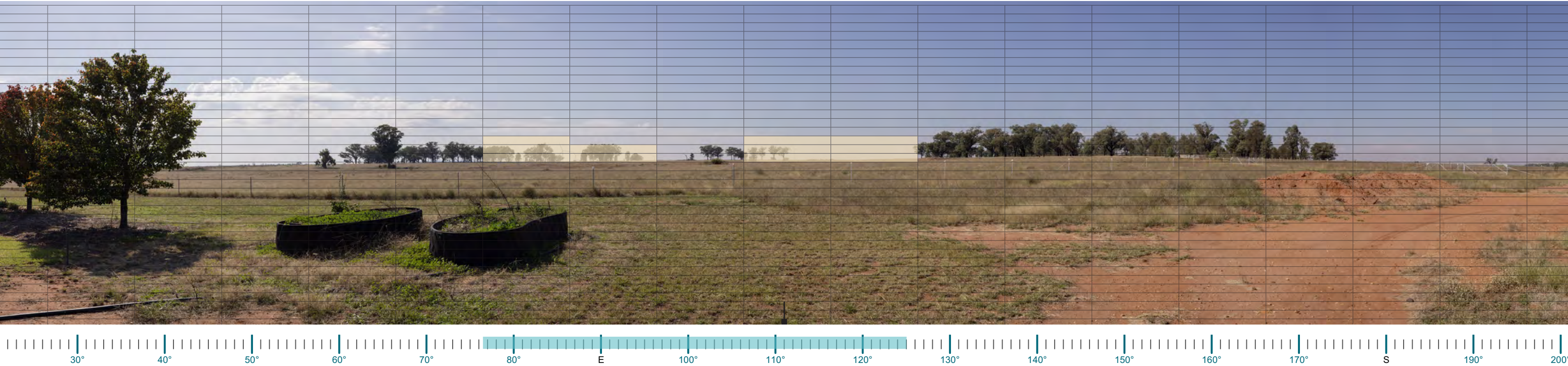
Dwelling 41

180° Photomontage Assessment

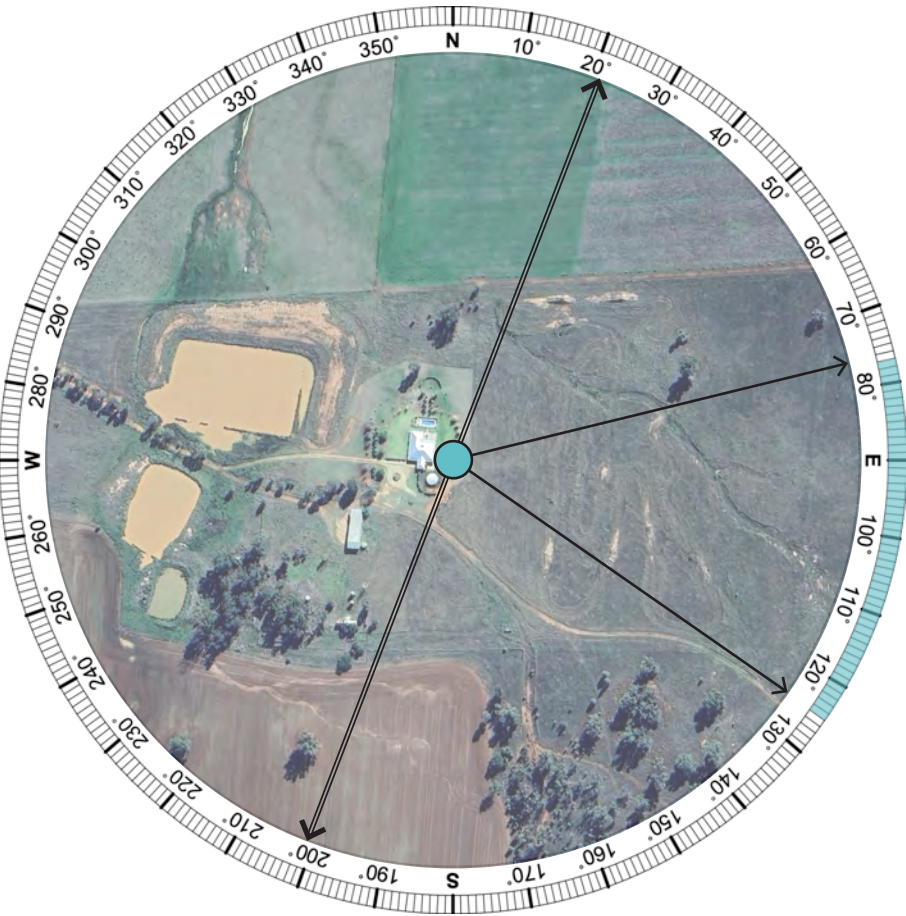
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type:

Rural Dwelling
(Secondary View)

Scenic Quality:

Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The dwelling is orientated to the north. The assessment has been undertaken from the eastern side of the dwelling and is considered a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately cleared and flat with a band of vegetation located on a small rise in the middleground. The scenic quality is consistent with the LCU and has been rated as low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is low.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells:

11

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774 m Study Area

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the east. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as 11 resulting in a no magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

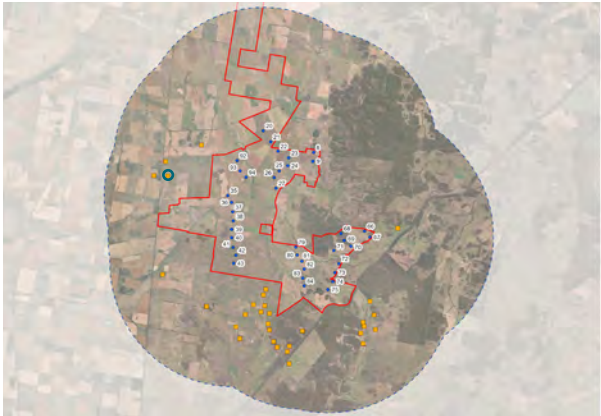
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

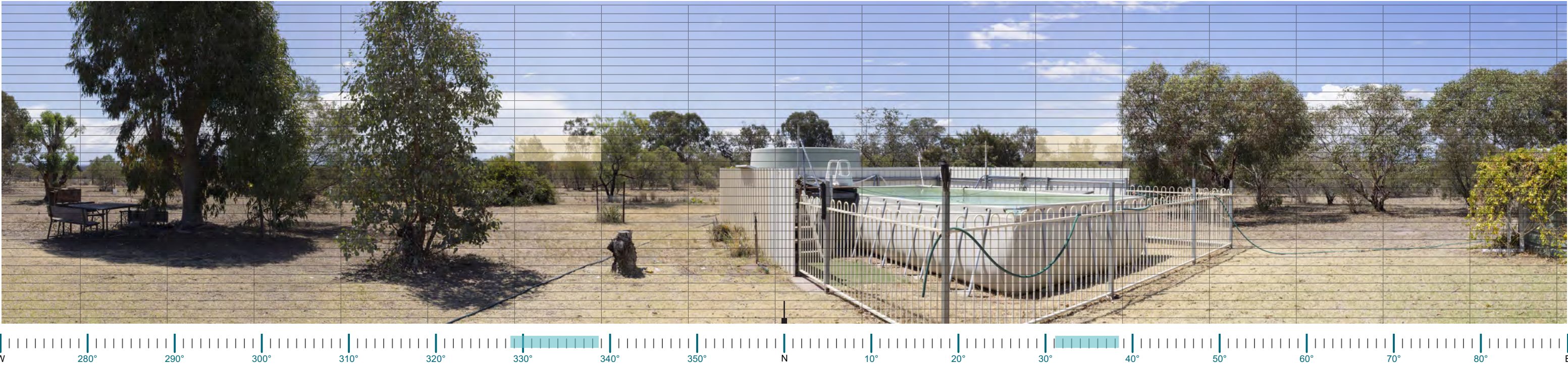
Dwelling 49

180° Photomontage Assessment

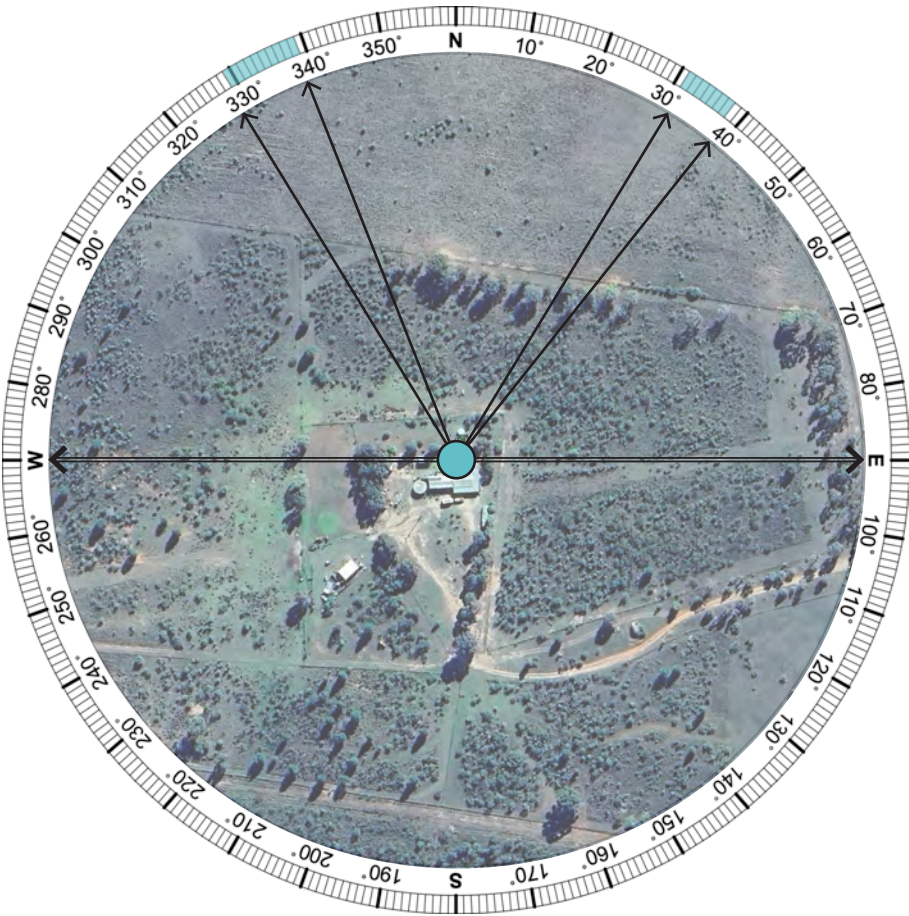
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type:

Rural Dwelling
(Primary View)

Scenic Quality:

Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken adjacent to the pool, orientated to the north. The view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views are contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells:

6

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774 m Study Area

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the east. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as six (6) resulting in a very low magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is very low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

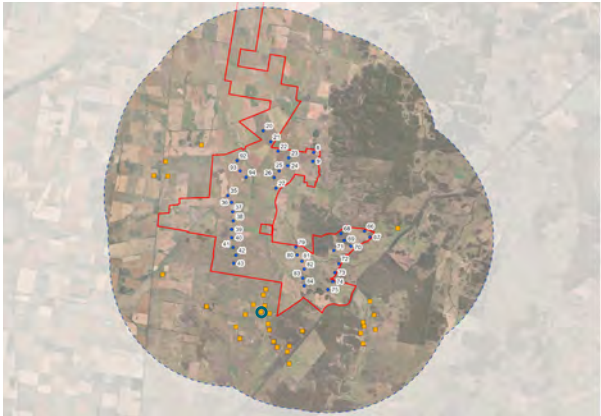
Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

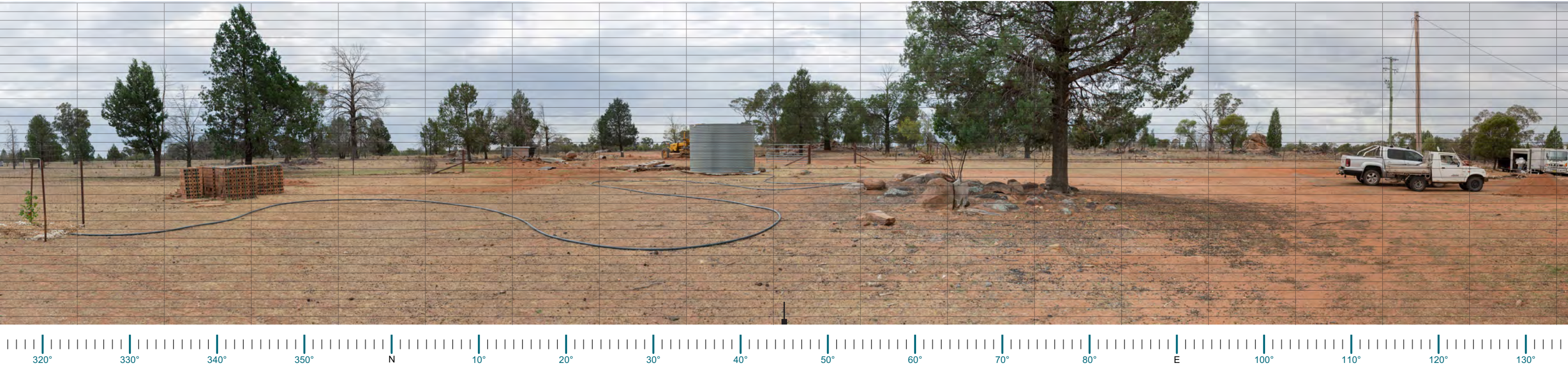
Dwelling 60

180° Photomontage Assessment

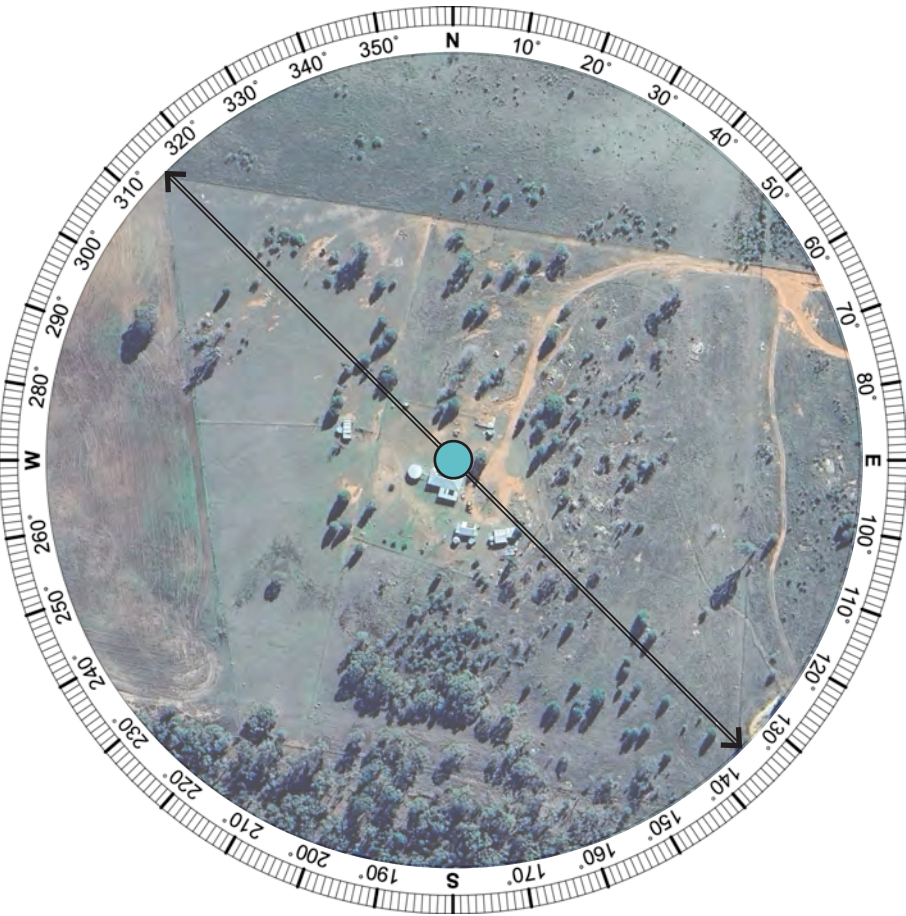
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Very Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. The view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views are contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as very low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is low.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: 0

