



Communications and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Pint Pot BESS Scoping Report

Project Number: 230261 Pint Pot BESS DA Consultancy Services

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Table of contents

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1.	Purpose.....	1
2.	Engagement approach	2
2.1.	NGH Principles and priorities	2
2.1.1.	Principles.....	2
2.1.2.	Priorities	2
2.2.	IAP2 Core Values.....	2
2.3.	Relevant guidelines and their requirements.....	3
2.3.1.	DPIE SSD guidelines	3
2.3.2.	Other industry guidelines.....	5
2.4.	Engagement Objectives for the Proposal.....	6
3.	Proposal outline	7
3.1.	Project snapshot	7
3.1.1.	The Proposal.....	7
3.1.2.	The proponent.....	9
3.1.3.	Site description.....	9
3.1.4.	Sensitive receivers.....	9
3.2.	Strategic Context	11
3.2.1.	New England Development Strategy 2010 - 2032	11
3.2.2.	Armidale Regional Council Local Strategic Planning Statement – A Plan for 2040 (LSPS)....	11
3.2.3.	New England North West Regional Plan 2036 (NENWRP) Goals and Directions	11
4.	Community and stakeholder analysis.....	12
4.1.	Community analysis.....	12
4.1.1.	Armidale Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA)	12
4.1.2.	Armidale	12
4.1.3.	Traditional Owners.....	13
4.2.	Stakeholder analysis.....	14
5.	Engagement overview.....	21
5.1.	Applying a mix of engagement tools	21
5.2.	Engagement Approach	22

5.2.1.	Engagement activities	22
5.2.2.	Content development steps.....	22
5.2.3.	Advocates and influencers	23
6.	Engagement action plan	24
7.	Community benefit sharing options.....	28
7.1.	Typical CBSP scope.....	29
8.	Messages and tools	32
8.1.	Project key messages	32
8.1.1.	The proposal.....	32
8.1.2.	Project benefits.....	32
8.1.3.	Messaging around issues	33
8.2.	Media Liaison.....	36
9.	Evaluation.....	37
9.1.	Next steps	37
10.	References	38

Figures

Figure 2-1: NGH Communications and Engagement Principals.....	2
Figure 2-2: DPIE SIA process	5
Figure 4-2: Analysis of nearest neighbours in 2023.....	14
Figure 5-1: Engagement hub information and feedback tools available for this Proposal.....	21
Figure 5-2 Proposed mix of engagement activities.....	22

Tables

Table 2-1: DPIE SSD Guidelines	3
Table 2-2: Industry and advocacy group guidelines for renewable energy infrastructure	5
Table 4-1: Broader stakeholder analysis.....	15
Table 6-1 Community and Stakeholder Engagement Action Plan.....	24
Table 7-1: Benefit sharing principles.....	28
Table 7-2: Options for benefit sharing.....	29
Table 8-1 Anticipated questions and proposed answers.....	33

Table 8-2 Media types and outlets.....36

Appendices

Appendix A Engagement examples..... A-I

Appendix B Engagement hub examples..... B-I

Acronyms and abbreviations

ACHA	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CBS	Community Benefit Scheme
CBSP	Community Benefit Sharing Program
CSES	Community and Stakeholder Engagement
CSP	Community Strategic Plan
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment (NSW)
DPIE	(Former) Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (NSW) (now DPE)
EIS	Environmental impact statement
ES	Engagement strategy
ha	hectares
km	kilometres
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGA	Local government area
m	metres
MW	Megawatt
NEM	National Energy Market
NSW	New South Wales
REDS	Regional Economic Development Strategy
REZ	Renewable Energy Zone
SSD	State Significant Development
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

This Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (CSES) has been developed to support the development of the Pint Pot Battery Energy Storage System Scoping Report (the Proposal). This strategy encompasses proposed community and stakeholder engagement, communications, liaison, and consultation activities. In the interest of simplicity, and to avoid using unnecessary acronyms, all activities recommended are rolled under the broad banner of engagement.

On a similar note, the word 'Proposal' is used consistently throughout this strategy in place of 'project'. This reflects the status of the Proposal as a concept as it moves through the planning steps. While it is largely interchangeable with the word project, we have used Proposal (as a noun) for consistency.

The CSES identifies the engagement approach and targeted objectives for the development of the Proposal through the Scoping Report phase. It aligns with relevant NSW Government requirements for State Significant Developments (SSD), and it utilises best practice tools and techniques in line with industry and community expectations.

The strategy is a 'live' document and will be updated progressively throughout the course of the Proposal, specifically at the beginning and end of each phase of the Proposal. It will also continually be informed by community feedback and will ensure that the communication and engagement activities remain:

- True to the core underlying principles of the proposal
- Relevant to the outcomes required by the proposal
- Creative and adaptive to respond to the community's needs
- Responsive to the needs of the Armidale community
- Tailored to best reach, consult, and communicate with the Armidale community.

Clear communication and consultation with the local community as well as key stakeholders is vital to the success of this proposal.

2. Engagement approach

2.1. NGH Principles and priorities

NGH prides itself on delivering well considered, objective and meaningful communications and engagement to support major projects and the communities and regions they occur in. Engagement activities for the Pint Pot BESS will be led by NGH in conjunction with FRV.

2.1.1. Principles

Our work in this field is built on the following NGH Communications and Engagement Principles.

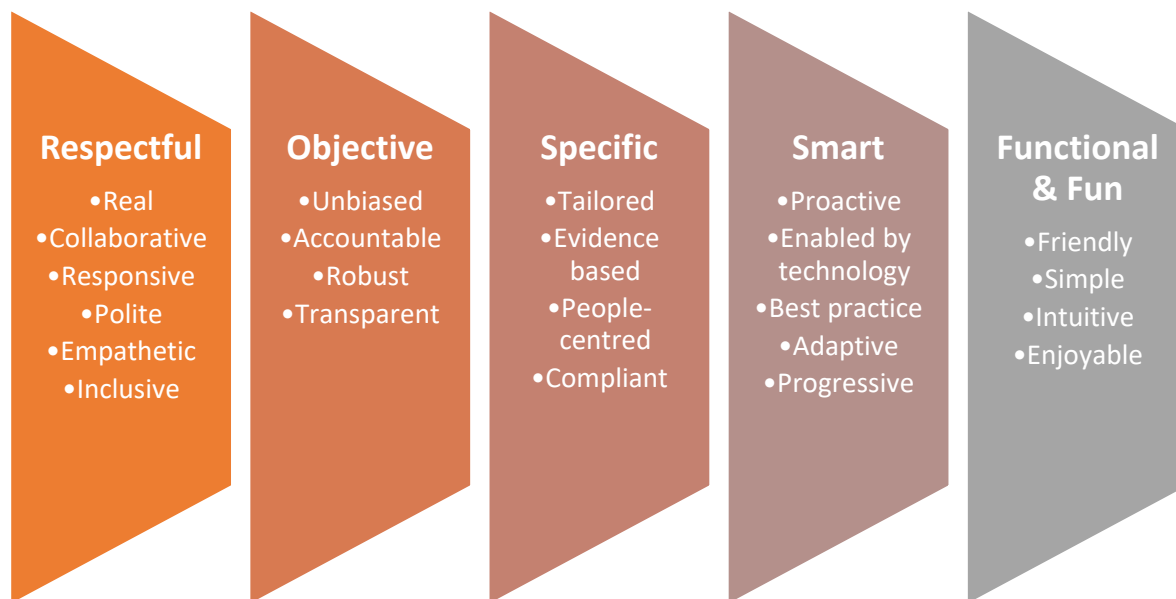


Figure 2-1: NGH Communications and Engagement Principles

2.1.2. Priorities

With this in mind, we help our clients to achieve these priorities:

- Provide clear and concise information about the Proposal and its impacts
- Deliver activities that encourage participation
- Work in partnership with stakeholders to understand and address issues
- Facilitate informed decision making
- Deliver projects that improve the resilience of the regions they are delivered in.

