

PUBLIC
PHOTOMONTAGE 4
Location: Biala Gurrundah Road

Start Bearing: 329°
End Bearing: 89°
Turbine FOV: 8° - 37°
Closest turbine: T31
Distance to closest turbine: 1.65



Existing



Proposed - day

PUBLIC

PHOTOMONTAGE 4 - NIGHT

Location: Biala Gurrundah Road



Proposed - night (indicative only)

PRIVATE

PHOTOMONTAGE 5

Location: Property off Church Lane - H03

Start Bearing: 80°

End Bearing: 200°

Turbine FOV: 122° - 191°

Closest turbine: T12

Distance to closest turbine: 2.4km



Existing



Proposed - day

PRIVATE

PHOTOMONTAGE 5 - NIGHT

Location: Property off Church Lane - H03



Proposed - night (indicative only)

PRIVATE PHOTOMONTAGE 6

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H6

Start Bearing: 135°
End Bearing: 255°
Turbine FOV: 203° - 244°
Closest turbine: T02

Distance to closest turbine: 1.98km



Existing



Proposed - day

PRIVATE PHOTOMONTAGE 7

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H7

Start Bearing: 170°
End Bearing: 290°
Turbine FOV: 215° - 250°
Closest turbine: T02

Distance to closest turbine: 2.08km



Existing



Proposed - day

PRIVATE

PHOTOMONTAGE 7 - NIGHT

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H7



Proposed - night (indicative only)

PRIVATE PHOTOMONTAGE 8

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H11

Start Bearing: 270°
End Bearing: 30°
Turbine FOV: 275° - 10°
Closest turbine: T18

Distance to closest turbine: 2.03km



Existing



Proposed - day

PRIVATE

PHOTOMONTAGE 8 - NIGHT

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H11



Proposed - night (indicative only)

PRIVATE PHOTOMONTAGE 9

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H12

Start Bearing: 295°

End Bearing: 55°

Turbine FOV: 311° - 24°

Closest turbine: T30

Distance to closest turbine: 2.03km



Existing



Proposed - day

PRIVATE

PHOTOMONTAGE 9 - NIGHT

Location: Property off Grabben Gullen Road - H12



Proposed - night (indicative only)

APPENDIX A

An explanation of the rating categories used within this report to determine the level of visual impact on each viewpoint/receptor studied. These rating categories have been developed by CLOUSTON Associates and follow national and international best practice.

SENSITIVITY Qualitative Assessment Definitions		
Receptor sensitivity		Each visual receptor type has an inherent and varied sensitivity to change in the visual scene based on their personal context in which the view is being experienced. This will have a direct bearing on the perception of visual impact experienced by the receptor and qualifies the quantitative impacts: - Public Reserve, Parks, Reserves, Public walkways: the purpose of visiting and using reserves largely relates to an enhanced sense of wellbeing. Receptor is more sensitive to both positive and negative visual experiences, especially where the reserve is the destination for leisure and relaxation. - Residential: view from Dwelling or garden may be experienced regularly over extended periods of time; residents may have chosen the location specifically for the view and/or develop a strong familiarity and association with the view and have high sensitivity to change - Public Roads/Transport: the view experienced can be important to the driver/passenger but is sometimes a brief experience and the driver is usually focused on the road. - Commercial Property - Work: view can enhance the work or education experience but focus of activity is not principally on the view. - Semi-Private property - Work/Education/Service provider: view can enhance the work or education experience but focus of activity is not principally on the view.

MAGNITUDE Quantitative assessment definitions		
Distance		The effect the Proposal has on the view relating to the distance between the Proposal and the visual receptor. The distances are from the approximate centre of the site and categorised as: H Within 0 - 2000 metres- high impact. M 2000 to 7,000 metres - moderate impact. L Further than 7,000 metres - low impact.
Quantum of view		The Quantum of view relates to the openness of the view and the angle of the view to the visual receptor. A development located in the direct line of sight has a higher impact than if it were located obliquely at the edge of the view. Whether the view of the Proposal is filtered by vegetation etc. also affects the impact, as does the nature of the view (panoramic, restricted etc.). A small element within a panoramic view has less impact than the same element within a restricted or narrow view. The effects can be categorised as: - A direct view of the Proposal or its presence (sometimes in a very narrow or highly framed view), where the Proposal occupies the greater proportion of the view cone. - A direct view of the Proposal within a panoramic view where the Proposal occupies a large proportion of the view cone. - A direct view of the Proposal or its presence in a broader view where the Proposal occupies a moderate proportion of the view cone. - A direct or slightly oblique view of the Proposal within a broad or panoramic view cone - An oblique, highly filtered or largely obscured view of the Proposal.
Period of view		The length of time the visual receptor is exposed to the view. The duration of view affects the impact of the Proposal on the viewer - the longer the exposure the more detailed the impression of the proposed change in terms of visual impact: - Significant part of the day - high impact: usually residential property. 5 minutes to several hours - high to moderate impact: often from a garden or park or commercial property and work places. 10 seconds to 5 minutes - moderate impact: usually from a road/driveway entrance, walking past or entrance to commercial property. 5 to 10 seconds - moderate to low impact: often from a road or walking past. 1 to 5 seconds - low impact: usually from a road or railway

Magnitude of change	H ↓ L	Magnitude of change is a quantitative assessment of the change in compositional elements of the view. If the proposed development is largely similar in nature and scale to that of existing elements in the vicinity, the magnitude of change is low. If the development radically changes the nature or composition of the elements in the view, the magnitude of change is high. Distance from the development will accentuate or moderate the scale and variety of visible elements in the overall view and hence influence this rating: • Elements within the view will be greatly at odds with existing features in the landscape • Elements within the view will be largely at odds with existing features in the landscape • Elements within the view will be at odds with existing features in the landscape • Elements within the view will be partly at odds with existing features in the landscape • Elements and composition of the view will remain largely unaltered.
Summary of Magnitude Ratings	From H to N	A summary rating that combines all of the quantitative ratings. This is rated either high, moderate to high, moderate, moderate to low, low or none, where none implies no visible change based on the above criteria and high implies significant visible change in terms of the combined quantitative criteria

SUMMARY

Combined Rating	H ↓ L	The nature of the visual impact may be beneficial or adverse, based on a transparent professional assessment of the combined totals of qualitative and quantitative ratings and comments as outlined above. Highly adverse • Moderately to Highly adverse • Moderately adverse • Slightly adverse • Neutral or Beneficial.
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