Magnitude Rating: **Nil**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Due to intervening vegetation, the Project is not visible from this dwelling and therefore no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

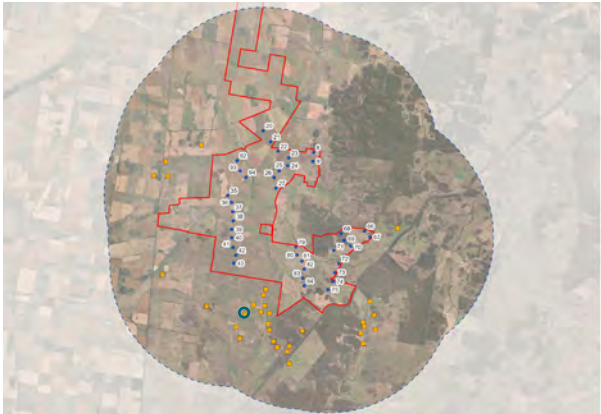
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Nil**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Dwelling 61*

180° Wireframe Assessment

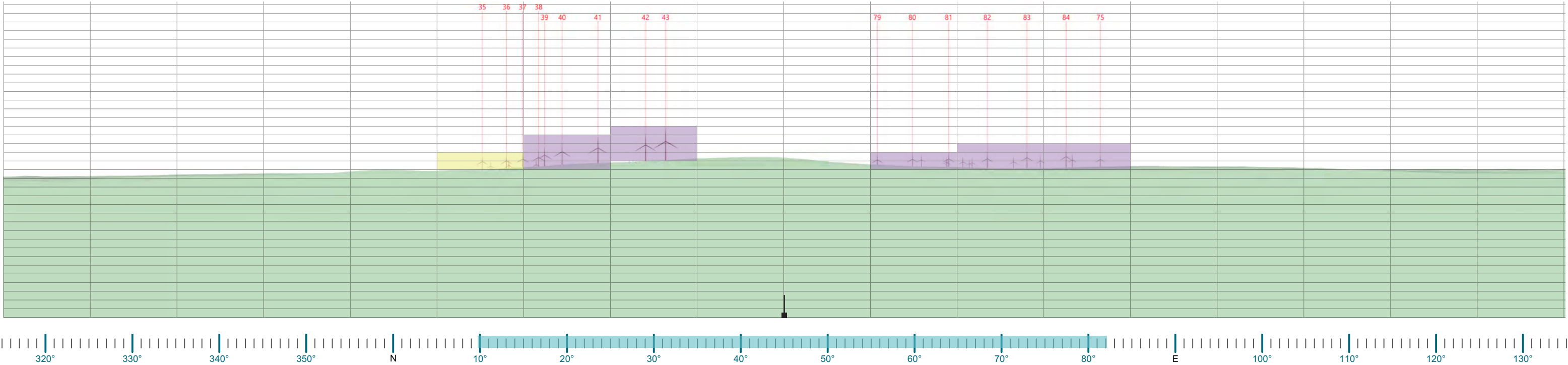
Purple line indicates extent of intervening vegetation as demonstrated on aerial imagery. It is anticipated that vegetation will limit visibility of turbines within this extent.

LEGEND:

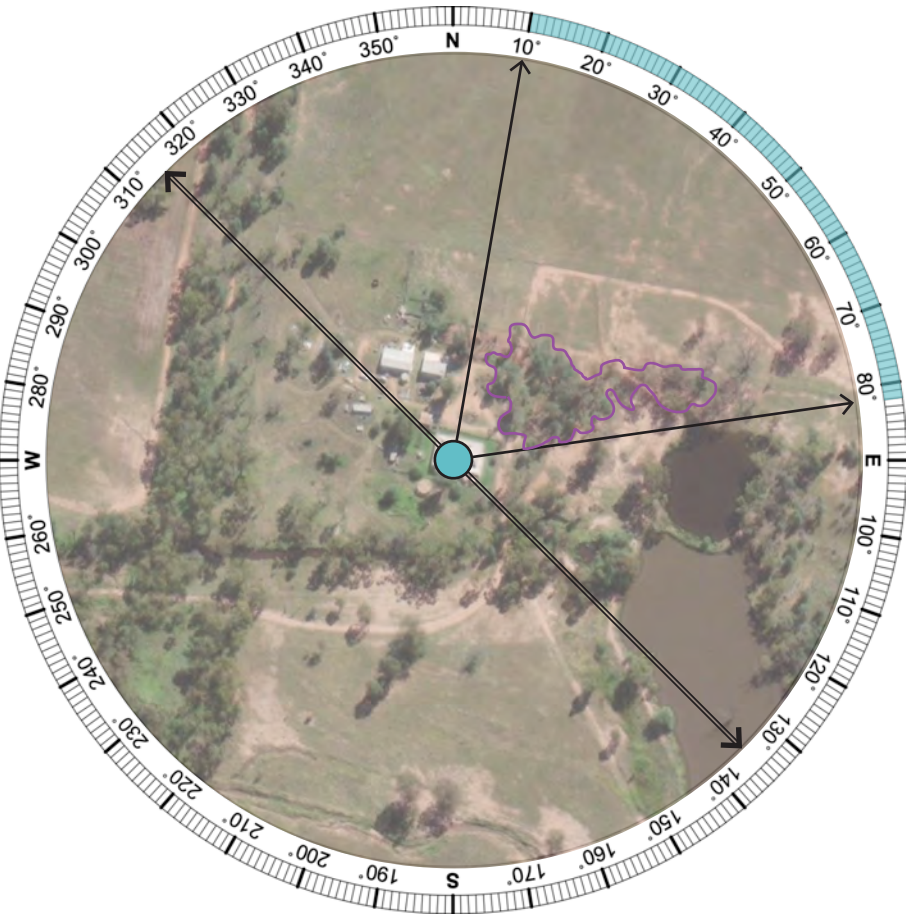
Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine

Cell screened by existing vegetation



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type:

Rural Dwelling
(Primary View)

Scenic Quality:

Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells:

2

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the north east of the dwelling. An analysis of the aerial image has determined that a large portion of views to the north east are contained by intervening vegetation. As a result the occupied cell count is reduced to two (2) resulting in a very low magnitude rating.

The visual impact rating is low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

Visual Impact Rating:

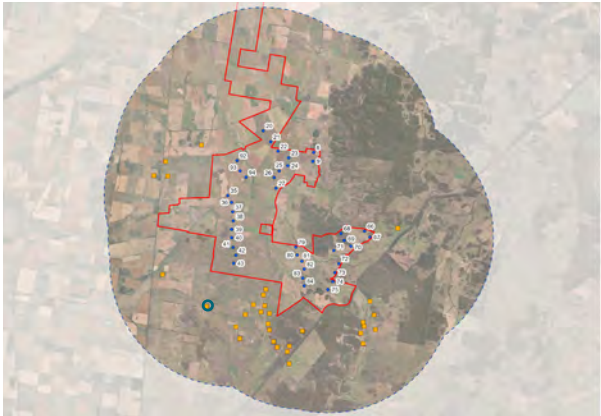
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

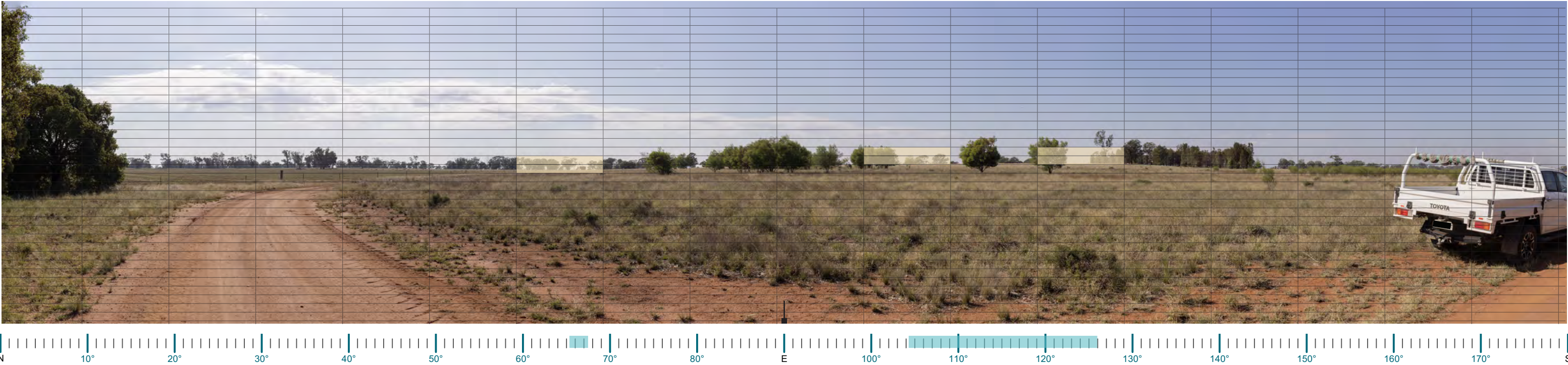
Dwelling 69

180° Photomontage Assessment

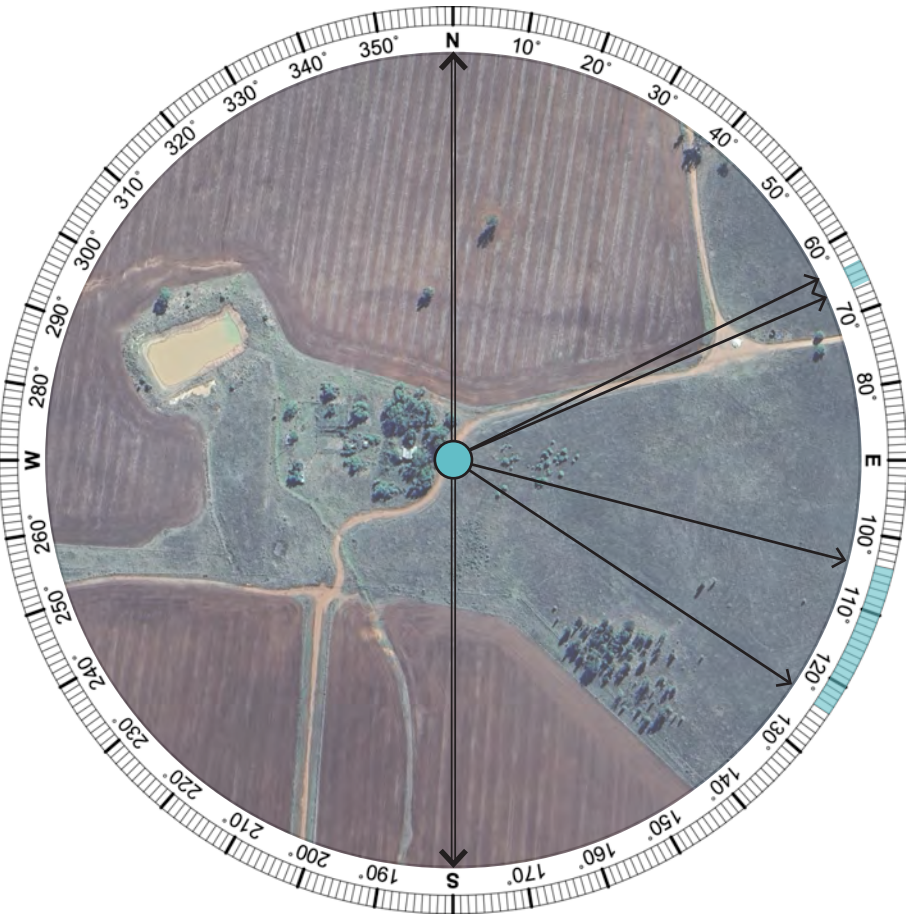
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the driveway located to the east of the dwelling, noting there is additional intervening vegetation to the east of the dwelling. The view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: 6

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the east of the dwelling. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as six (6) resulting in a very low magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

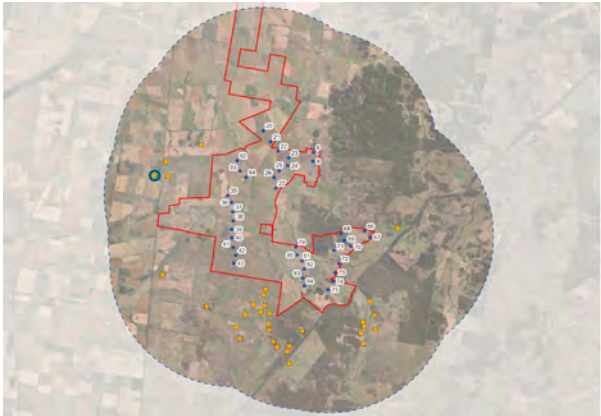
Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Dwelling 70*

180° Wireframe Assessment

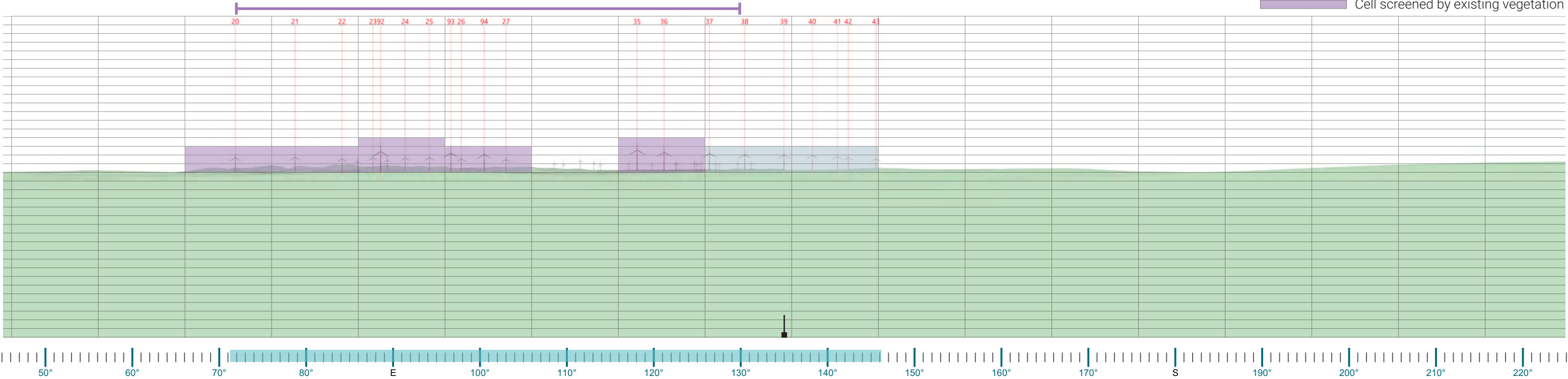
Purple line indicates extent of intervening vegetation / structures as demonstrated on aerial imagery. It is anticipated that vegetation will limit visibility of turbines within this extent.