2.2. IAP2 Core Values

We subscribe to the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Core Values, which state that public participation:

- Is based on the belief that those who are affected by a decision have a right to be involved in the decision-making process
- Includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision

- Promotes sustainable decisions by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers
- Seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision
- Seeks input from participants in designing how they participate
- Provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way
- Communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

2.3. Relevant guidelines and their requirements

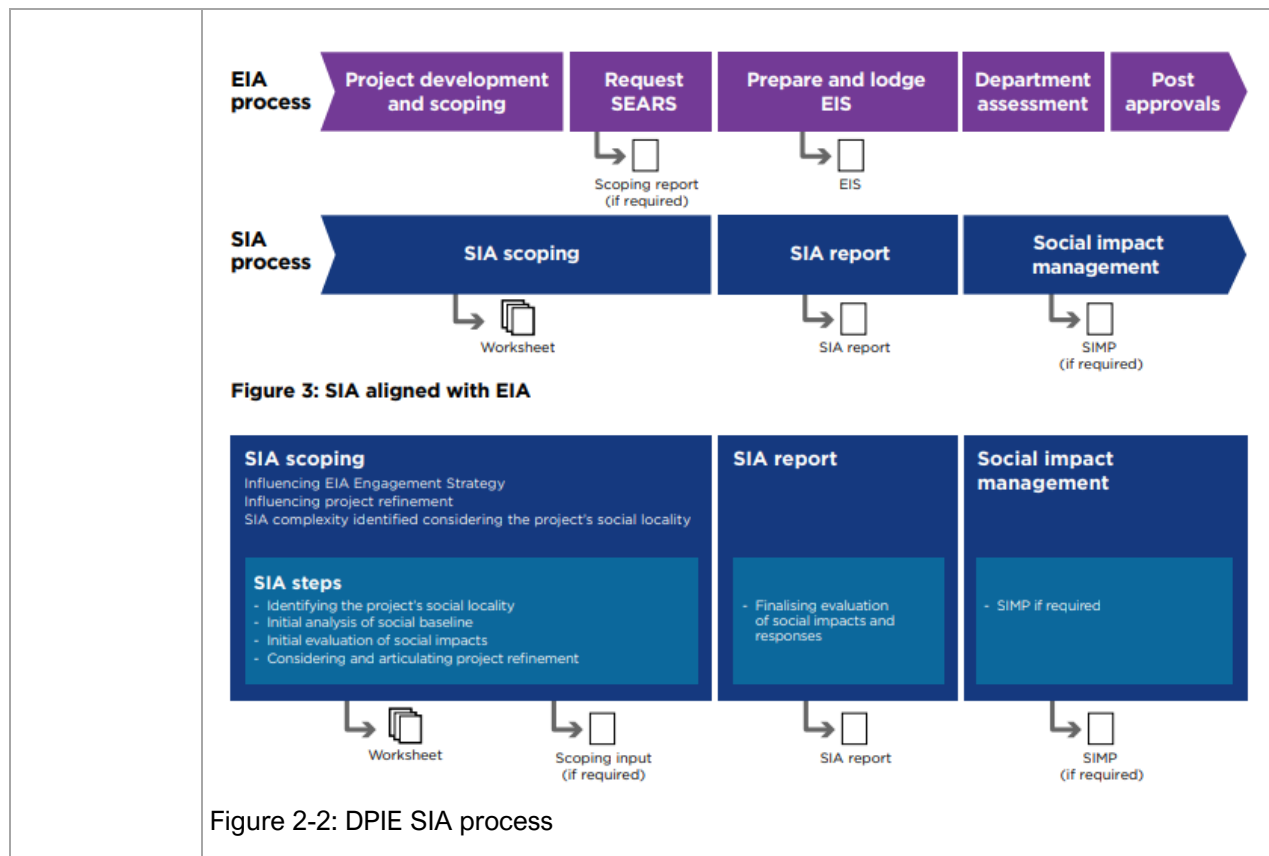
2.3.1. DPIE SSD guidelines

The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment has developed a range of guidelines to inform engagement around the assessment of State Significant Developments (SSD). These guidelines for SSDs provide insight into the engagement and social impact considerations that the NSW Department of DPIE will use to review this Proposal and therefore, the requirements that we need to keep in mind in building this strategy.

Table 2-1: DPIE SSD Guidelines

Guidelines	Requirements
SSD Engagement Guidelines	Effective engagement underpins a transparent and fair environmental assessment. Careful consideration of diverse viewpoints can help achieve good planning outcomes and avoid unintended negative impacts on communities, the environment, the economy or Government. The proponent is required to engage with the community, councils and government agencies on State Significant Development Engagement that is: • Open and inclusive • Easy to access • Relevant • Timely, and • Meaningful. To facilitate effective engagement, proponents will be expected to: • Provide clear and concise information about the Proposal and its impacts • Implement activities that encourage and facilitate participation • Report back on what was heard, what has or hasn't changed, and why.
Large Scale Solar Energy Guideline	Applicants are encouraged to engage with relevant stakeholders at all stages of the environmental impact assessment of State significant solar energy development, from scoping through to post-approval. Proposal specific "Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements" (SEARs) and consent conditions may also include consultation requirements that must be complied with. Within the Assessment issues section of this guide, the following relevant items are included:

	• Visual impacts: The impacts on landscape character and values and the visual amenity of landholders and communities. • Land use conflicts: While this is typically informed by Zoning, it may be considered through the lens of community concerns regarding conflicts with lifestyle blocks in addition to concerns regarding impacts on 'prime agricultural land'. • Social and economic impacts: Impacts, both positive and negative (including how they are distributed), of the proposed development on potentially affected people and groups. This includes workforce accommodation, job creation opportunities, and flow-on economic impacts to local communities. • Public interest: including the public interest in renewable energy, the objects of the EP&A Act and the principles of ecologically sustainable development. • Cumulative impacts: Any cumulative impacts from any other developments (proposed, approved and operating), especially biodiversity, visual impacts, socio-economic and construction traffic impacts. This needs to be considered in light of the multiple solar proposals in the area.
Social Impact Assessment Guideline for SSD Projects	The new guideline (July 2021) provides a rigorous framework to identify, evaluate and respond to social impacts. Taking effect in October 2021, it focuses on predicting impacts; refining the Proposal to avoid negative impacts and enhance benefits; minimising then mitigating negative impacts and maximising benefits; and finally managing impacts. Importantly, it notes the need to engage early to identify issues that can inform the social impact assessment and work to identify reasonable and achievable mitigations for these (which may include Proposal modifications) prior to submitting the EIS Report (Figure 2-2). In our experience, DPIE prefers to see issues that are identified early in the process (such as visual impacts) resolved (in terms of identifying practical mitigations) to the extent possible ahead of submitting the EIS report. This allows the detailed social impact analysis to consider mitigated impacts of the Proposal.



2.3.2. Other industry guidelines

The following guidelines were developed by industry and advocacy bodies to help guide the planning and delivery of community benefits and establishment of trust for large scale renewable energy projects, including transmission corridors. A snapshot of their recommendations is included below.

Table 2-2: Industry and advocacy group guidelines for renewable energy infrastructure

Publication	Relevant inclusions
<i>A Guide to Benefit Sharing Options for Renewable Energy Projects</i> – Clean Energy Council (2019)	Includes methods for developing a benefit sharing strategy and working in partnership with local communities. It outlines ways to: • Calculate a benefit sharing budget • Develop a theory of change to deliver the desired impact • Undertake social feasibility to refine and test the strategy in the community • Implement, monitor and evaluate the project in the community.
<i>Re-Alliance Community Benefits Handbook</i> , September 2021	The purpose of this handbook is to equip local community leaders with information and ideas to get started thinking big about how to leverage the renewables boom into local opportunities that address local needs and desires. It covers what kinds of benefits regional communities are already seeing in different parts of the country from large-scale renewables and begins to picture what these might look like on a bigger scale with industry investment concentrated across a

	region.
Re-Alliance <i>Building Trust for Transmission – Earning the social licence needed to plug in Australia’s Renewable Energy Zones</i> , July 2021	RE-Alliance recommends that consideration of the social and environmental impacts of new transmission infrastructure be included within the RIT-T process. They propose that there should be early engagement with stakeholders: • Landholders and asset owners along potential transmission line routes • Local community members and groups • Local Councils and State Planning Departments • First Nations, environment, and other special interest groups. This early engagement may reveal the level of challenge associated with this project and the possible strategies to mitigate community concerns, such as alternative route selection or technical solutions such as undergrounding.

2.4. Engagement Objectives for the Proposal

The ES aims to achieve the following objectives to support the Proposal and the communities surrounding it:

Objectives	Measures
• Produce clear information on the Proposal, potential impacts (positive and negative) and benefits for the environment, community, and region.	• Delivery of high-quality communications across all targeted channels.
• Ensure the Proposal has a positive impact on the region.	• Clear demonstration of shared local and broader regional social, economic, and environmental benefits.
• Develop a sense of local ownership in the Proposal.	• Number of local advocates.
• Work together with the community in a collaborative way.	• Identification of issues and likely mitigations throughout Proposal phases.
• Support an uplift in the regional economy and level of local prosperity.	• Regional economic assessment.
• Demonstrate sharing of Proposal benefits.	• Establishing ideas for a successful community led Community Benefit Scheme as a result of the Community Information session.
• Support and engage local capabilities	• Number of local suppliers including Aboriginal owned suppliers.
• Maintain a positive corporate image for FRV and the renewable energy industry.	• Development of social licence to operate. • Management of social and reputational risks.

3. Proposal outline

3.1. Project snapshot

3.1.1. The Proposal

FRV is pursuing development approval for a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Pint Pot Creek, New South Wales (NSW), located approximately 16km east of Armidale. The proposed BESS is located within the Armidale Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA) in the New England and Northern Tablelands regions of NSW and is zoned Rural Primary Production (RU1) under the Armidale Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012. The proposed BESS is in the New England Renewable Energy Zone (REZ).

The proposed BESS has a capacity of up to 500 megawatts (MW) and will connect directly into the National Energy Market (NEM) Grid through a 330kv line located north of the site. The BESS will be located on a maximum development site of 10 hectares (ha).

Construction and operation of the project would involve the following key components:

- 500MW BESS including:
 - Battery containers
 - Inverters
 - Transformers
 - Cooling systems if required
 - Fire suppressions systems
 - Switch rooms
- Switchyard
- New access road to the site
- Parking, site office and amenities for operational use.

Temporary infrastructure, including construction facilities, site offices and amenities, tool and material storage sheds, construction staff car parking, component laydown areas and truck parking and unloading would also be required.

The Proposal location is illustrated below.

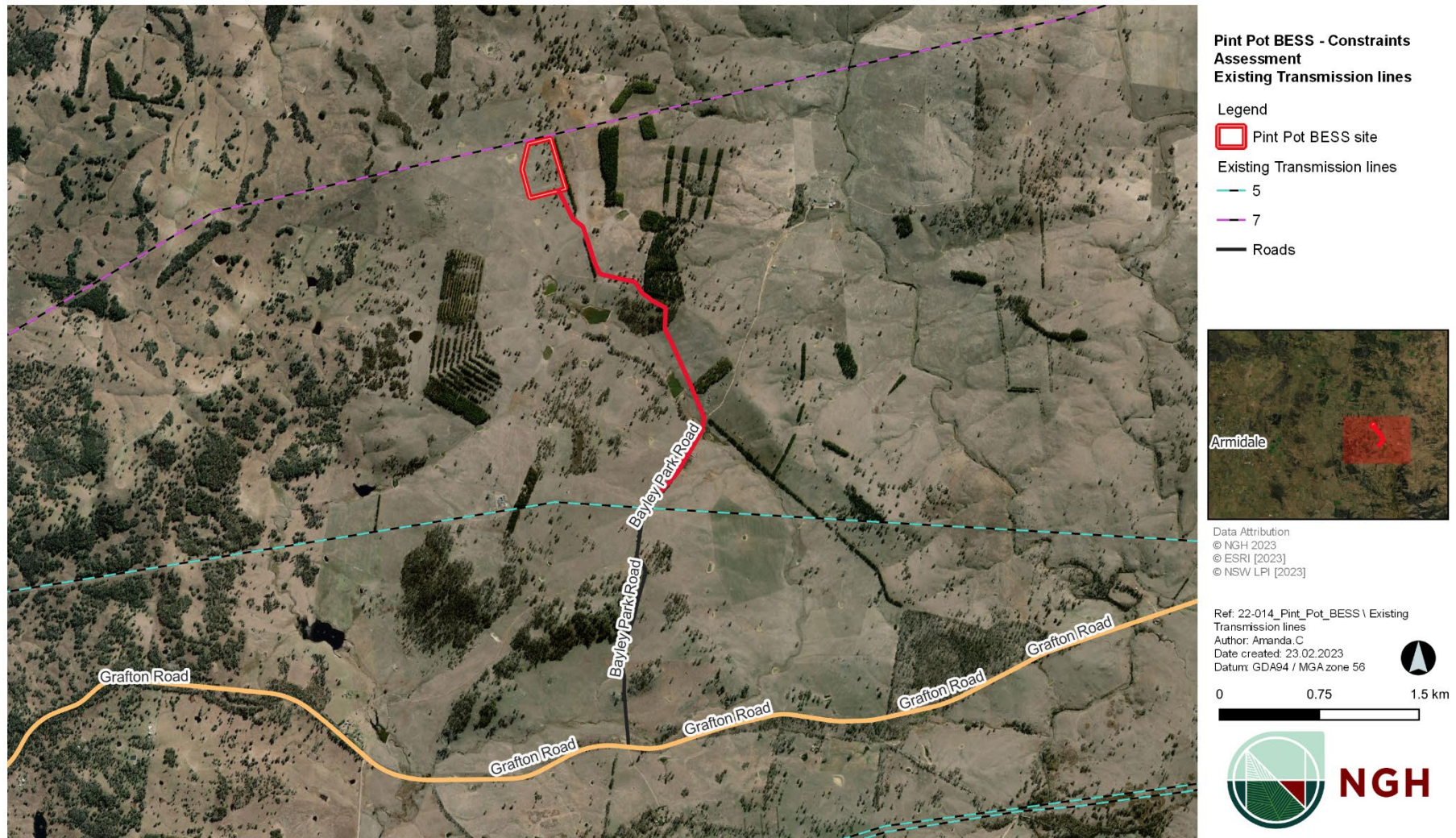


Figure 3-1 Site location and nearby receivers

3.1.2. The proponent

Fotowatio Renewable Ventures (FRV) is one of the world's leading renewable energy solution companies. With over 15 years' experience in the industry, FRV has over 50 renewable energy plants across four continents producing over 5GW of energy. It possesses financial strength and stability for future international expansion opportunities, diversification, innovation, and investment within the renewables energy markets.

FRV is an Independent Power Producer (IPP) fully owning its assets from development to construction and through to operation for the entirety of their full lifetime. As a result, FRV is entirely committed to their projects, which is unlike to other developers in the industry who work to develop to sell the projects (develop and flip).

Within Australia, FRV is primarily focused on renewable development projects along the east coast, with eight operational photovoltaic (solar) plants, two under construction and five in development across Queensland (QLD), NSW and Victoria (VIC).

FRV's vision is to become one of the world's preferred green utility and green energy platforms, working toward building a more sustainable future through renewable energy solutions. They aim to truly improve the lives of people, and bring new opportunities through access to clean, green, efficient and cost-competitive energy.

With an approach focused on innovation, stability, transparency, and sustainability, FRV aims to lead the way to a green energy world.

3.1.3. Site description

The proposed BESS would be a stand-alone development on a site located approximately 16km east of Armidale NSW. The entire site falls within the area of the Armidale Regional Council (previously the Armidale Dumaresq Shire, which merged with the Guyra Shire in 2016). The Development Footprint is zoned rural primary production under the Armidale Regional Local Environmental Plan (LEP, 2012).

Renewable energy generation is a rising sector within the broader region, and the Development Footprint is located within the New England Renewable Energy Zone (REZ). The New England REZ was formally declared by the NSW Minister for Energy under section 19(1) of the Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020 (the Act) on the 17th of December 2021.

3.1.4. Sensitive receivers

There are approximately eight sensitive receivers within 5 kilometres (km) of the proposed site – this includes both industrial and residential addresses.

Within 2-3km of the proposed site location of the BESS there are two sensitive receivers, both being non-associated rentals located on the lot of the proposed site. The proximity of receivers can be seen below in Figure 3-2.



Figure 3-2 Sensitive receiver

3.2. Strategic Context

Developing an understanding of the region's economic, developmental, planning and community values are vital to developing infrastructure.

3.2.1. New England Development Strategy 2010 - 2032

The New England Development Strategy was prepared for the New England Strategic Alliance Councils and outlines key land use policies and principles and provides planning content for the preparation of local environmental plan provisions. The Development Strategy identifies where growth and change are expected to occur and uses planning objectives and strategic to help guide and support this growth and change in the community.

The Proposal would deliver on element 8.3 of the strategy, under "Other planning provisions for development in rural areas", where it outlines that developments should consider planning provisions and legislative requirements regulating land use, and work to protect natural and cultural values in rural areas. The Proposal also delivers on element 8.4 "Climate change implications for land use" by 'minimising the sub-region's contribution to the causes of climate change'. By developing infrastructure to store green energy, the Proposal is subsequently reducing the use of energy generated through traditional methods that attribute to climate change.

3.2.2. Armidale Regional Council Local Strategic Planning Statement – A Plan for 2040 (LSPS)

The Armidale Regional Council LSPS aims to meet the communities future social, economic and environmental needs by addressing important strategic land use planning and development issues.

The Pint Pot BESS Proposal will adhere to objectives outlined in the CSP including:

Theme 3 – Infrastructure

- 3(h) Renewable energy: investigate and facilitate potential opportunities for development of renewable energy production facilities by:
 - i) identifying whether opportunities exist to develop renewable energy production facilities, and if so, under what circumstances.

3.2.3. New England North West Regional Plan 2036 (NENWRP) Goals and Directions

The NENWRP outlines a 20-year vision for the region, and encompasses a vision, goals, directions and actions, which aims to deliver greater prosperity in the region in the future.