LEGEND:

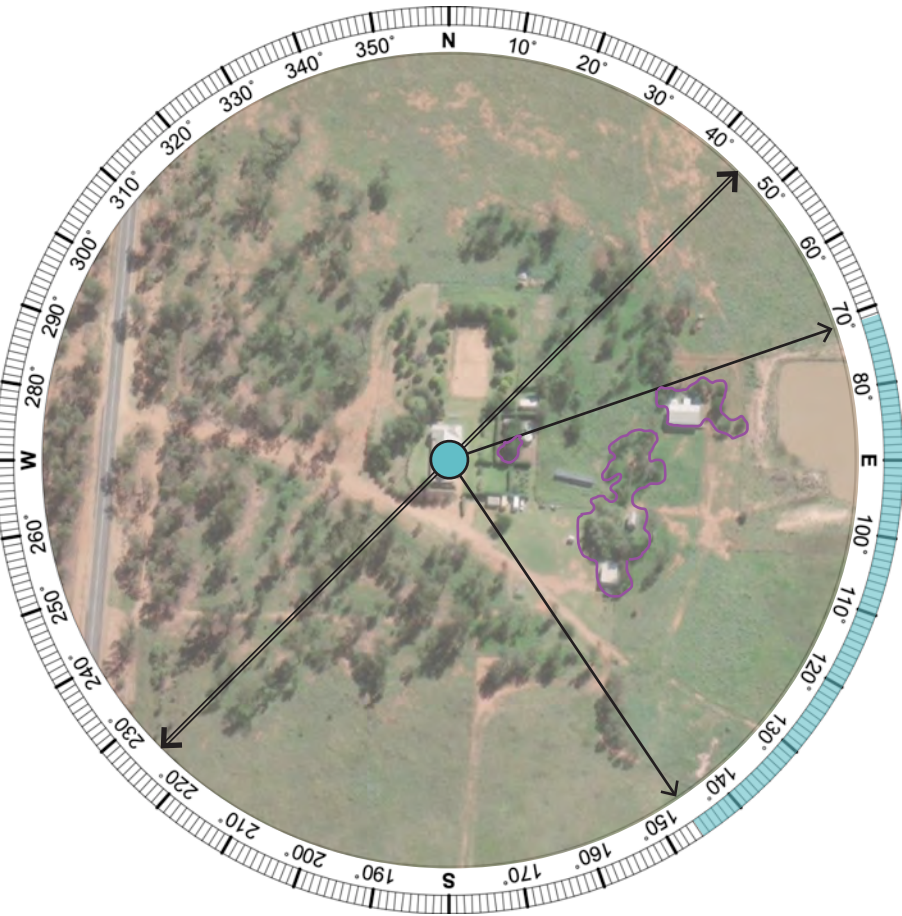
Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine

Cell screened by existing vegetation



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type:

Rural Dwelling
(Primary View)

Scenic Quality:

Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the east of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells:

6

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Views to the Project are available to the east of the dwelling (based on wireframe diagram). An analysis of the aerial image has determined that a large portion of views to the east are contained by intervening vegetation and structures. As a result the occupied cell count is reduced to six (6) resulting in a very low magnitude rating.

The visual impact rating is low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

Visual Impact Rating:

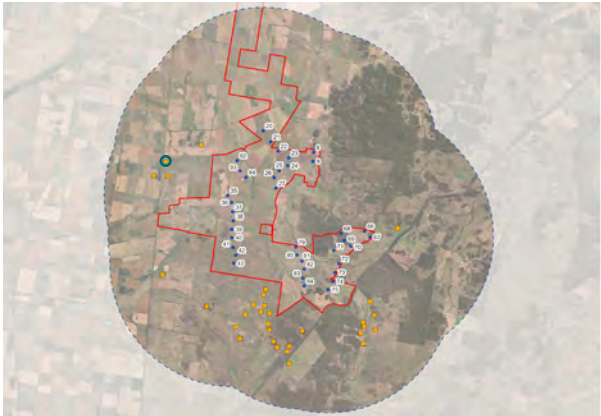
Viewpoint within
1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

Dwelling 86

180° Photomontage Assessment

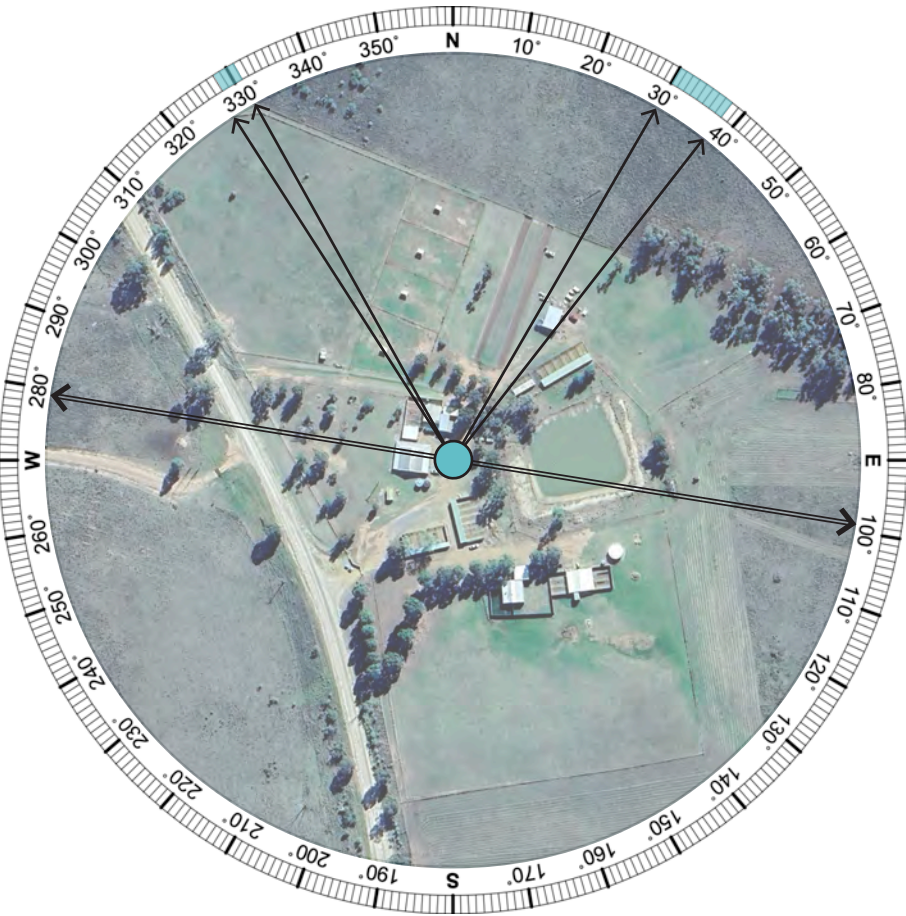
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

	Viewpoint Type:	Rural Dwelling (Primary View)
	Scenic Quality:	Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. The view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views are contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

	Number of Occupied Cells:	4
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Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the east. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as four (4) resulting in a very low magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

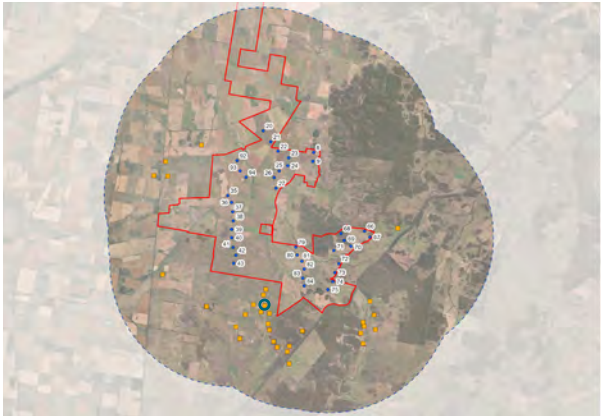
Visual Impact Rating:

	Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback?	No
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Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

Dwelling 87*

180° Wireframe Assessment

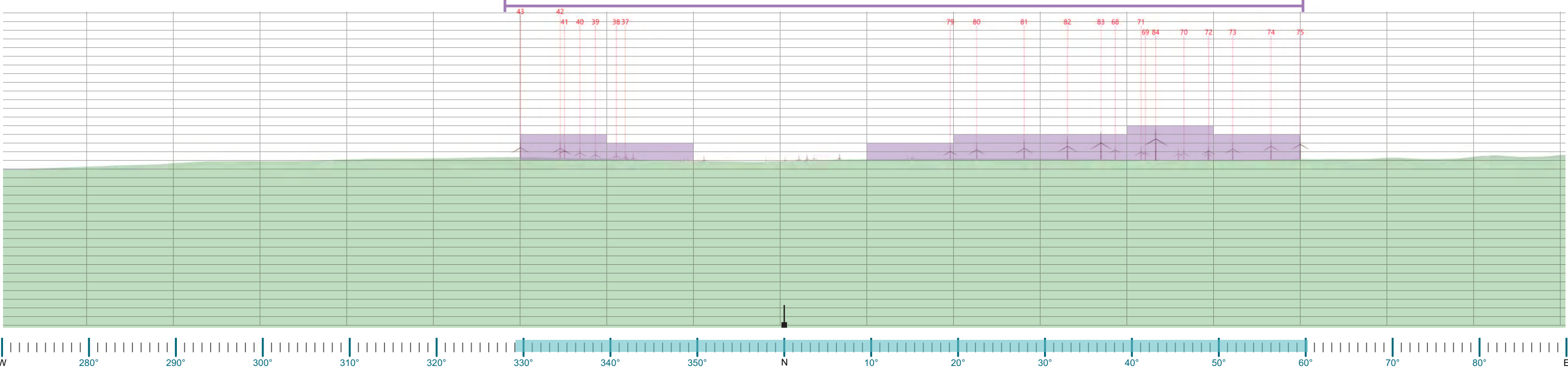
Purple line indicates extent of intervening vegetation / structures as demonstrated on aerial imagery. It is anticipated that vegetation will limit visibility of turbines within this extent.

LEGEND:

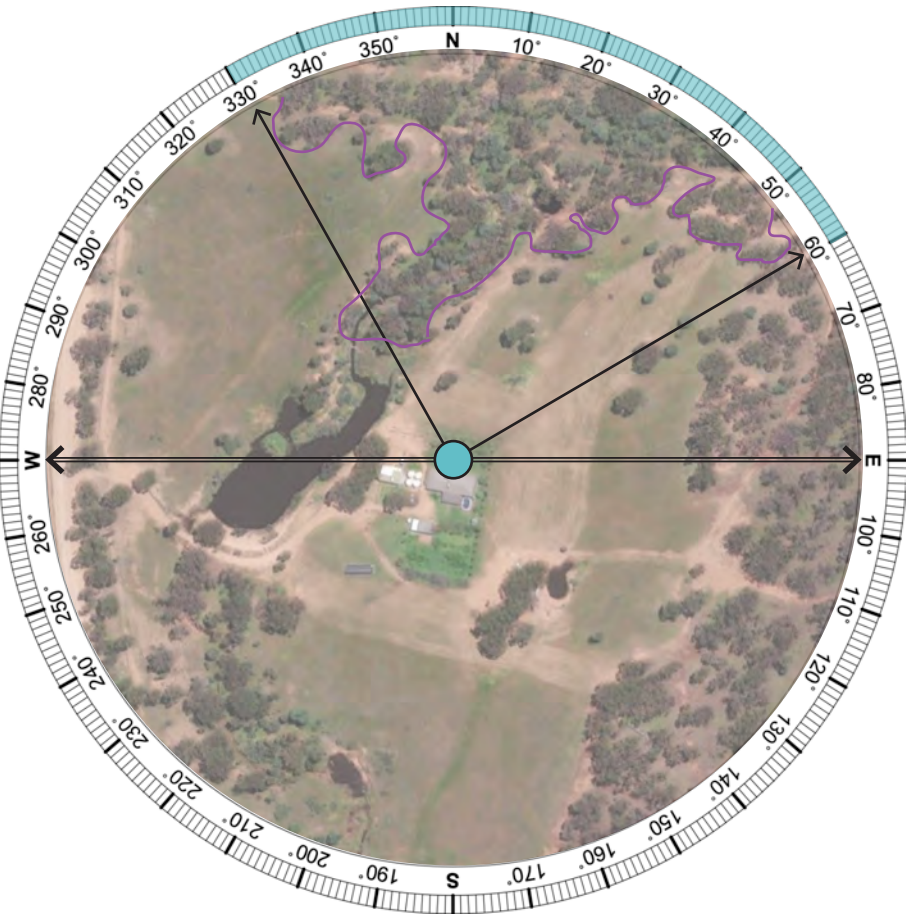
Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine

Cell screened by existing vegetation



Viewpoint Location



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary Viewpoint)

Scenic Quality: Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: < 14

Magnitude Rating: **Nil**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north may be limited by the scattered intervening vegetation to the north west of the dwelling. The exact number of cells that the vegetation is likely to screen is unknown. The intermediate assessment for this dwelling (based on topography alone) identified 20 cells will be occupied by turbines. Due to the intervening vegetation it is assumed there will be a reduction of at least six (6) occupied cells, reducing the visual magnitude rating to less than 14 cells (resulting in a low visual magnitude rating).

The visual impact rating is low and therefore no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

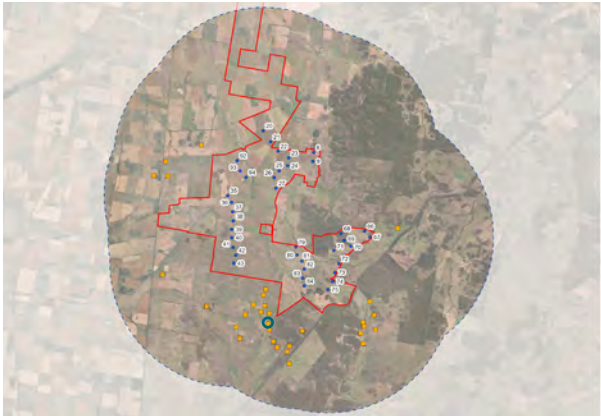
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Nil**

Mitigation Required?

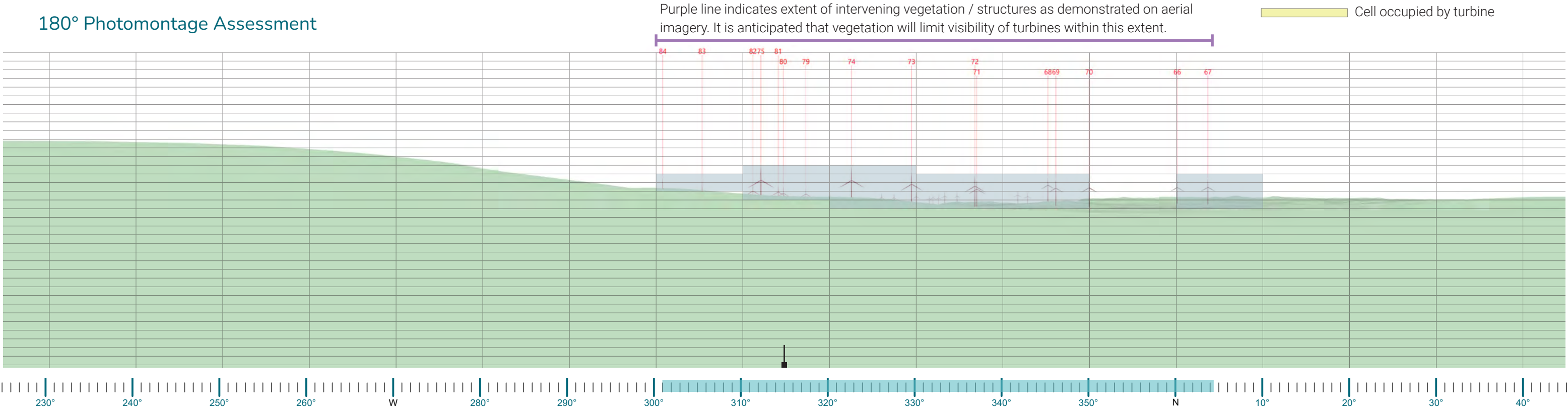
No



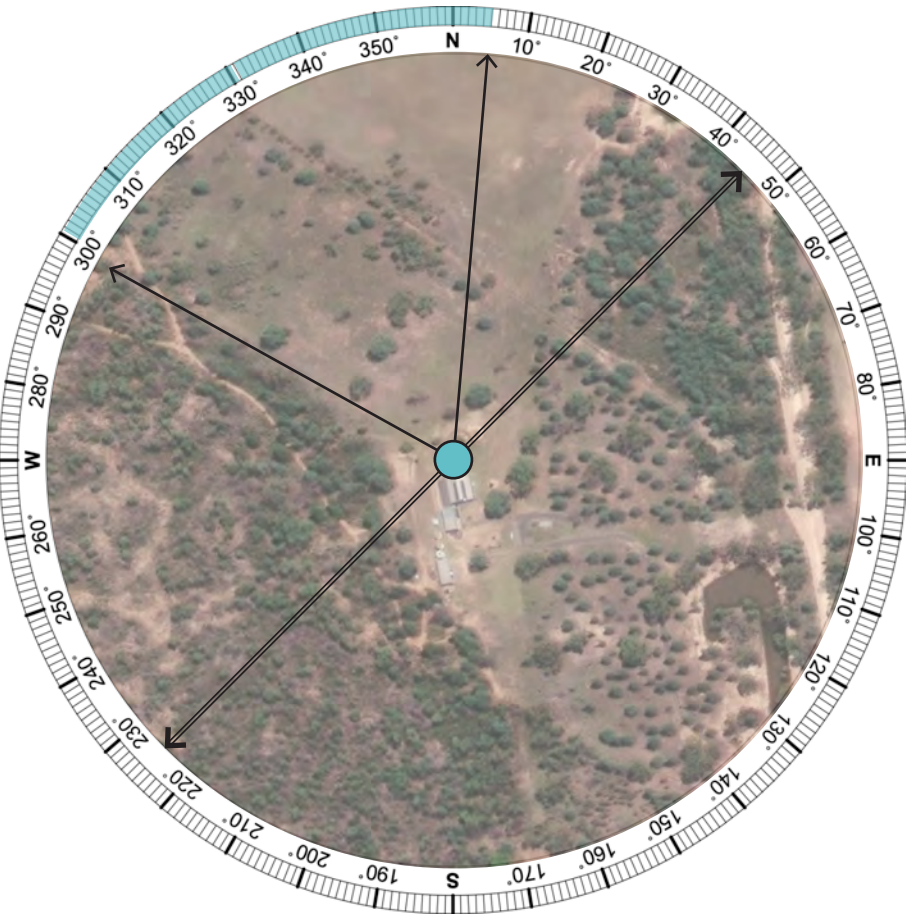
Dwelling Location

Dwelling 90*

180° Photomontage Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Secondary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north west of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **< 14**

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north may be limited by the scattered intervening vegetation to the north west of the dwelling. The exact number of cells that the vegetation is likely to screen is unknown. The intermediate assessment for this dwelling (based on topography alone) identified 23 cells will be occupied by turbines. Due to the intervening vegetation it is assumed there will be a reduction of at least nine (9) occupied cells, reducing the visual magnitude rating to less than 14 cells (resulting in a low visual magnitude rating).