The Pint Pot BESS Proposal will contribute to objectives outlined in the NENWRP including:

Theme 4 - Environment

- A healthy environment with pristine waterways by:
 - Avoiding areas of potential high environmental value
 - Adapt to natural hazards and climate change by developing infrastructure to store green energy for national use.

4. Community and stakeholder analysis

4.1. Community analysis

Understanding the makeup and values of a community is essential to finding effective ways to engage meaningfully and effectively throughout the Scoping phase. It is also important to understand ways the Proposal may impact the community. This may not be limited to the construction and operational stages of the Proposal but may also include the Scoping, EIS and exhibition phase.

4.1.1. Armidale Regional Council Local Government Area (LGA)

The Armidale Regional Council is an LGA located in the New England and Northern Tablelands region of New South Wales, Australia. The area was formed in 2016 from the result of a merger of the Armidale Dumaresq Shire with the surrounding Guyra Shire. The Council encompasses a total area of about 8,600 square kilometres, a substantial portion of which is comprised of national parks and state forest.

The Armidale Regional Council LGA is located approximately 500km north Sydney CBD, and 500km south of Brisbane CBD. The LGA is bounded by Inverell Shire and the Glen Innes Severn Council area to the north, Clarence Valley Council area, Bellingen Shire, Nambucca Shire and Kempsey Shire to the east, Walcha Council to the south, and the Uralla and Gwydir Shires to the west.

The population of Armidale Regional Council LGA was recorded to be 29,124 people in the latest ABS Census in 2021. 2,205 people – or 7.6% of the LGA population – identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Majority of the Armidale Regional Council LGA population (21,312 people) reside within Armidale township itself.

4.1.2. Armidale

Armidale is the largest town located within the Armidale Regional Council LGA. It largely known as a university town and is home to Australia's oldest regional university – the University of New England.

Armidale is the major centre of the Northern Tablelands and is a major city within the New England area. Located 1000m above sea level, it is known for its drastic seasonal changes, with vibrant autumnal foliage and frosty winters. Armidale is also known for its historical buildings and impressive 19th century churches.

Surrounded by some of Australia's richest pastoral lands, the region is known for its fresh produce and cool climate wines. Armidale is also nestled between four national parks, there are many walking and hiking trails, waterfalls, and waterways all located within an hour's drive from the centre of town.

A demographic snapshot from the Census 2021 data of Armidale township is included below.

	People	21,312
	Male	47.2%
	Female	52.8%
	Median age	34
	Families	4,825
	Average number of children per family	
	for families with children	1.9
	for all households (a)	0.6
	All private dwellings	9,357
	Average number of people per household	2.3
	Median weekly household income	\$1,369
	Median monthly mortgage repayments	\$1,430
	Median weekly rent (b)	\$290
	Average number of motor vehicles per dwelling	1.6

(a) This label has been updated to more accurately reflect the Census concept shown in this data item. The data has not changed.

(b) For 2021, median weekly rent calculations exclude dwellings being occupied rent-free.

Figure 4-1 Armidale town community profile

4.1.3. Traditional Owners

The area known as Armidale sits on the traditional lands of the Anaiwan people. 8.7% of the Armidale township population identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

4.2. Stakeholder analysis

It is critical to understand the stakeholder setting surrounding the Proposal and its host region. This analysis can inform the engagement approach, identify risks, enable development of long-term relationships, and facilitate the social impact assessment.

NGH have commenced research into near and adjacent neighbours in 2023 and have identified six near neighbouring properties, which are within a 0-5km radius to the Proposal footprint area.

Neighbouring properties are listed below:

Receiver	Address	Visibility to the site/Distance from turbines
R1	132 Chandler Road Thalgarrah	To be confirmed in VIA
R2	390 Chandler Road Thalgarrah	To be confirmed in VIA
R3	1821 Grafton Road Metz	To be confirmed in VIA
R4	1805 Grafton Road Metz	To be confirmed in VIA
R5	2196 Grafton Road Metz	To be confirmed in VIA
R6	2040 Grafton Road Metz	To be confirmed in VIA
R8	To be confirmed – non-associated rental located on the host landowner lot	To be confirmed in VIA
R9	To be confirmed – non-associated rental located on the host landowner lot	To be confirmed in VIA

Figure 4-1: Analysis of nearest neighbours in 2023

NGH has built on this analysis through discussions held with TRV to identify a broad range of interests and opportunities to be considered in the communications and engagement activities (Table 4 1). The engagement approach recommended for each stakeholder refers to the IAP2 Engagement Spectrum. Once the ES is implemented, this stakeholder analysis will expand as a result of engagement conversations with identified stakeholders.

Table 4-1: Broader stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder group	Inclusions/details	Interests	Objectives and opportunities	Impact (H/M/L)	Impact (HM/L)	Engagement approach
Adjacent and near neighbours (including sensitive receivers as shown in Figure 2-3).	Residential properties within 5km (pending Noise Assessment) radius of the proposed site. Neighbouring property owners listed in Figure 4-2	- Property impacts - Noise impacts - Visual impacts - Access changes - Environmental changes - Commercial agreements - Community benefits - Governance and ownership of the developing entity - Impacts on agricultural outputs	- Develop a strong partnership with the community. - Keep neighbours informed about the Proposal from early in the planning phase. - Identify impacts and mitigations through a collaborative process. - Discuss neighbour benefit sharing options directly. - Provide opportunities to raise issues and provide feedback.	H	H	Inform, consult, involve, collaborate Consultation with this group will involve phone calls, distributing letters/door knocks, invitation to the community drop-in session and a direct face to face meeting at their property. If they can't be reached, a letter will be left at the property asking the residents to contact us and discuss the project.
Broader Community and region	Armidale township including the satellite suburb Hillgrove, residents, businesses, and organisations	- Visual impacts - Noise impacts - Transport access impacts or changes	- Develop an understanding of and opportunity to participate in the Proposal - Provide opportunities to raise	M	M	Inform, consult, involve This group should engaged through broader communications during the development application phase through a

		• Environmental changes • Community benefits • Governance and ownership of the developing entity • Regional economic development	issues and provide feedback • Discuss Community Benefit Sharing options.			community drop-in session, a public notice and communications through council. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.
Traditional Owners	Armidale Local Aboriginal Land Council Aboriginal Cultural Centre and Keeping Place Armidale Anaiwan LALC	• Property impacts • Visual impacts • Access changes • Environmental changes • Commercial agreements • Community benefits • Governance and ownership of the developing entity • Impacts on cultural heritage	• Engage with the relevant Local Aboriginal Land Council and RAPs through the formal process • Look for opportunities to contribute to the local story of country and contribute to the local Aboriginal Community. • Involve local community organisations in Community Benefit Sharing initiatives.	H	H	Inform, consult This group should be engaged through community drop-in sessions, meetings and project update emails. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site and a direct contact. Formal Consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties pertaining to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment will be led by the author of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA).
Schools, TAFEs and Universities	University of New England TAFE Armidale Public, Private and Catholic Schools	• Impacts on local infrastructure • Consideration of impacts • Community Benefits	• Ensure organisations are updated on education and vocational opportunities associated with the Proposal. • Identify relevant community	L	L	Inform, consult This group should be engaged through broader communications during the Scoping phase through a community open drop-in session, a public notice (print)

			benefit scheme opportunities.			and communications through council. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.
Government Agencies/Utility owners	DPE and other agencies through the SEARs process (such as NSW Farmers Association) TransGrid Department of Agriculture Transport for NSW (Rail) / UGL Geo Science NSW Civil Aviation Safety Authority Air Services Australia Biodiversity Conservation Trust (BCT) National Parks and Wildlife	• Impacts on local infrastructure • Assessment process • Consideration of impacts • Consideration and mitigation of concerns • Consultation process • Application of standards and frameworks	• Develop and maintain a positive relationship • Build on previous discussions			Inform, consult, involve This group should be engaged through directly through phone calls, distributing letters, invitation to the community drop-in session and a direct face to face meeting where possible. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.
Council	Armidale Regional Council Planning and Development	• Impacts on local infrastructure • Assessment process • Consideration of impacts • Consideration and mitigation of concerns • Consultation process • Application of standards	• Develop and maintain a positive relationship • Identify opportunities to support the local economy • Identify and Leverage council communication channels	H	M	Inform, consult, involve This group should be engaged through directly through phone calls, distributing letters, invitation to the community drop-in session and a direct face to face meeting where possible. Ideally, communications to this

		and frameworks				group would make use of the project web page/site.
State MP	Member for Armidale, The Hon. Adam Marshall MP	- Impacts on local infrastructure - Assessment process - Consideration of impacts - Consideration and mitigation of concerns - Consultation process - Application of standards and frameworks	- Introduce the proposal and its details. - Identify the members policies, concerns, and opportunities in relation to the Proposal.	M	M	Introduce the proposal and its details. Identify the members policies, concerns, and opportunities in relation to the Proposal.
Federal MP	Member for New England, The Hon. Barnaby Joyce MP	- Impacts on local infrastructure - Assessment process - Consideration of impacts - Consideration and mitigation of concerns - Consultation process - Application of standards and frameworks	- Introduce the proposal and its details. - Identify the members policies, concerns, and opportunities in relation to the Proposal.	M	M	- Introduce the proposal and its details. - Identify the members policies, concerns, and opportunities in relation to the Proposal.
Business groups/small businesses	Business New England Armidale township businesses and those with a broader interest in the region Construction companies that may contribute to the battery facility construction	- Property impacts - Visual impacts - Access changes - Environmental changes - Commercial agreements - Community benefits - Governance and ownership of the developing entity	- Work with the chamber to identify any local businesses that may be impacted by the Proposal (positive or negative). - Identify opportunities to develop or utilise local capability.	M	M	Inform, consult Outside of the sensitive receivers identified, this group should o be engaged through broader communications during the Scoping phase through a community open drop-in session, a public notice (print) and

	and installation	Impacts on agricultural outputs				communications through council. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.
Advocacy groups	New England Climate Action Group	- Environmental changes - Community benefits - Governance and ownership of the developing entity	- Consider opportunities for partnerships and community events - Consider advocacy opportunities - Potential for partnerships	M	M	Inform, consult Outside of the sensitive receivers identified, this group should o be engaged through broader communications during the Scoping phase through a community open drop-in session, a public notice (print) and communications through council. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.
Groups of renewable objectors	CWA TBA	- Property impacts - Visual impacts - Access changes - Environmental changes - Commercial agreements - Community benefits - Governance and ownership of the developing entity - Impacts on agricultural outputs	- Identify and address concerns as required - Prepare responses to known concerns based on previous projects - Manage issues constructively and efficiently - Ensure equity in the engagement (allow other stakeholders time to talk in information sessions)	M/L	L	Inform, consult Outside of the sensitive receivers identified, this group should o be engaged through broader communications during the Scoping phase through a community open drop-in session, a public notice (print) and communications through council. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.

Community organisations	Apex, Rotary, Lions, Animal shelters, environmental groups, CWA, local sporting organisations, tourism groups	• Property impacts • Visual impacts • Access changes • Environmental changes • Commercial agreements • Community benefits • Governance and ownership of the developing entity • Impacts on agricultural outputs	• Identify interests and opportunities to partner and contribute • Look for opportunities to address concerns in the CWA regarding impacts on productive land	M	M	Inform, consult Outside of the sensitive receivers identified, this group should o be engaged through broader communications during the Scoping phase through a community open drop-in session, a public notice (print) and communications through council. Ideally, communications to this group would make use of the project web page/site.
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5. Engagement overview

5.1. Applying a mix of engagement tools

It is always important to apply a mix of engagement tools and techniques to allow for a range of inputs and participation opportunities.

Given the impacts of COVID-19, there is a growing emphasis and uptake of digital tools. At the same time, digital engagement platforms are providing improved sophistication in terms of providing integrated tools to capture conversations, analyse sentiment and issues and generate reports in a very efficient way.

For this Proposal, it is recommended that a mix of traditional face to face methods and innovative digital tools are used to support the solar, energy storage and the wind component planning. See examples in Appendix A.

NGH uses Engagement Hub software to quickly setup project website and mobilise information and feedback tools to support meaningful engagements, efficient stakeholder records management, event management and targeted marketing. A selection of the tools available on this platform are shown below.

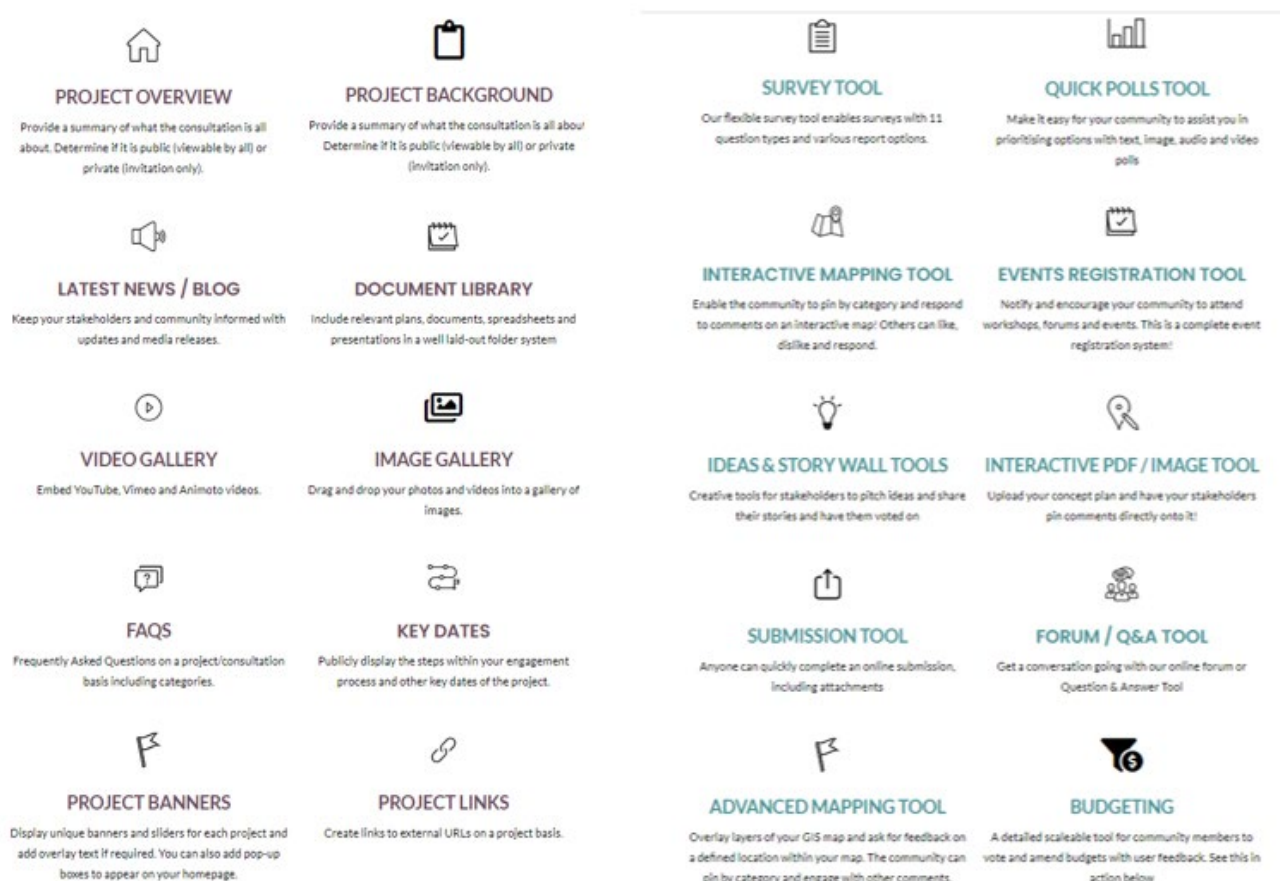


Figure 5-1: Engagement hub information and feedback tools available for this Proposal

5.2. Engagement Approach

5.2.1. Engagement activities

It is recommended that a broader engagement approach is needed for the Proposal as it will help build awareness and engagement with attitudes in the wider community and region.

It is proposed that the activities are broken across four types as outlined in Figure 5-2. This is coordinated through an Action Plan in Section 6.