The visual impact rating is low and therefore no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

Visual Impact Rating:

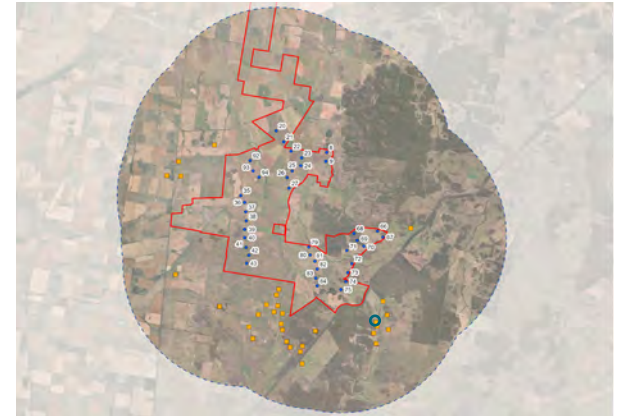
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

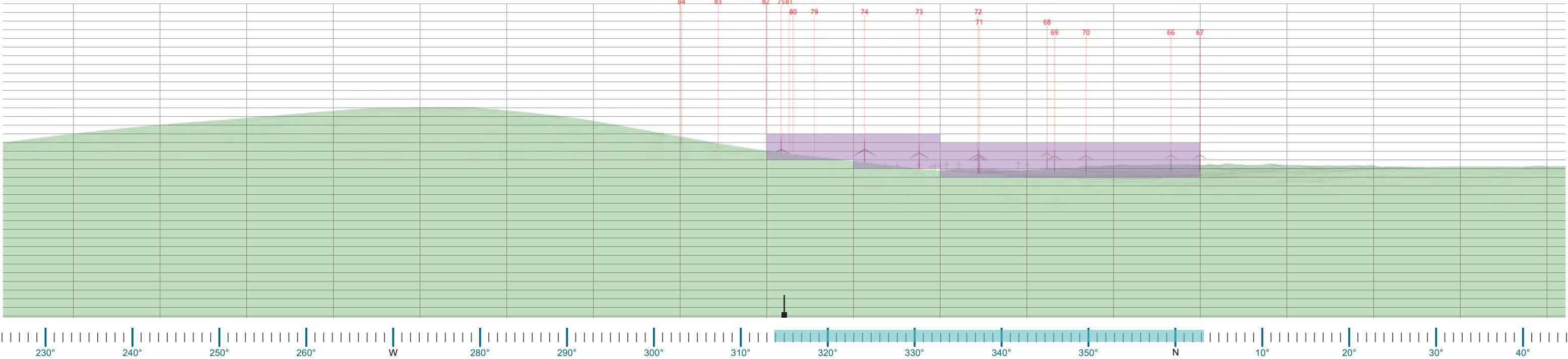
No



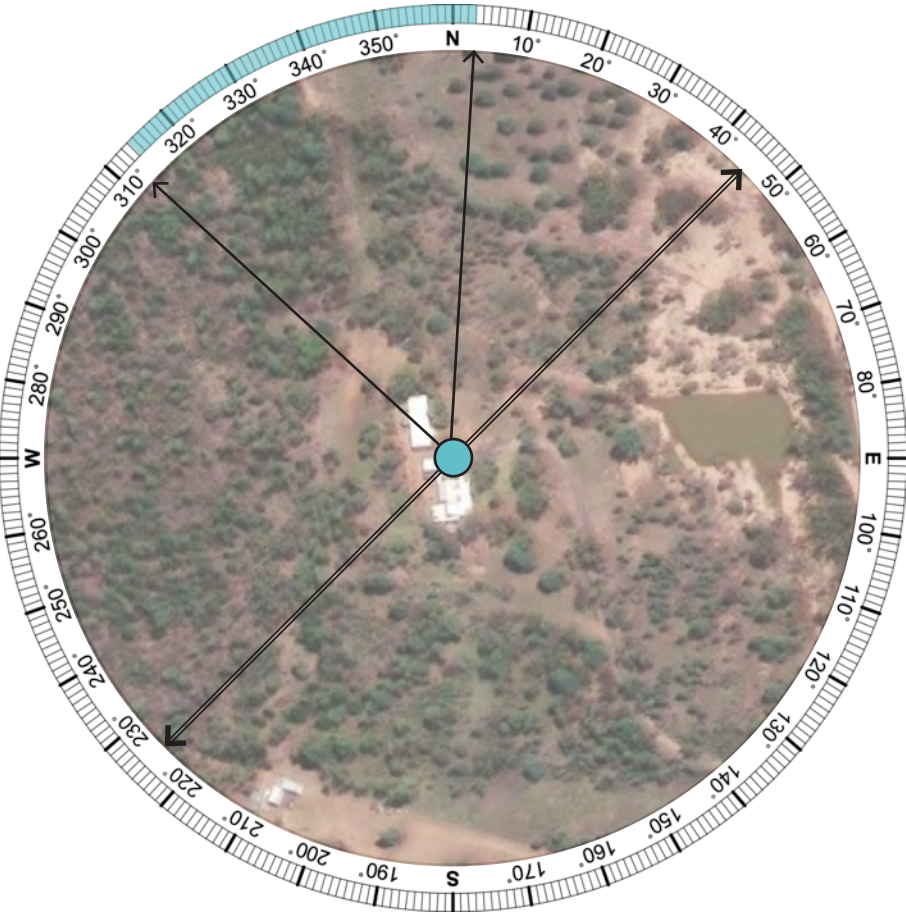
Dwelling Location

Dwelling 91*

180° Photomontage Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

	Viewpoint Type:	Rural Dwelling (Primary View)
	Scenic Quality:	Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

	Number of Occupied Cells:	< 14
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Magnitude Rating: **Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north are contained by intervening vegetation. Due to intervening vegetation, the Project is not visible from this dwelling and therefore no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

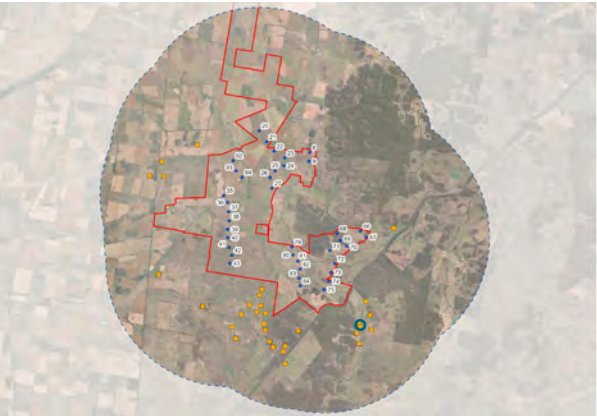
Visual Impact Rating:

	Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?	No
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Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

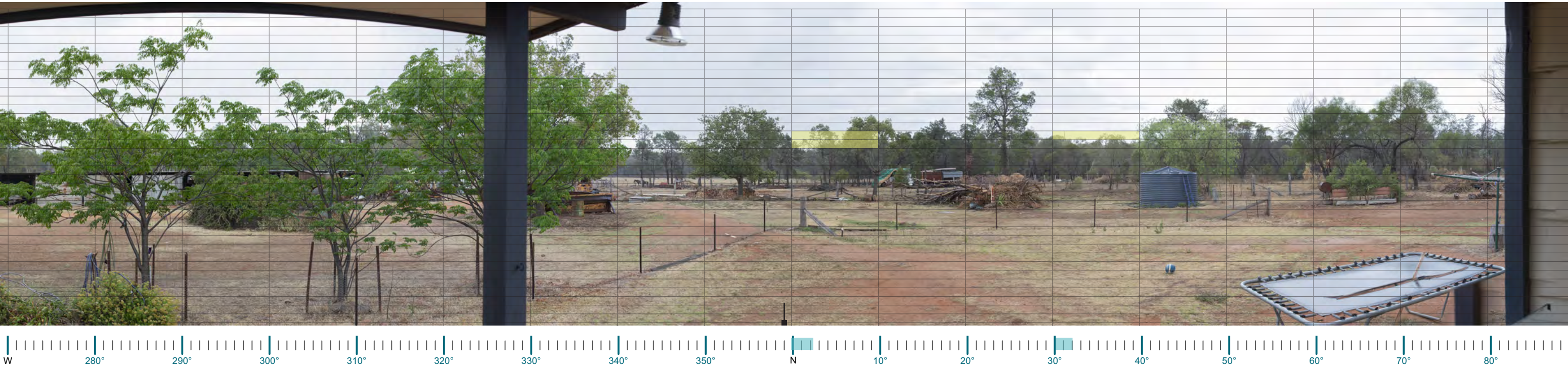
Dwelling 99

180° Photomontage Assessment

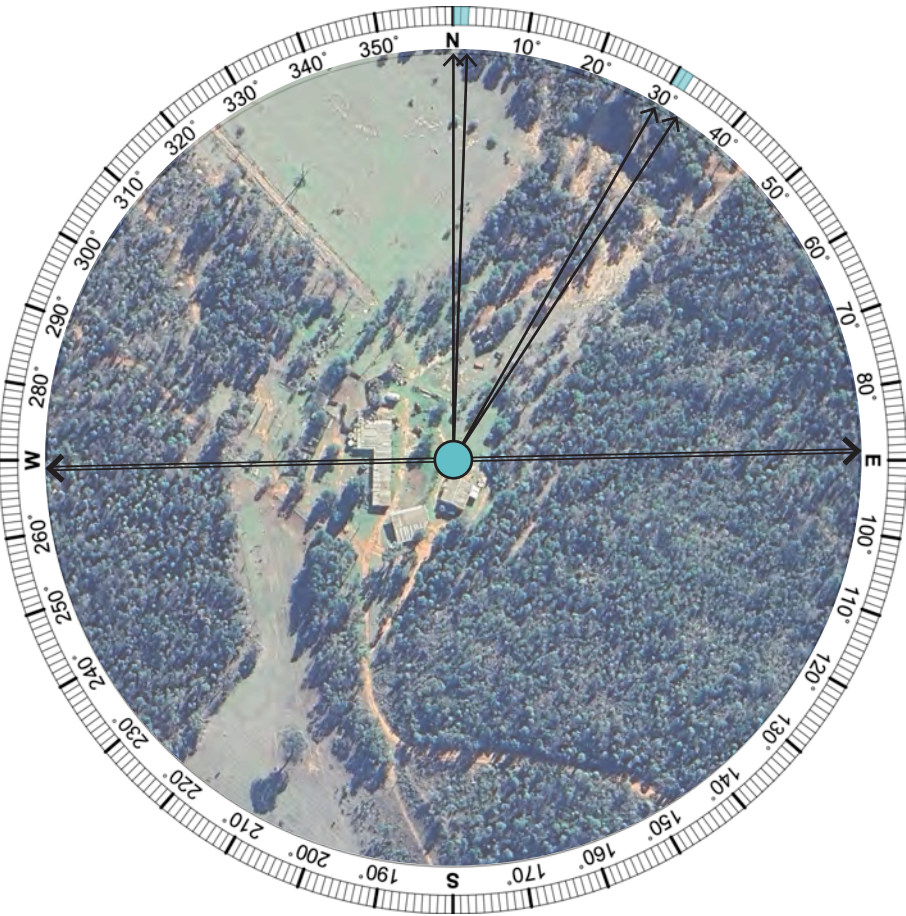
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Very Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the balcony looking in a generally north direction. The view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views are largely contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as very low.

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as low.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: 3

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the east of the dwelling. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as three (3) resulting in a very low magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is very low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

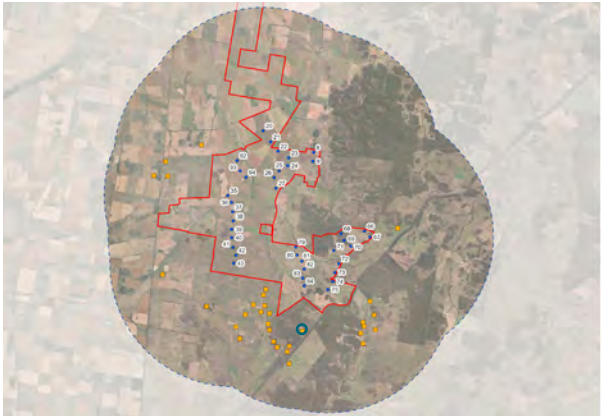
Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Very Low**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

103*

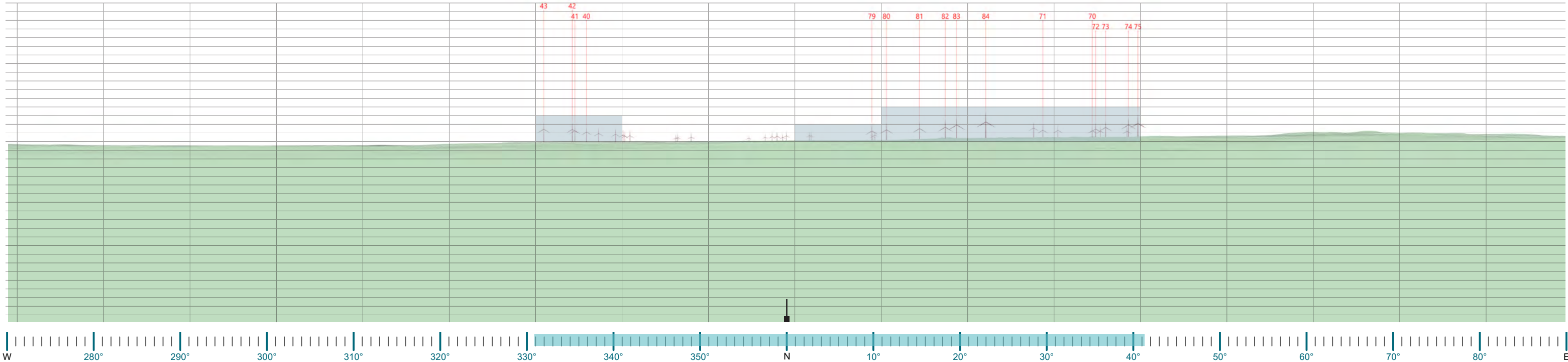
180° Photomontage Assessment

LEGEND:

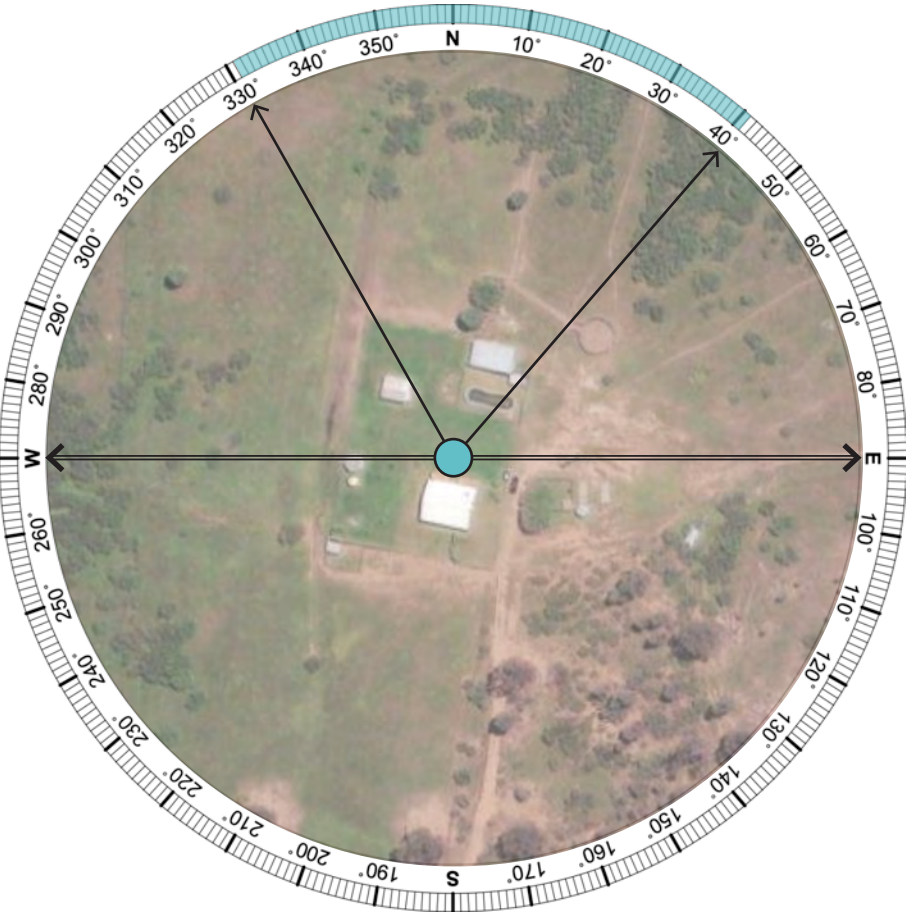
Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine

Purple line indicates extent of intervening building as demonstrated on aerial imagery. It is anticipated that this structure will limit visibility of turbines within this extent.



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat, the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: < 14

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north may be limited by the intervening shed to the north of the dwelling. The exact number of cells that the shed is likely to screen is unknown. The intermediate assessment for this dwelling (based on topography alone) identified 17 cells will be occupied by turbines. Due to the intervening vegetation it is assumed there will be a reduction of at least three (3) occupied cells, reducing the visual magnitude rating to less than 14 cells (resulting in a low visual magnitude rating).

The visual impact rating is low and therefore no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening based on aerial imagery.

Visual Impact Rating:

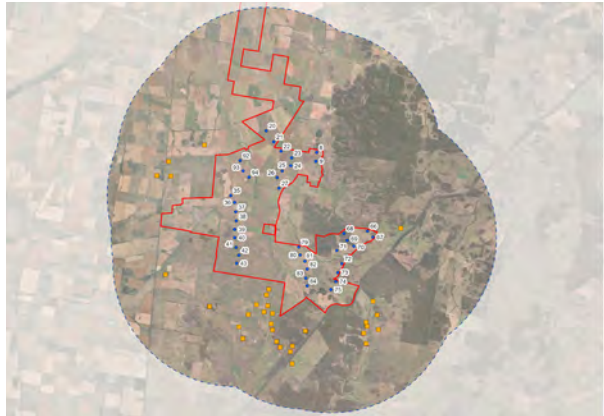
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required?

No



Dwelling Location

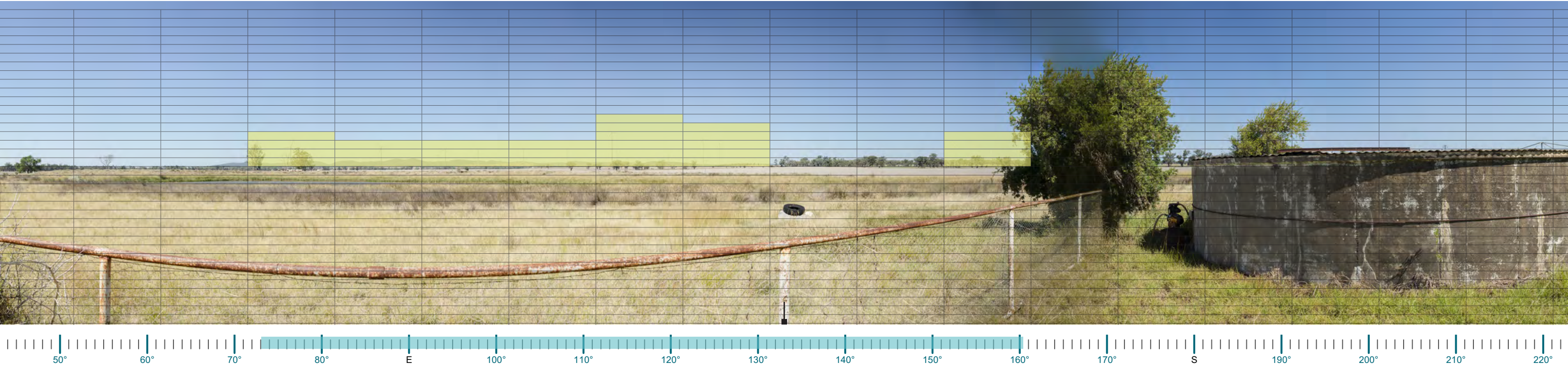
Dwelling 105

180° Photomontage Assessment

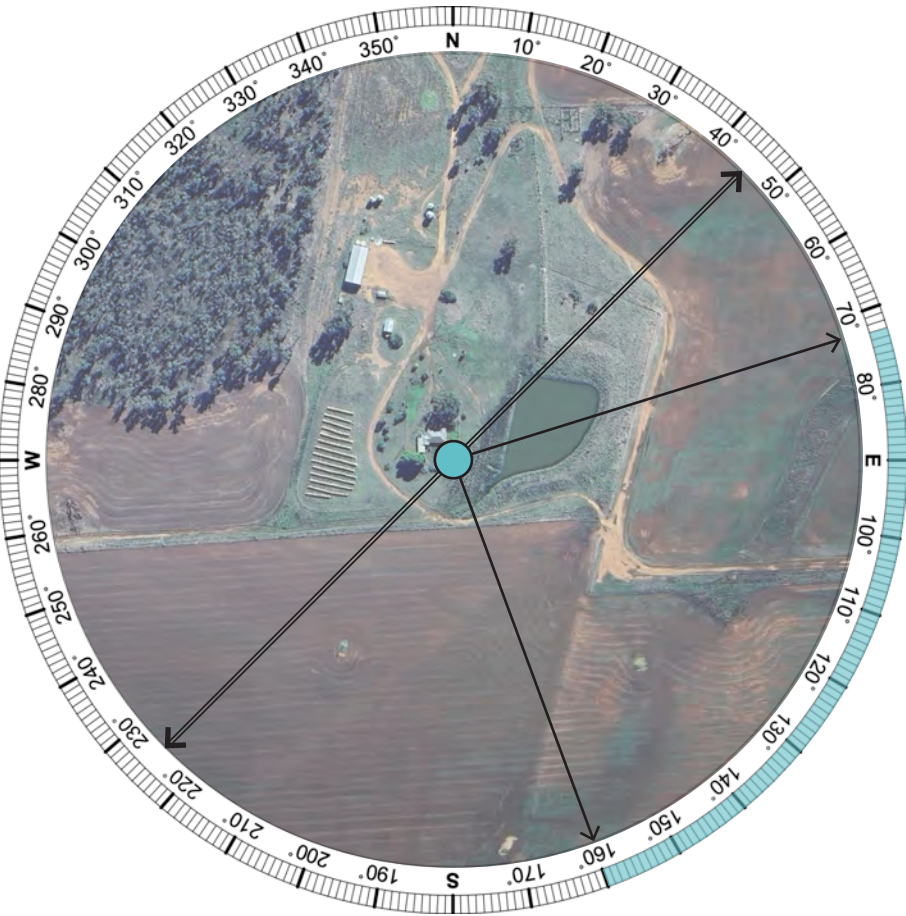
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type:

Rural Dwelling
(Secondary View)

Scenic Quality:

Very Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Very Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The dwelling is orientated to the north. The assessment has been undertaken from the eastern side of the dwelling and is considered a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately cleared and flat with some scattered vegetation in the distance. The scenic quality has been rated as very low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is very low.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells:

28

Magnitude Rating: **High**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Views to the Project are available to the east. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as 28 resulting in a high magnitude rating.

As a result the visual impact rating is low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

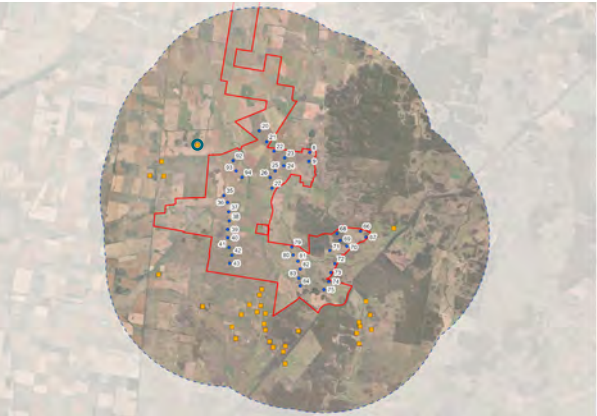
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

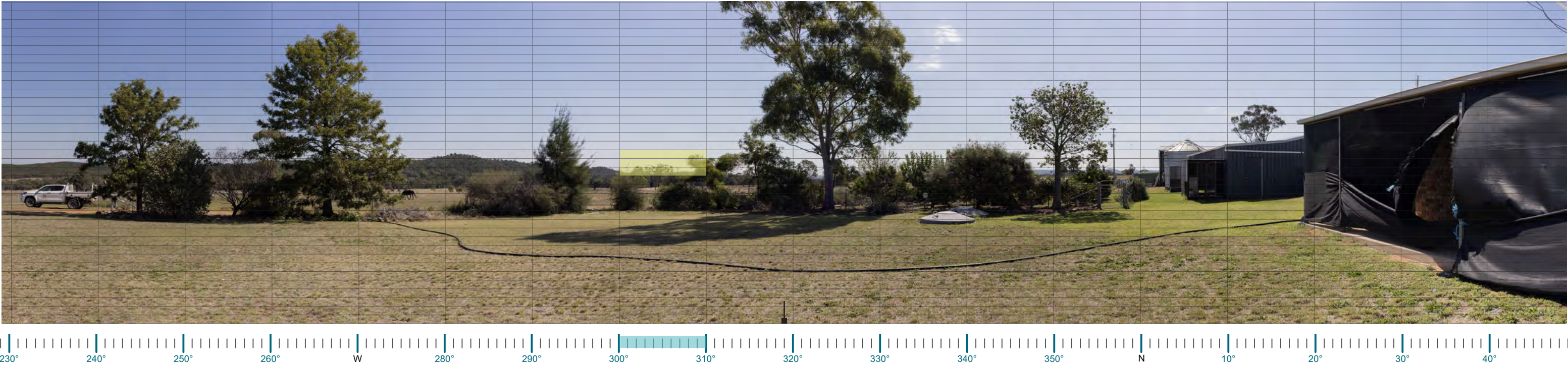
Dwelling 107

180° Photomontage Assessment

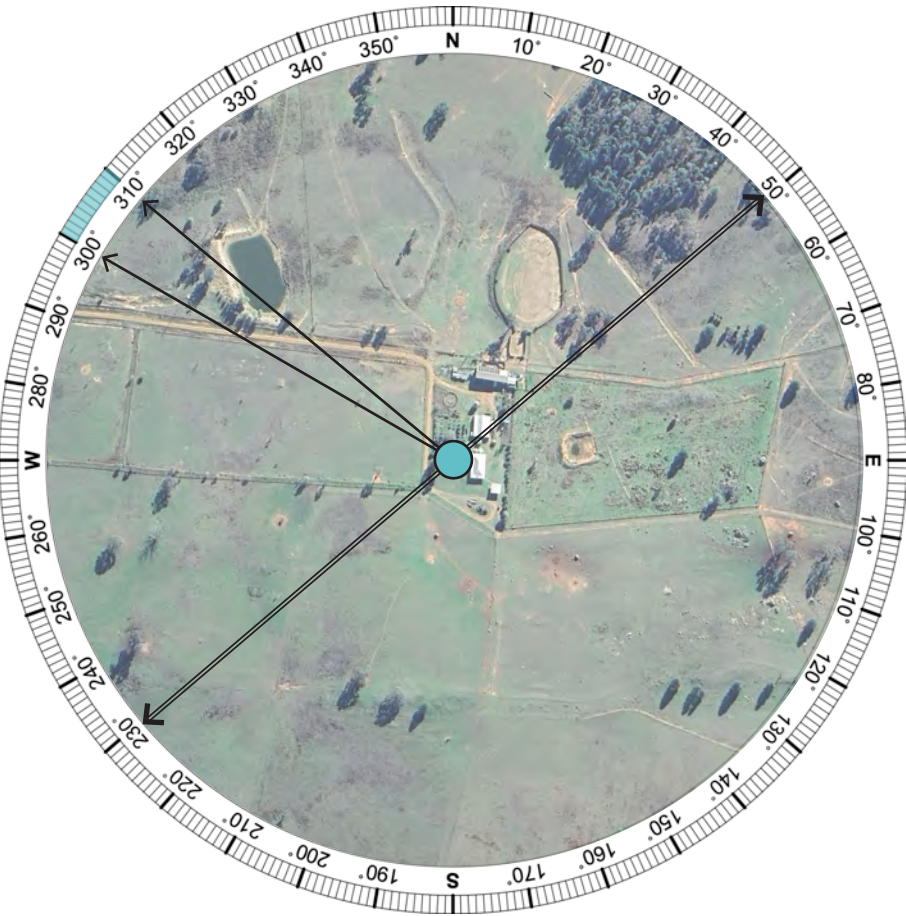
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the yard on the western side of the dwelling looking in a generally north west direction. The view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity). The landscape is predominately flat. Views are largely contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low. The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: 3

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Fragmented views to the Project are available to the north west of the dwelling. The number of occupied cells has been calculated as three (3) resulting in a very low magnitude rating. As a result the visual impact rating is low and deemed acceptable in accordance with the performance objectives set out in the Technical Supplement and no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

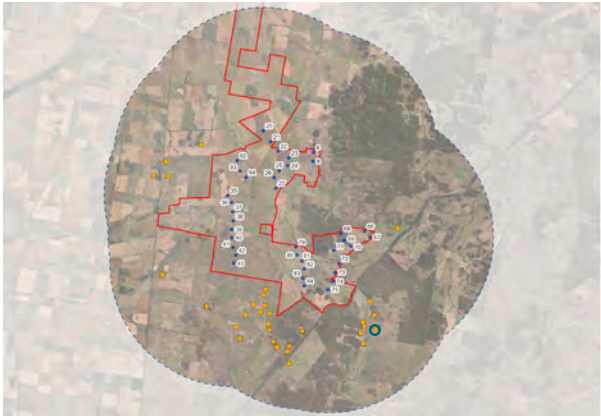
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