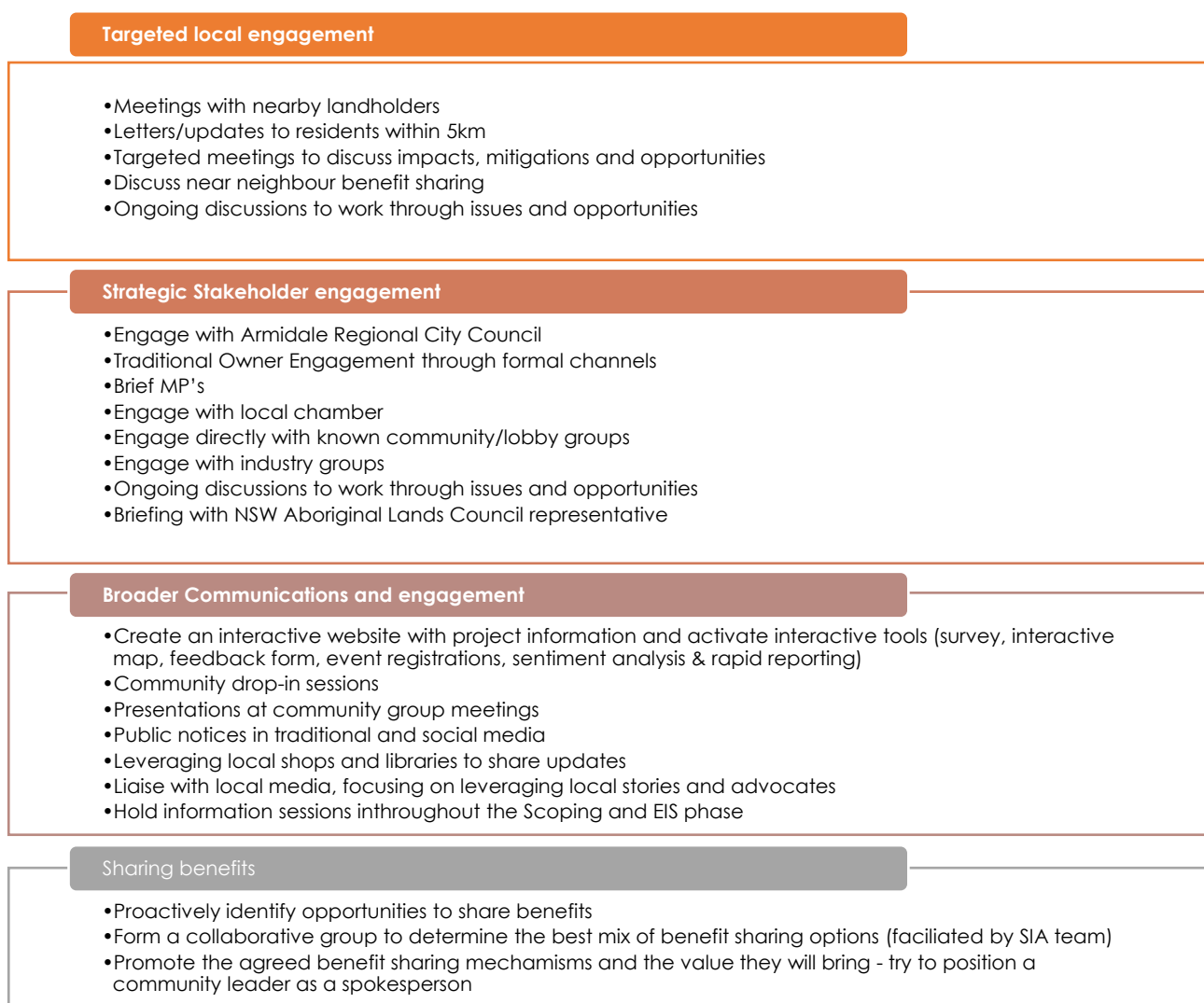


Figure 5-2 Proposed mix of engagement activities

5.2.2. Content development steps

To deliver on this range of activities, the following content development steps would be required:

- Develop an image library with site designs and images of similar installations that can be used for community and stakeholder discussions

- Launch a Proposal website (see Appendix B) including contact details, Proposal overview, FAQ, maps, and letters.
- This site can host several interactive tools that can capture feedback that would be useful to operate in the one place, including:
 - Surveys (detailed or snap poll to ask for quick feedback)
 - Interactive maps to use a visual approach to identifying issues or areas of concern/opportunity
 - Event invitations
 - Feedback and submission forms/tools
 - “Listening” tools, including discussion forums
 - Stakeholder database, sentiment analysis and reporting
 - Sign up for updates
 - Live project timeline
 - FAQ
 - Note all interactions on or to this site would be integrated into the back-end reporting.
- Establish and grow the stakeholder record management system – we recommend a web-based system that allows for entering data in the field, in addition to sentiment analysis, segmentation and streamlined reporting.
- Develop a framework for a Community Benefit Fund for refinement through the early engagement phase (in consultation with SIA team).

5.2.3. Advocates and influencers

During this stage it is also useful to determine who the best advocates and influencers for the Proposal are, and to establish a relationship with them. An ideal advocate has aligned interests, a useful network and carries influence in the community and act as a spokesperson for media interviews. For this project, the local business chamber may be a very useful connector and advocate.

6. Engagement action plan

A draft action plan is outlined below. Note that the timing for delivery is contingent on the overall Proposal schedule.

Table 6-1 Community and Stakeholder Engagement Action Plan

Engagement phase	Activity	Indicative Timing	Delivered by
Content and Campaign Preparation	Goals for this phase: • Prepare all communications materials for the initial engagements • Activate interactive tools • Where possible – lock in dates for meetings and info sessions • Identify key advocates and coordinate briefing times	July – August 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Draft core materials for the Proposal, including: • Website content • Proposal Overview Fact Sheet • FAQ • Key maps • Speaking notes for media • Letters/online newsletter to residents within 5km and key stakeholders	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Build the Proposal website or conduct a formal review of current website, activate email and phone contacts, and activate the stakeholder record management system (including sentiment tracking).	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team

	Build and activate online survey tool aimed at capturing queries, concerns and opportunities related to the Proposal that can be used to inform content development and social impact analysis.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Confirm targets for local advocates. Commence conversations with stakeholder groups to get a deeper understanding on potential impacts and concerns during Scoping phase to form targeted engagement throughout EIS phase.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Develop a list of targeted community events to attend, such as Business Association meetings and CWA meetings to introduce the Proposal.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
Scoping Phase	Goals for this stage: - introduce the Proposal and set the foundation for ongoing positive relationships - begin with targeted engagements with near neighbours - discuss mitigations benefit sharing proactively - engage meaningfully across the community to identify issues and opportunities - build a broad stakeholder database that can be used for updates, segmentation, and analysis - identify risks and mitigations in coordination with the SIA Scoping - capture a variety of inputs to inform the focus of engagement in the EIS.	July – September 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Launch the Proposal website, including the agreed communications/feedback tools (Proposal overview, survey,	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team

	interactive map).		
	Liaise with nearby neighbours, starting with the closest receivers (within 5km). Summarise the discussions and update the strategy/stakeholder register.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Engage with Armidale Regional City Council to discuss planning and engagement requirements and steps, as well as community issues and opportunities.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Engage with agreed advocates and local media.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Brief local MPS and send information on the Proposal to the elected representatives and other strategic stakeholders, such as the Chamber of Commerce and targeted community groups. Follow up with briefings where required.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Hold initial meetings with agreed stakeholders. Ensure traditional owners are engaged through the formal processes.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Distribute a letter introducing the Proposal and inviting local community members to attend an initial information session. It is proposed that the letter goes to strategic stakeholders and residents living within a 5km radius of the Proposal site.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Advertise the information session via the local newspaper and on social media.	July 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Organise and hold the community information sessions in a	August 2023	Whole Proposal Team

	suitable venue near the site, such a suitable Community Hall, Public Meeting room or Club. This session will provide an overview of the Proposal, while focusing on the community's view on issues and opportunities.	Session date Wednesday 2nd August 2023	
	Send out an EDM (digital newsletter) to thank people for participating in the information session and summarise the items discussed and next steps (this should be replicated across social media)	August 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Establish a list of key issues/risks and opportunities and identify how they will be managed and mitigated through the following planning and delivery phases via the EIS.	July - August 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Take calls, answer questions, and arrange any required follow up meetings that can help proactively address issues during the Scoping and EIS phase.	July - August 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Review feedback from online tools and provide a summary of interactions and feedback to date for inclusion into Scoping Report.	August 2023	NGH Engagement Team
	Make any required changes to the Engagement Strategy for submission to DPE.	August – September 2023	NGH Engagement Team

7. Community benefit sharing options

A Community Benefit Scheme (CBS) can ensure benefits are shared with the community in a way that enhances its resilience. From an industry best practice standpoint, several principles are seen as being helpful guides in developing or assessing a benefit sharing strategy, as outlined below¹:

Table 7-1: Benefit sharing principles

Principle	Description
Appropriate	- Benefit sharing is tailored to local circumstances, culture and need, helping to address (not create or reinforce) patterns of conflict or inequality. - It makes sense and is appropriate in the local context. - The local community provides guidance on how benefit sharing can create a positive, lasting and meaningful impact for their local community. We work with the local community to develop specific benefit sharing strategies that respond to their unique local context and need.
Flexible	- Benefit sharing is an aspect of Proposal development that will greatly benefit from being open to community involvement, influence, and negotiation. Having the flexibility to respond to local context will ensure benefit sharing has the best and biggest local impact. - The lifecycle of renewable energy developments is significant (25 years or more), a lot can change in a community during that period. Therefore, it is important to build flexibility so that benefit sharing can evolve as the community needs do.
Transparent	- The benefit sharing strategy is transparently available to the community and provides a clear and understandable rationale for the various programs and who is eligible to participate. - Benefits are freely given for the sake of sharing the proceeds of the Proposal and building relationships. Benefit sharing must not come with conditions of silence or consent.
Integrated	Benefit sharing seeks to integrate the Proposal owner/operators as valuable community members by building links and relationships into the community.
Mutually Beneficial	The approach is designed to bring mutual benefit to local communities and the Proposal.