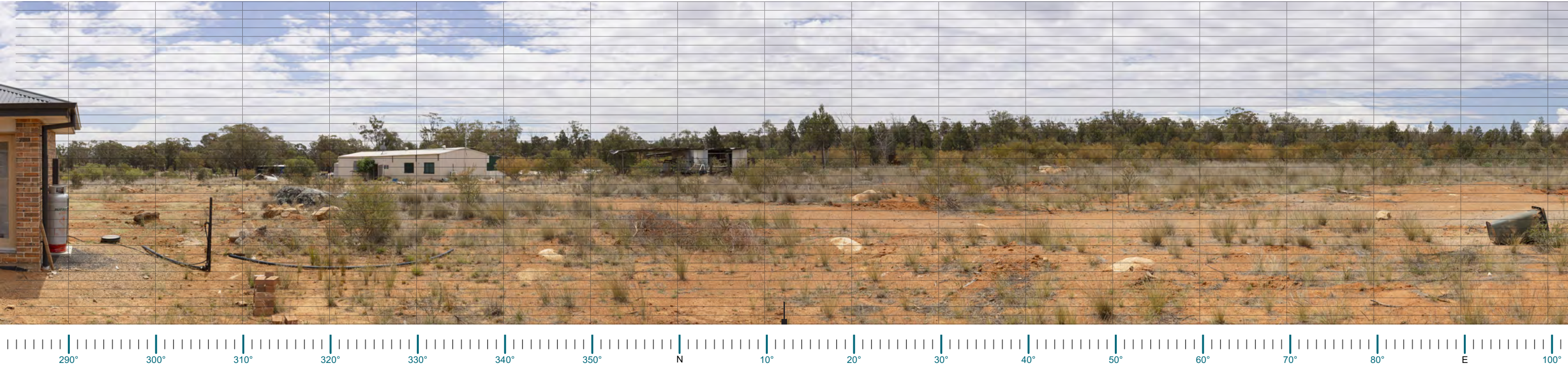
Dwelling 108

180° Photomontage Assessment

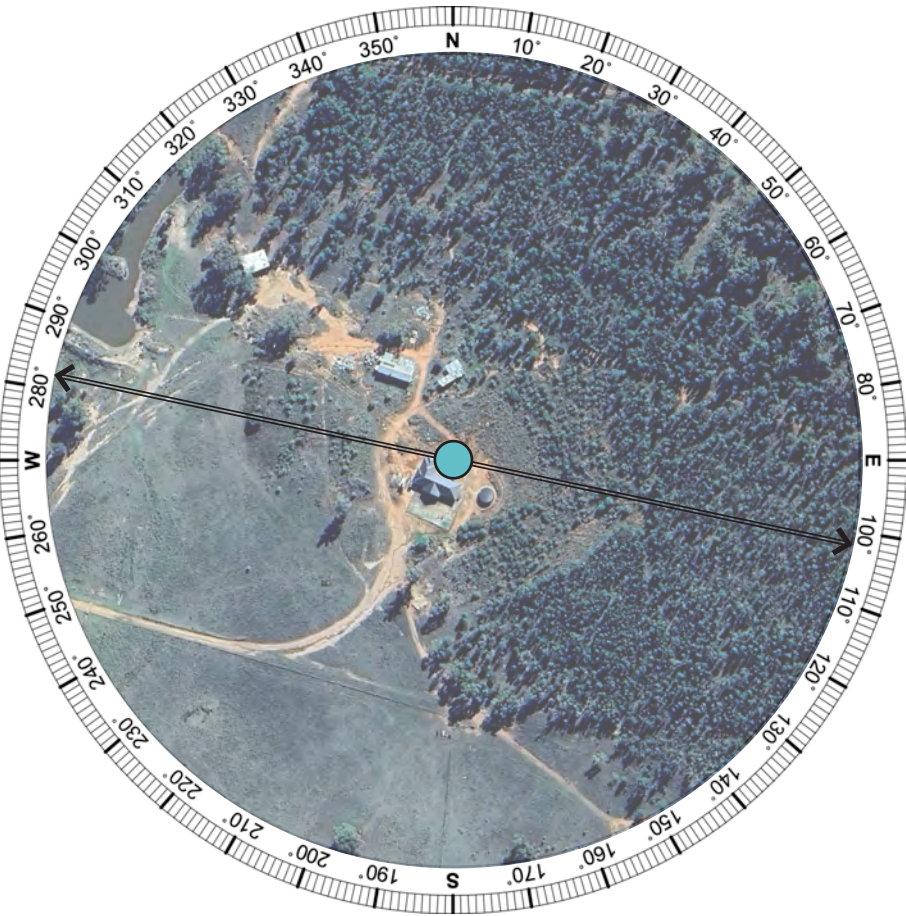
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Secondary View)

Scenic Quality: Very Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Very Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. The house is orientated to the south and therefore this view has been classified as a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat and cleared in the foreground with vegetation to the north. The scenic quality has been rated as very low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is low.

Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: 0

Magnitude Rating: **Nil**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Due to intervening vegetation, the Project is not visible from this dwelling and therefore no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

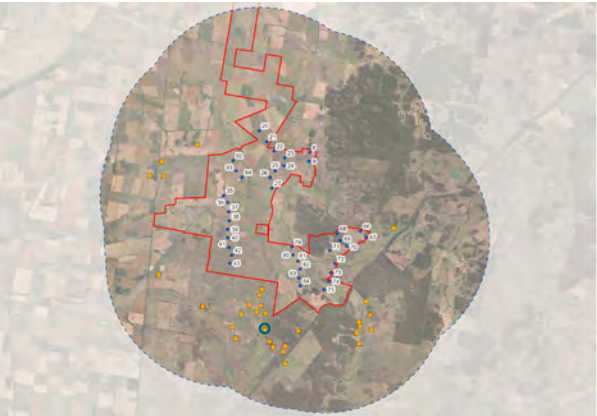
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Nil**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

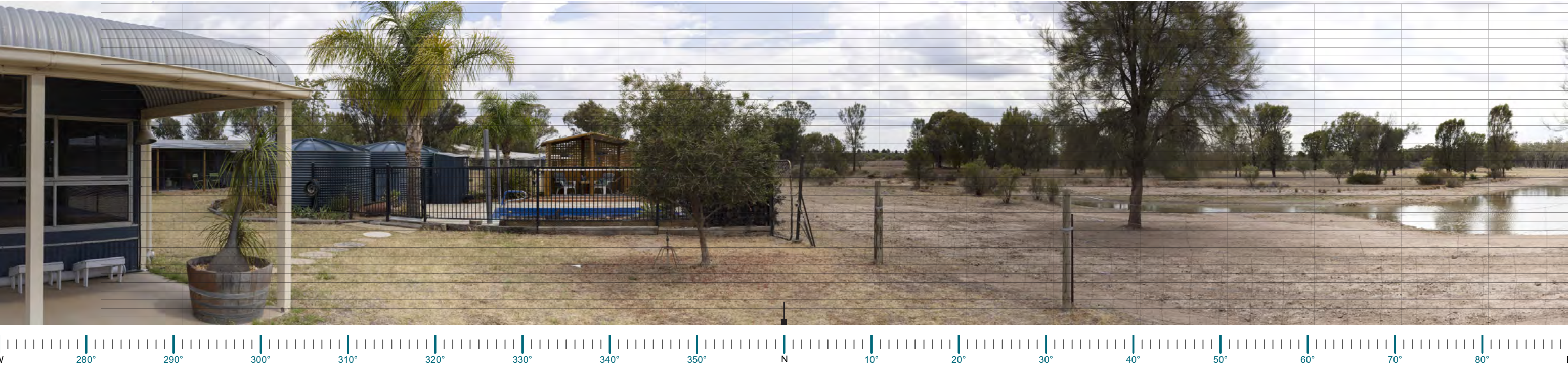
Dwelling 109

180° Photomontage Assessment

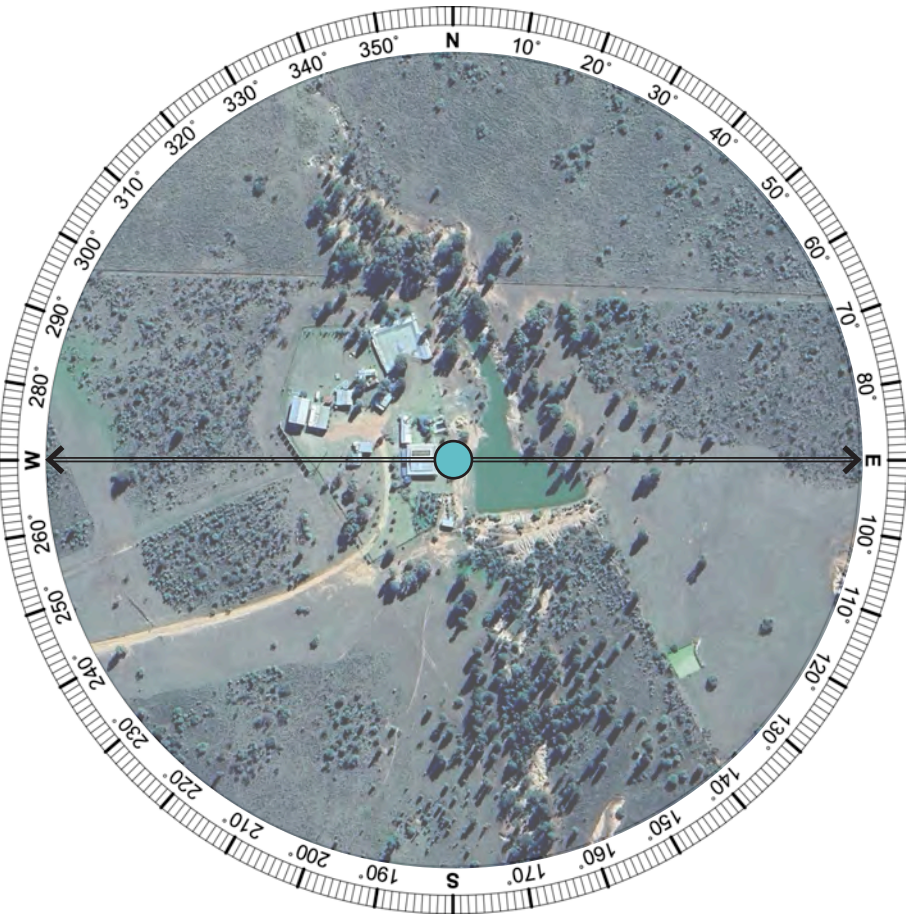
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the yard to the east of the dwelling the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat and cleared in the foreground with vegetation to the north. The scenic quality has been rated as low.

The resulting visual sensitivity is moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: 0

Magnitude Rating: **Nil**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

Due to intervening vegetation, the Project is not visible from this dwelling and therefore no further action is required.

Visual Impact Rating:

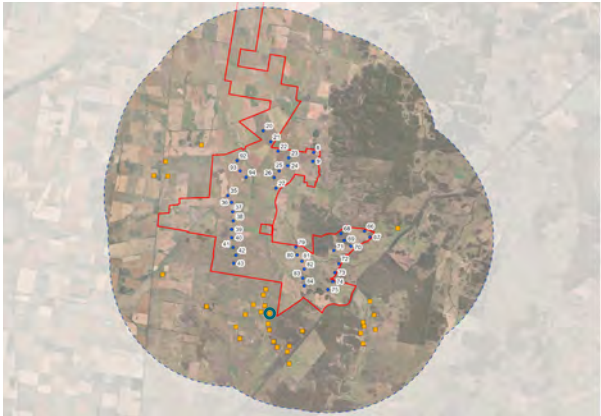
Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Nil**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

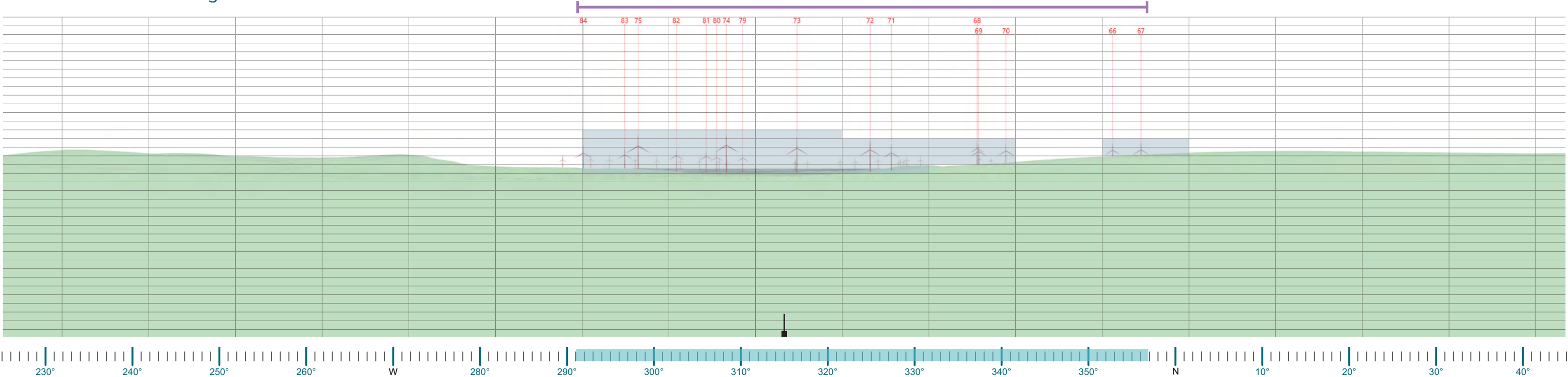
122*

180° Wireframe Diagram Assessment

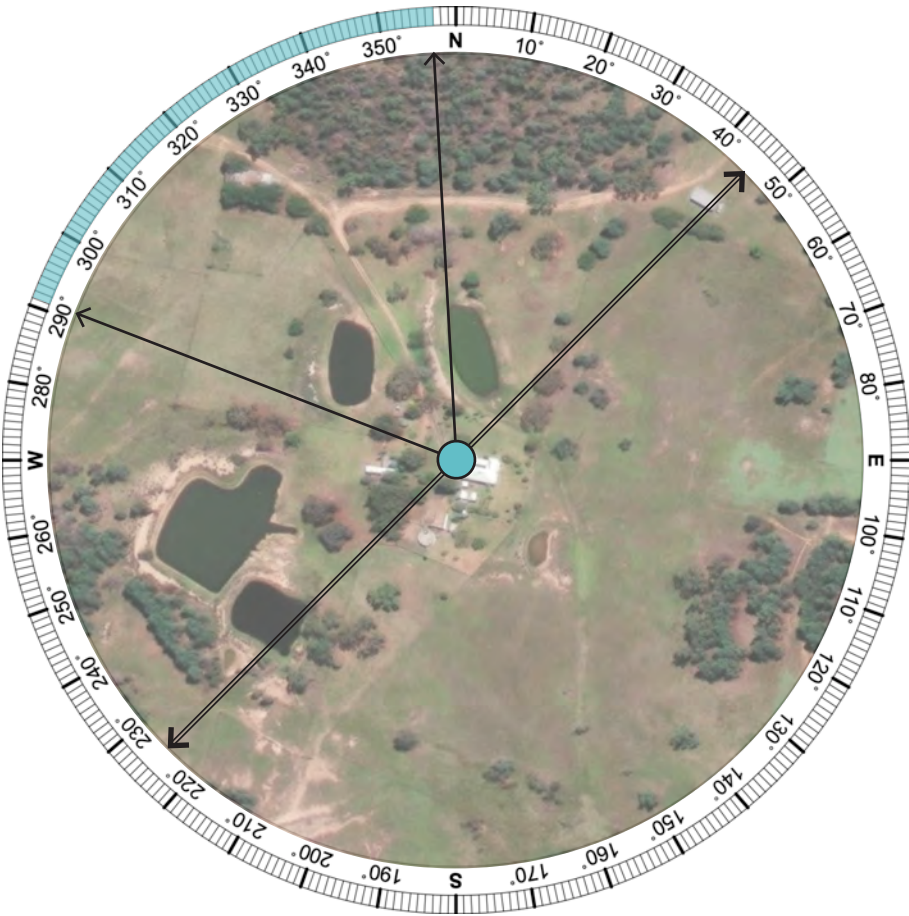
LEGEND:

- Extent of potential visibility
- Cell occupied by turbine

Purple line indicates extent of intervening vegetation as demonstrated on aerial imagery. It is anticipated that vegetation will limit visibility of turbines within this extent.