¹ Lane, T & Hicks, J, (forthcoming) Benefit Sharing Options for Renewable Energy, 2019, Clean Energy Council

Proportionate	The benefits are perceived as being proportionate to the scale of the Proposal and the level of change or disturbance experienced by local people. Given community members living closest to Proposals experience greater impacts, they should receive a proportionate benefit.
Strategic	Create a positive legacy in the local community. Look to bring ongoing and lasting value to the local area. Integrate benefit sharing opportunities with broader strategies by building local partnerships.
Accountable	- Systems and processes are deployed to ensure the credibility and reputation of the benefit sharing program. - Benefit sharing is managed in a transparent and accountable way that involves local stakeholders.

7.1. Typical CBSP scope

In general terms, it is important to note that a CBSP does not include:

- Required activities under our permit conditions such as for visual screening
- Annual council rates payments or fire levies (where applicable)
- Host landowner payments
- The value of local jobs and investment.

A successful CBSP is typically a mix of benefit-sharing mechanisms including:

- Near Neighbour payments or similar
- Community Benefit Fund
- Energy deals or discounts through solar and/or storage subsidies or a partnership with an energy retailer
- Community co-investment
- Investment to address specific local issue.

Table 7-2: Options for benefit sharing

Option	Pros	Cons	Requirements	Constraints
Near Neighbour payments	Provides benefit-sharing option for near neighbours who may be most affected by the Proposal, particularly during construction.	Can be difficult to ascertain an appropriate radius.	Near Neighbour payments	Provides benefit-sharing option for near neighbours who may be most affected by the Proposal, particularly during construction.
Community Benefit Fund	Can create strong regional economic development outcomes.	Community Benefit Fund	Can create strong regional economic development outcomes.	Community Benefit Fund
Lower energy bills through solar and/or storage subsidies	One off deployment of offer.	Onerous to organise a defensible procurement contract.	May be competing subsidies – such as state government that need to be taken into consideration – how to complement?	
Lower energy bills through retail offer	Possibility to ‘skin’ a retailer offers, and brand it per Proposal. Offer that is equitable across the community – anyone can access it. Connection to the renewable energy Proposal.	long term issues must be accounted for in the design – new arrivals, transition to solar and battery, competitive retail offers in the future. Locals need to transfer to new energy supplier Customer churn.	Needs the right scale – minimum participation levels. Needs the ‘right’ discount – i.e., minimum of 25-30%.	Retailer desire to partner. Marketing and customer acquisition needs to be resourced locally.
Community co-investment	Enhancing regional economic benefits. Sharing the profits with	Can be challenging to integrate the investment in the back end of the Proposal finance structure. May not be a supported concept in	Can be delivered through fractional investment platforms. Need to determine investment structure, debt vs equity, length of	Considerations around equity or debt structures. Consider timing of offer to reduce community investor

	community retail investors. Enabling participation in the development and deepening the connection and interaction with the Proposal. The economies of scale of large-scale Proposals can deliver significant returns.	all communities – may be dependent on social economic factors. Can be onerous to administrate – ensure the impact/costs/ delegations are well modelled	term, rate of return etc, and what is negotiable for community feedback.	exposure to issues such as connection delays. Consider budget for marketing and development and impacts on other benefit sharing initiatives.
Investment to address specific local issue	Can enable direct solutions to broader community needs/issues.	Longevity of solution and appropriateness of solution can be difficult to establish.	Community needs assessment to harvest ideas and then validate a chosen approach.	Consider the budget allocation and how this may impact on other benefit sharing items.

8. Messages and tools

8.1. Project key messages

The following messages are proposed to be used to discuss the Proposal overall:

8.1.1. The proposal

- FRV Energy is currently undertaking a Scoping Report for a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at a site near Armidale NSW.
- The proposed BESS has a capacity of up to 500 megawatts (MW) and will connect directly into the National Energy Market (NEM) Grid through a 330kv line located north of the site
- The development would have an approximate value of \$30 million and would support approximately 70 jobs during its up to 10-month construction period.
- The Development Site was chosen due to the proximity to the existing 330kv transmission line.
- The BESS will be located on a maximum development site of 10 hectares (ha).
- Construction and operation of the project would involve the following key components:
 - 500MW BESS including:
 - Battery containers
 - Inverters
 - Transformers
 - Cooling systems if required
 - Fire suppressions systems
 - Switch rooms
 - Switchyard
 - New access road to the site
 - Parking, site office and amenities for operational use.
 - Temporary infrastructure, including construction facilities, site offices and amenities, tool and material storage sheds, construction staff car parking, component laydown areas and truck parking and unloading would also be required.

8.1.2. Project benefits

- The Proposal improves the stability and reliability to the electricity network by storing energy during periods of low demand, including those from more intermittent renewable sources (residential solar and grid scale solar/wind projects), and dispatching energy during periods of peak demand and emergency events. The Proposal would be a key piece of infrastructure in supporting Energy Storage Development in regional Australia.
- Direct employment opportunities during the construction period (expecting approximately 70 construction jobs during peak construction period) and up to 5-8 ongoing jobs during the 40-year operational life.
- Once operational, it is anticipated that there would be up to 5-8 permanent job available for its operation as the site would be largely remotely operated. Economic benefits to the surrounding communities would be less, however the local labour force may be used for ongoing monitoring and maintenance.
- This project will help Australia to reduce its emissions, improve national resilience in energy supply and support affordable energy for Australians.

- The Proposal would provide an opportunity for optimising the management and security of energy for use in peak periods, particularly in a time of change when Australia begins to experience shortages due to population growth and coal fired power station closures.
- The Proposal is also consistent with the current goals and targets for renewable energy generation in NSW. These include:
 - Contribute to the national renewable energy target [i.e., 20% renewable energy supply] by promoting energy security through a more diverse energy mix, reducing coal dependence, increasing energy efficiency, and moving to lower emission energy sources.
 - Contributing to achieving the NSW target of zero net emissions by 2050.

8.1.3. Messaging around issues

The following content would be used as FAQs in the project information:

Table 8-1 Anticipated questions and proposed answers

Question	Response
Who approves the project?	As a state significant project, the proposal will be reviewed by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE).
What is a BESS?	A BESS is an energy storage system that uses a group of batteries to store electrical energy from a variety of sources including solar. The system compensates for the intermittency of sources, providing back up power to address certain constraints such as weather conditions and lack of grid space. They are crucial to the increased adoption of de-centralised power infrastructure models.
Will this have a big visual impact?	The BESS cubicles are unlikely to emit glare or reflection. Screening vegetation and fencing will be investigated as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
Is it safe? Does it emit any radiation? Is there any risk of leaching into the local environment?	The BESS is safe and will not emit radiation. The battery is designed to prevent liquid leakage and therefore will not cause any hazardous chemical leakage to the surrounding environment.
Do batteries increase fire risk?	The Department of Planning (DPE) have implemented Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) guidelines for safety assurance of development Proposals. This process is applied as part of the EIS procedures under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The objective of a hazard analysis is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the hazards and risks associated with an operation or facility and the adequacy of safeguards. To mitigate potential fire risk from batteries the following steps are undertaken: (1) The substation and BESS have protection to avoid overcurrent or any electric faults to cause fire. (2) plant facility will have a Battery Management System or fire panel to detect smoke, fire, and action alarms. (3) water tanks, water pipeline system, fire extinguish tools will be installed on site.