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type:	Rural Dwelling (Secondary View)
Scenic Quality:	Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Low**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the east of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a secondary view from a Rural Dwelling (low viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by scattered vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as low.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells:	< 14
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Magnitude Rating: **Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north west are fragmented by intervening vegetation. The exact number of cells that intervening vegetation is likely to screen is unknown. The intermediate assessment for this dwelling (based on topography alone) identified 24 cells will be occupied by turbines. Due to the intervening vegetation it is assumed there will be a reduction of at 10 occupied cells, reducing the visual magnitude rating to less than 14 cells (resulting in a low visual magnitude rating).

The visual impact rating is low and therefore no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

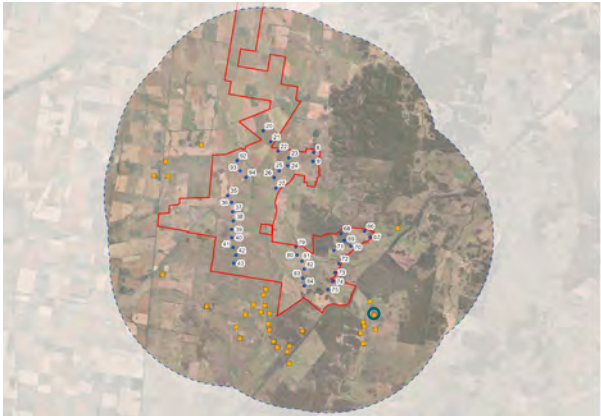
Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1,714 m Setback?	No
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Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required:

No



Dwelling Location

Dwelling 158*

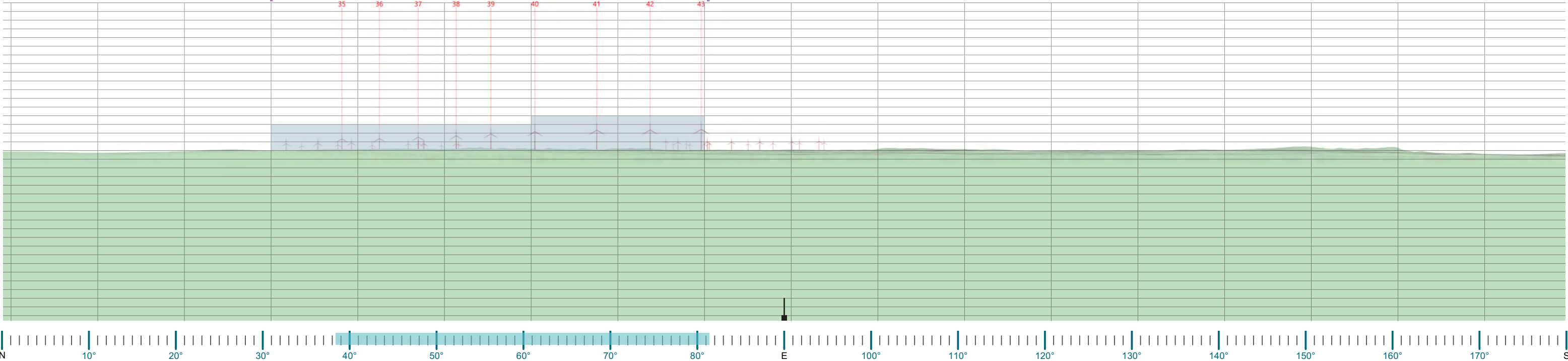
180° Wireframe Assessment

Purple line indicates extent of intervening vegetation as demonstrated on aerial imagery. It is anticipated that vegetation will limit visibility of turbines within this extent.

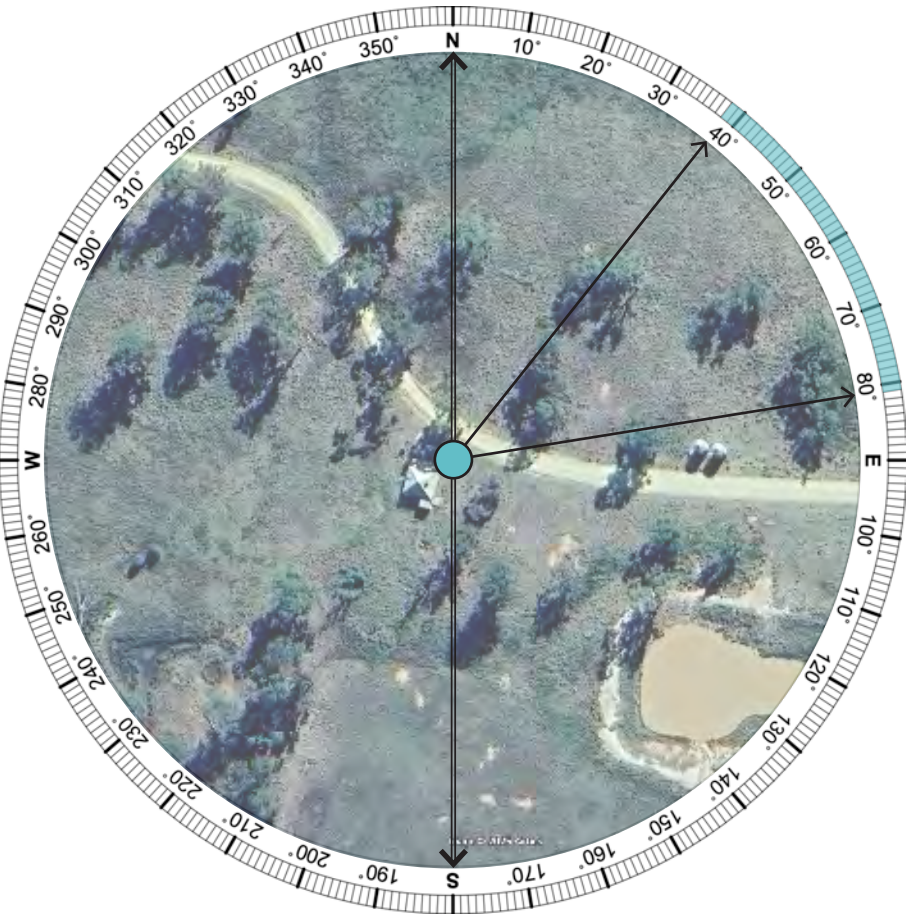
LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Rural Dwelling (Primary View)

Scenic Quality: Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the north of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by scattered vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: < 14

Magnitude Rating: **Low**

Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 2° vertical field of view (7,774 m Study Area)

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north east are fragmented by intervening vegetation. The exact number of cells that intervening vegetation is likely to screen is unknown. The intermediate assessment for this dwelling (based on topography alone) identified 17 cells will be occupied by turbines. Due to the intervening vegetation it is assumed there will be a reduction of at least three (3) occupied cells, reducing the visual magnitude rating to less than 14 cells.

The visual impact rating is low and therefore no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

Visual Impact Rating:

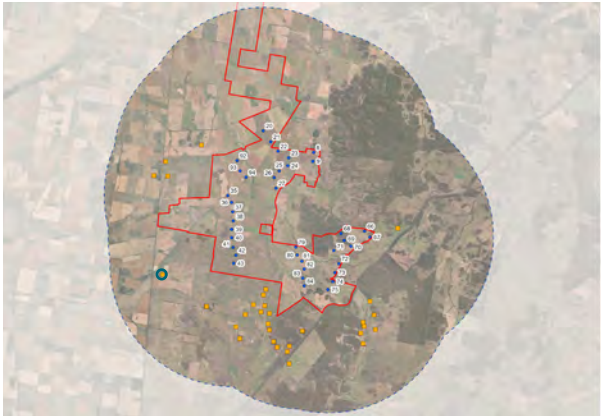
Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback?

No

Impact Rating: **Low**

Mitigation Required:

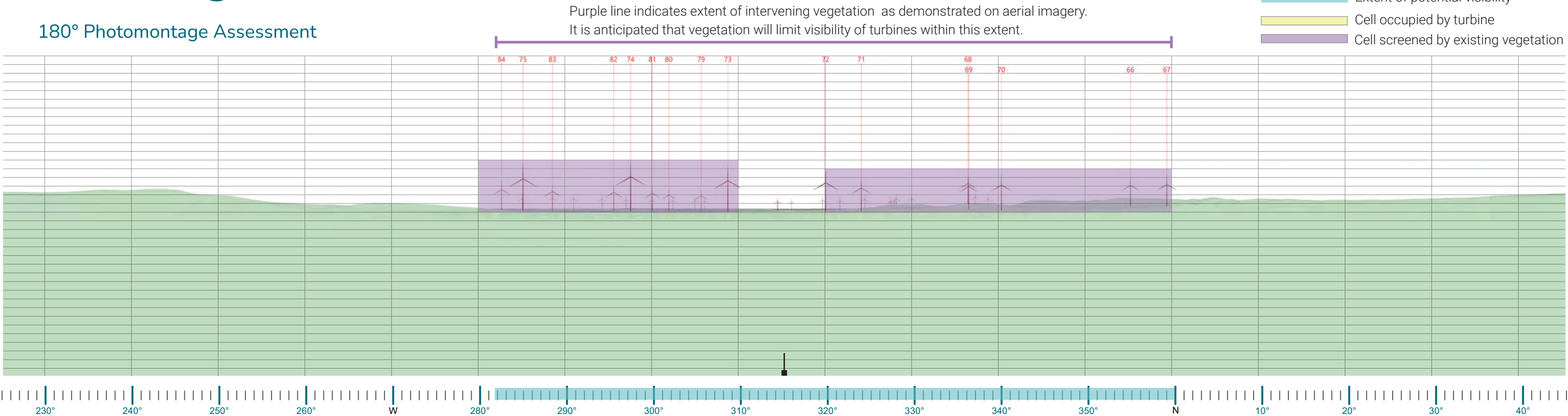
No



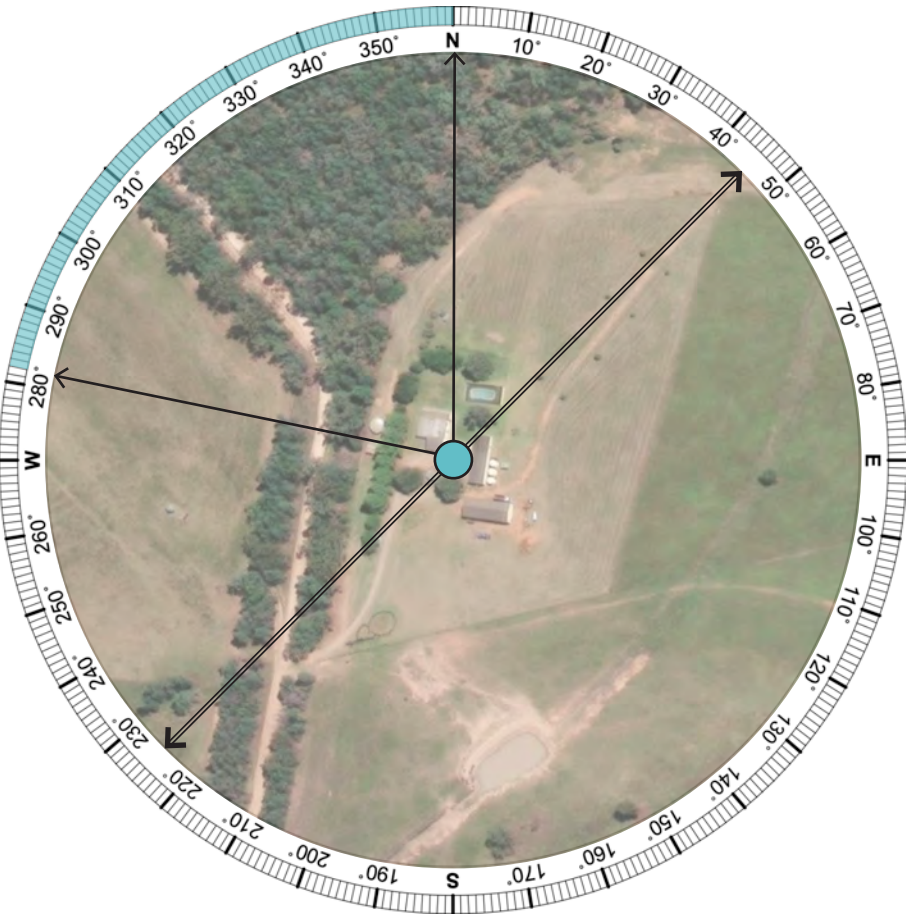
Dwelling Location

Dwelling 1573*

180° Photomontage Assessment



Viewpoint Location



Aerial Source: Google Earth, 2023

Visual Sensitivity:

	Viewpoint Type:	Rural Dwelling (Primary View)
	Scenic Quality:	Low

Visual Sensitivity: **Moderate**

Based on Viewer Sensitivity + Scenic Quality. Refer to visual sensitivity matrix (Table 6, pg. 31 Technical Supplement).

The assessment has been undertaken from the west of the dwelling. Based on an analysis of aerial image the view has been classified as a primary view from a Rural Dwelling (Moderate viewer sensitivity).

The landscape is predominately flat. Views appear to be contained by vegetation surrounding the dwelling and the scenic quality has been rated as low (consistent with the LCZ).

The resulting visual sensitivity has been rated as moderate.

Visual Magnitude:

	Number of Occupied Cells:	36
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Magnitude Rating: **Nil**

* Number of Occupied Cells include turbines within 7,774 m Study Area

An analysis of the aerial image has determined that views to the north west are contained by intervening vegetation. Due to the intervening vegetation, the Project is not visible from this dwelling and therefore no further action is required.

*A Wireframe Diagram has been prepared as access to the dwelling was not available. Assumptions have been made on the level of existing screening vegetation based on aerial imagery.

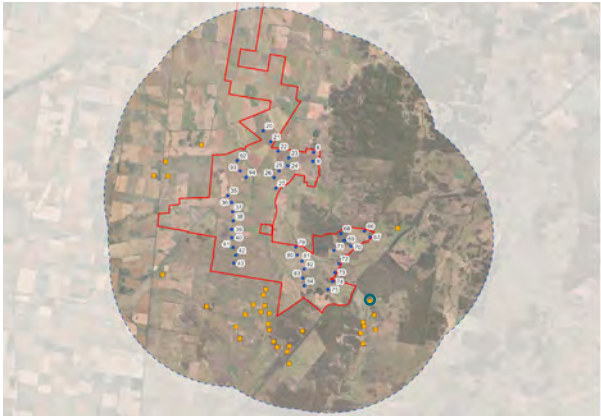
Visual Impact Rating:

	Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback?	No
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Impact Rating: **Nil**

Mitigation Required:

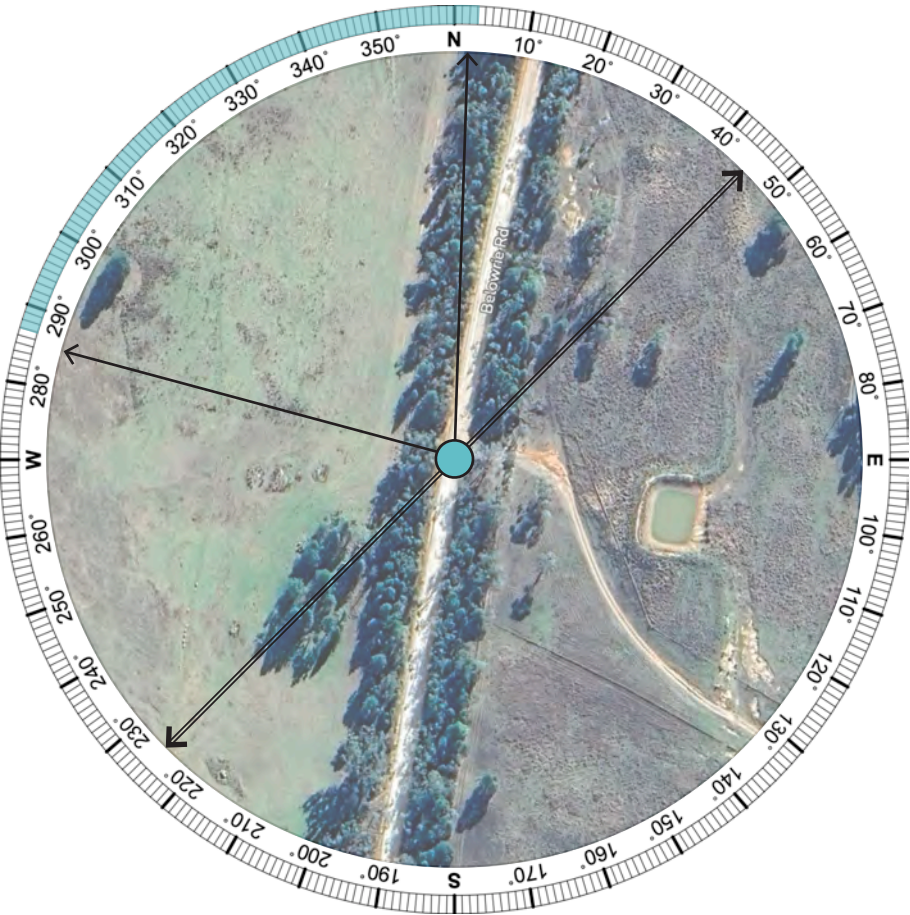
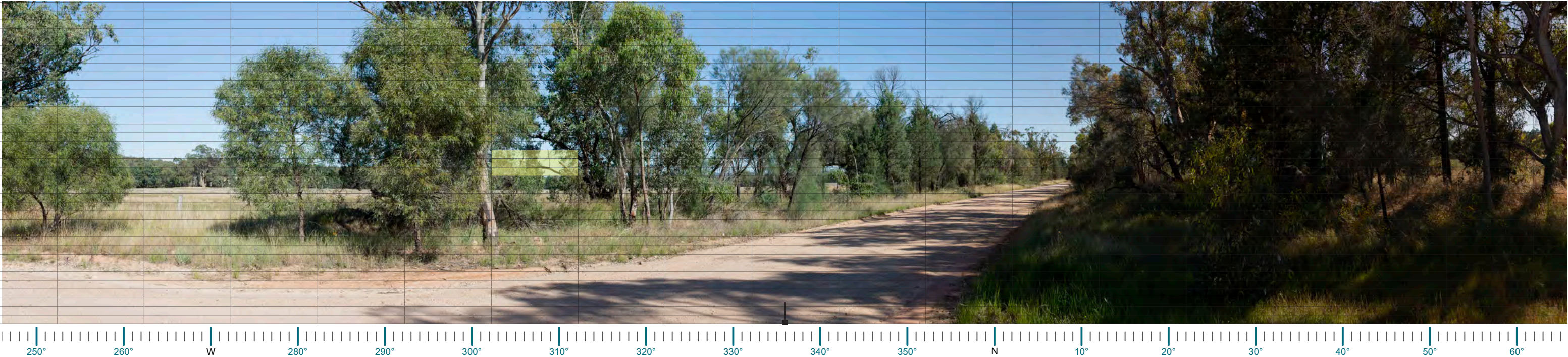
No



Dwelling Location

PVP03 (Belowrie Road)

LEGEND:
Extent of potential visibility
Cell occupied by turbine



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Low Use Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Very Low**

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **3**

Magnitude Rating: **Very Low**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Very Low**

Mitigation Required?

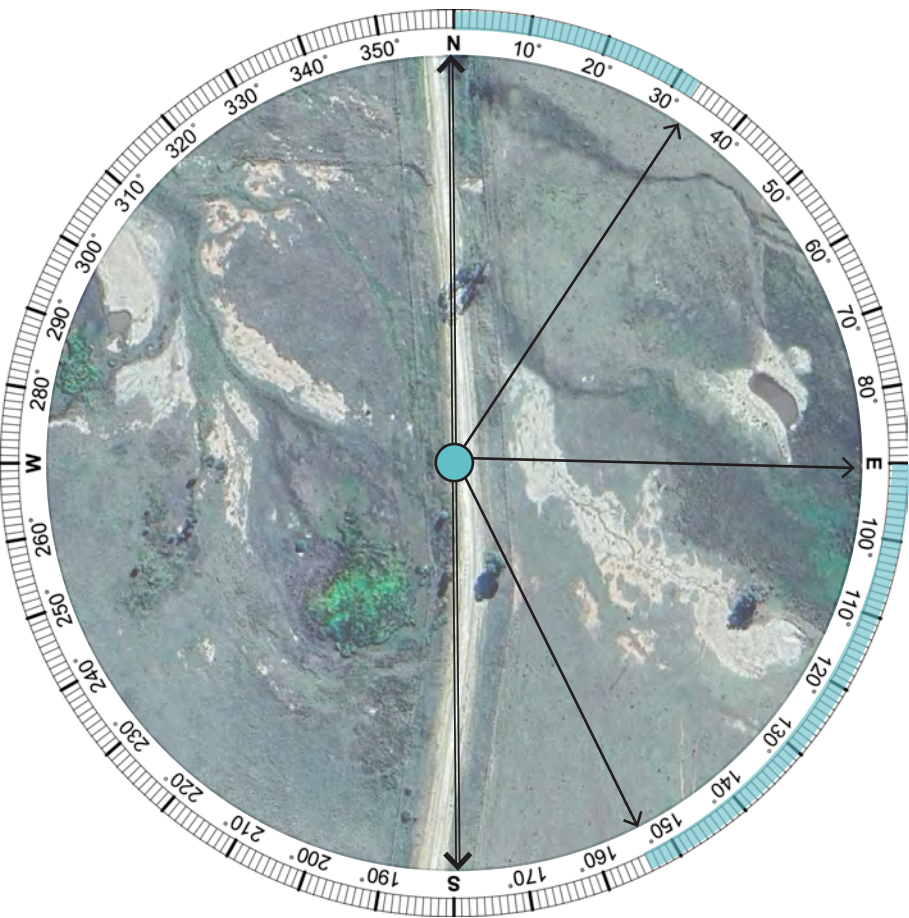
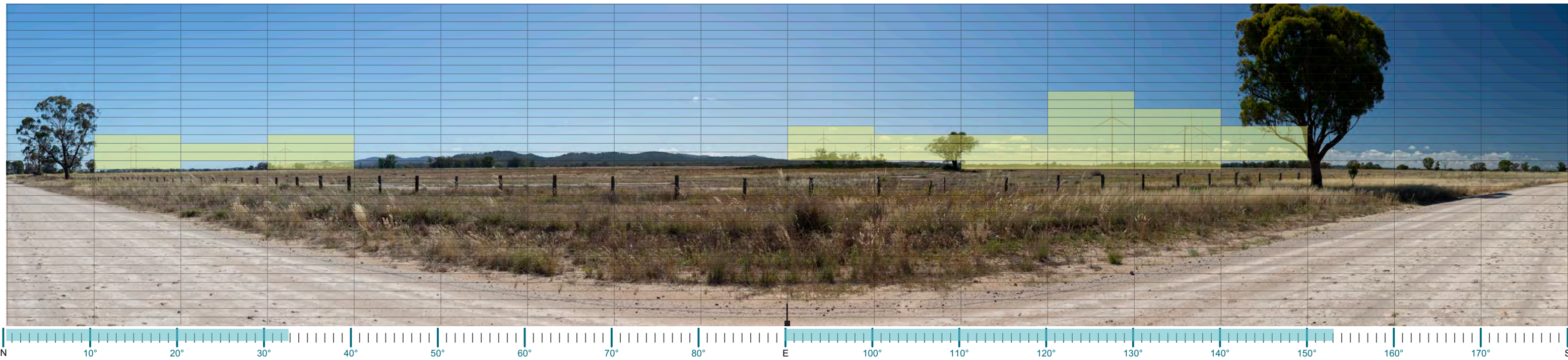
No

PVP07a - East (Tantitha Road)

LEGEND:

Extent of potential visibility

Cell occupied by turbine



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Local Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Very Low**

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **41**

(81 combined east and west view)

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

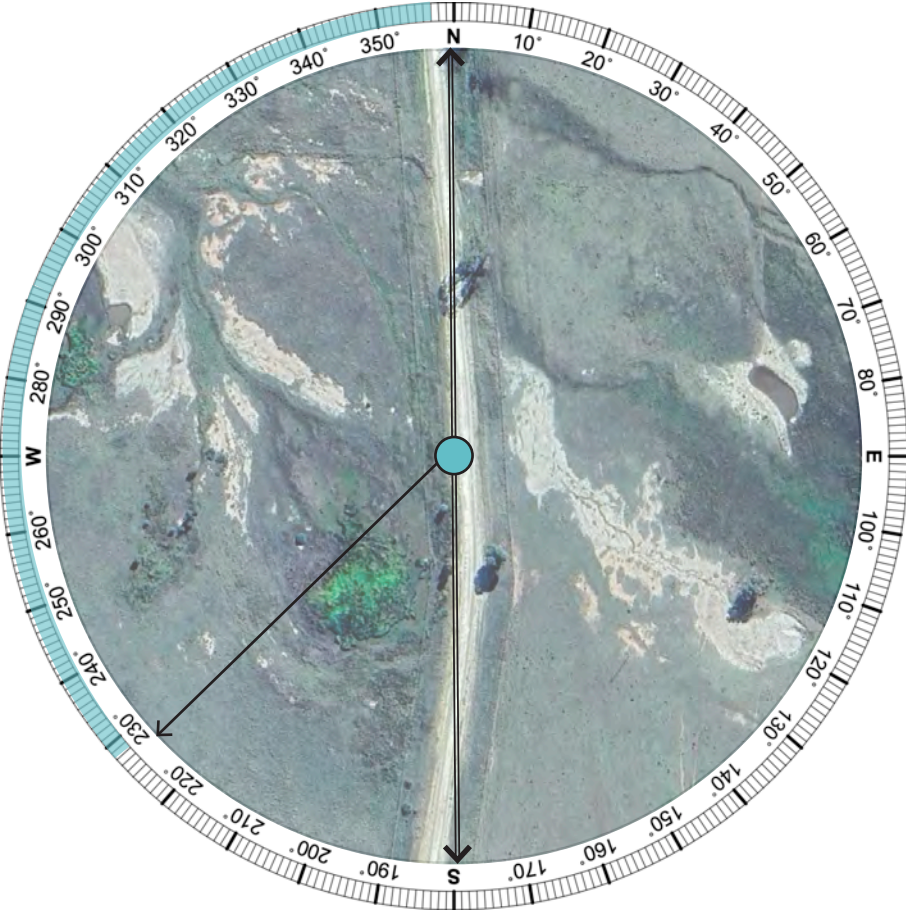
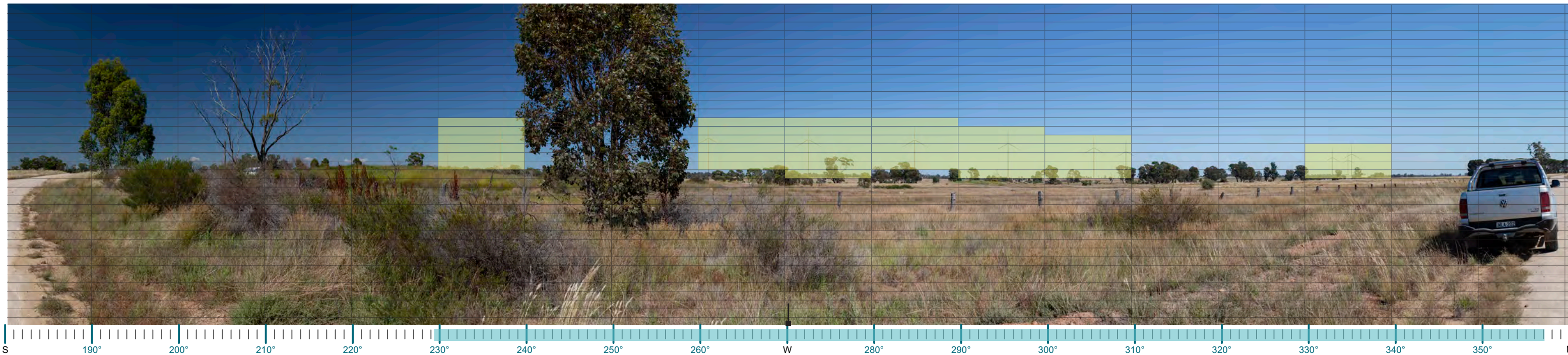
Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Evaluation of Performance Objectives:

Tantitha Road is a low use road that runs through the centre of the Project Area, providing access to a number of isolated dwellings. The majority of motorists that will travel between the Project Area along Belowrie Road are associated with the Project. Moir referred to the Performance Objectives in the Technical Supplement to assess mitigation requirements. According to the Technical Supplement, mitigation is not considered necessary where “vegetation screening would not be required for several hundred metres along a transport corridor.”

PVP07b - West (Tantitha Road)

LEGEND:
Extent of potential visibility
Cell occupied by turbine



Visual Sensitivity:

Viewpoint Type: Local Road

Scenic Quality: Low

Overall Potential Sensitivity: **Very Low**

Visual Magnitude:

Number of Occupied Cells: **40**

(81 combined east and west view)

Magnitude Rating: **Very High**

Visual Impact Rating:

Viewpoint within 1,714m Setback? **No**

Impact Rating: **Moderate**

Appendix D

Scenic Quality Rating Methodology



Scenic Quality Frame of Reference				
Feature	Very Low Scenic Quality	Low Scenic Quality	Moderate Scenic Quality	High Scenic Quality
Landform	- Large expanses of flat or gently undulating terrain. - Indistinct, dissected or unbroken landforms that provide little illusion of spatial definition or landmarks with which to orient.	Mostly flat or gently undulating terrain with isolated areas of undulating topography.	- Steep, hilly and undulating ranges that are not visually dominant. - Broad shallow valleys. - Moderately deep gorges or moderately steep valley walls. - Minor rock outcrops.	- Isolated peaks, steep rocky ridges, cones or escarpments with distinctive form and/or colour contrast that become focal points. - Large areas of distinctive rock outcrops or boulders Well defined, steep sided valley gorges.
Vegetation	- Extensively cleared and cropped areas with very limited variation in colour and texture. - Pastoral areas, human created paddocks, pastures or grasslands and associated buildings typical of grazing lands.	- Predominantly cleared and cropped areas with small areas of variation in colour and texture. - Mostly pastures or grasslands with small blocks of distinct native vegetation.	- Predominantly open forest or woodland combined with some natural openings in patterns that offer some visual relief. - Vegetative stands that exhibit a range of size, form, colour, texture and spacing including human influenced vegetation such as vineyards, and orchards.	- Strongly defined patterns with combinations of native forest, naturally appearing openings, streamside vegetation and/or scattered exotics. - Distinctive stands of vegetation that may create unusual forms, colours or textures in comparison to surrounding vegetation.
Waterform	- Absence of natural waterbody. - Farm dams, irrigation canals or stormwater infrastructure.	Minor waterforms such as creeks and streams.	Intermittent streams, lakes, rivers, swamps and reservoirs.	- Visually prominent lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, wetlands and swamps. - Presence of harbour, inlet, bay or open ocean.
Social & Cultural	Places of worship, cemeteries/memorial parks, private open spaces.	- Places of worship, cemeteries/memorial parks, private open spaces. - Local heritage sites.	- Local or state heritage sites. - Distinguishable entry ways to a regional city identified in the Transport and Infrastructure SEPP.	- Culturally important sites, world heritage areas, national parks/reserves. - World, national and state heritage sites.
Human Presence	Dominating presence of infrastructure, human settlements, highly modified landscapes and higher density populations such as regional cities, industrial areas, agricultural transport or electricity infrastructure.	Highly modified landscapes with visible infrastructure such as transmission lines and railway corridors.	Dispersed yet evident presence of human settlement such as villages, small towns, isolated pockets of production and industry, lower scale and trafficked transport infrastructure.	- Natural/undisturbed landscape. - Minimal evidence of human presence and production.

Table 22 Scenic Quality Frame of Reference (DPHI, 2024)

Visual Scenic Quality Frame of Reference				
Feature	Very Low Scenic Quality	Low Scenic Quality	Moderate Scenic Quality	High Scenic Quality
Landform				
Vegetation				
Waterforms				
Social & Cultural				
Human Presence				

Table 23 Visual Reference of Scenic Quality (Adapted from DPHI, 2024)