Is the site affected by flooding?	Assessments completed to date indicate that the site is not flood prone. In the unlikely event of storm water flooding, where water may pool from heavy rainfall events, BESS infrastructure is expected to remain stable.
How will power supply be affected in the local area – will there be outages during construction?	There will be no outages expected during the construction phase. Once the BESS is built and operational, it will help to increase the grid stability.
How will construction traffic and road impacts be managed?	Access to the Subject Land is anticipated to be from a new access road that will be developed as part of the proposal. During the anticipated 18-month total construction period, construction vehicles would range from light vehicles to 26 m B-Doubles. Light vehicles would arrive during AM/PM peaks with heavy vehicle deliveries to be spaced out during the day.
Who is FRV?	FRV is the Project Developer for the Pint Pot BESS. FRV is one of the world's leading renewable energy solution companies, and was founded in Spain in 2008. With over 15 years' experience in the industry, FR has over 50 renewable energy plants across four continents producing over 5GW of energy. Within Australia, FRV is primarily focused on renewable development projects along the east coast, with four photovoltaic (solar) plants in operation, two under constructed and five in development across Queensland (QLD), NSW and Victoria (VIC). FRV's vision is to become one of the world's preferred green utility and green energy platforms, working toward building a more sustainable future through renewable energy solutions. They aim to truly improve the lives of people, and bring new opportunities through access to clean, green, efficient and cost-competitive energy.
Why is this land not being used for agriculture?	The Development Site was chosen due to the proximity to the existing transmission line and Metz solar farm. It also includes setbacks that can minimise the impact on nearby properties and the existing transmission lines traversing the site and nearby substation allow for reduced disturbance and expense to connect the BESS to electrical infrastructure.
Will this battery technology still be relevant once it is constructed?	Yes. The BESS can be adapted to utilise updates in technology closer to the construction and operation period. FRV are a global leader in battery research and development and are well placed to make these adaptations.
What is happening with the residual land?	The residual land will be unused.
What will happen with the BESS once it reaches its end of life?	The life span of a BESS is up to 20 years and once the BESS reaches its end of life, it will be decommissioned, and the land will return to its original condition. This will involve removing the BESS and relating infrastructure and restoring the site. The decommissioning requirements will be set out within contracts with the landowner and within the approvals process.
What does a BESS look like?	BESS's are container like modular systems that are configured based on site and

	capacity obligations. As technology improves, the systems are becoming increasingly efficient and more compact. An example of a BESS can be found in the image gallery section of the website.
Will I be able to hear the BESS?	Like all large-scale developments, BESS facilities may generate noise. Studies are ongoing to assess noise levels, the impact this may have on the area and clear mitigation recommendations.

8.2. Media Liaison

Given the scale and location of the Proposal, it will be worth applying a proactive media strategy, where local media are proactively briefed to help provide balanced coverage. Such a strategy would help to build awareness of the Proposal, proactively explain management of issues, and promote benefit sharing activities.

This liaison should focus on the proactive management of issues, the benefits the Proposal would bring to the area (including the CBS) and the everyday people stories – the people planning, building, supporting, and supplying the Proposal. The relevant media outlets are listed in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2 Media types and outlets

Media type	Outlets
Local media	- Local newspaper (The Armidale Express) - Local radio (2ARM, ABC New England North West, 2AD, FM 100.3) - Local television news (NBN, Prime 7, ABC) - Social media (Facebook, Instagram)
Digital / owned media	- Facebook - Instagram - Website - LinkedIn

FRV would need to develop story ideas and suitable content and image opportunities to support local media in developing the story. The spokesperson may vary, starting with the Proposal Director.

Potential stories could be cultivated around these topics:

- Start of the Scoping Report and continued engagement.
- Engagement of local suppliers.
- Partnerships with local community-based organisations.
- Creation and launch of the Community Benefit Scheme (in consultation with SIA team).

9. Evaluation

The strategy will be evaluated once the summary is completed in the context of the primary objectives.

9.1. Next steps

- Review and revise the draft strategy.
- Develop the supporting materials.
- Continue adjusting the strategy as the Proposal develops and proceeds through approval phases.

10. References

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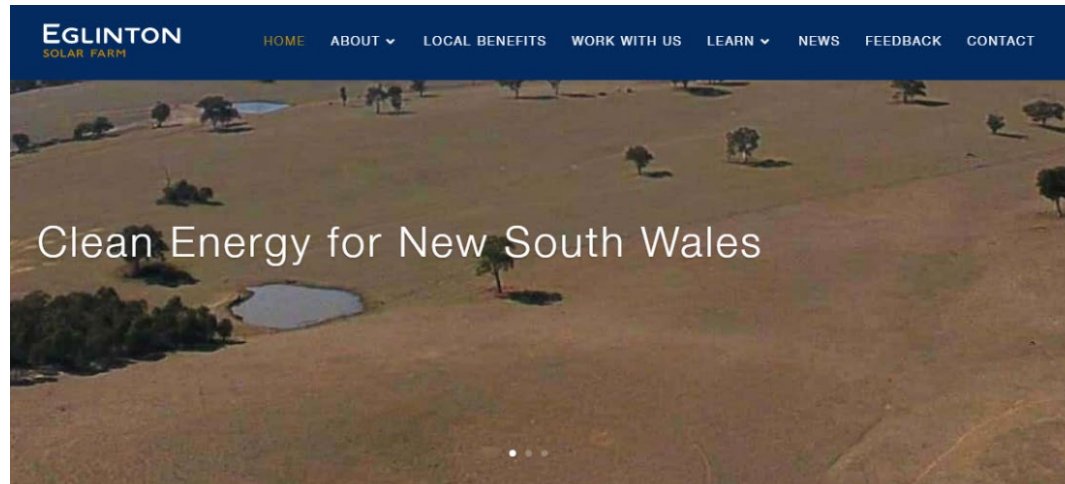
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Appendix A Engagement examples



OVERVIEW

Eglinton is a 150-200MW solar farm that is currently in the early stages of development.

It is predicted to supply approximately 400,000 megawatt hours (MWh) of clean renewable electricity into the national electricity system each year.

[ABOUT](#)



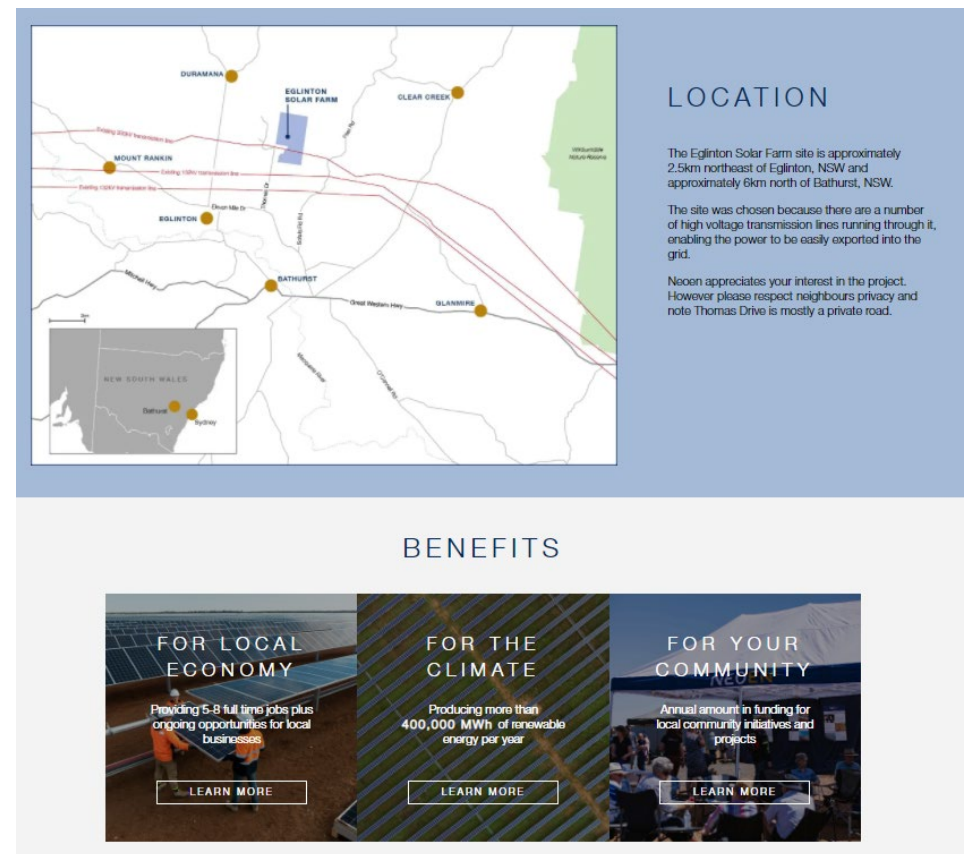
SOLAR

Solar farms are quiet, with the same solar panels you would place on your roof – there are just more of them.



AGRISOLAR

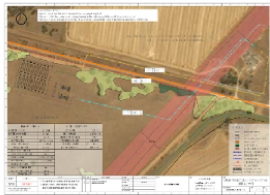
Sheep graze peacefully under the solar panels to help keep the grass down while the panels also provide shade and protection.



Appendix B Engagement hub examples

Coleambally Battery Energy Storage System

Project Overview



Risen Energy is currently assessing the potential for a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) at a site near Coleambally Solar Farm. Battery energy storage can provide reliable and efficient energy by shifting the supply of electricity from times of high supply and low demand to times of low supply and high demand. The proposed BESS system footprint would occupy an area of approximately 4 hectares (ha) and will generate approximately 100MW capacity, with 400 megawatt hours (MWh). The development would have an approximate value of \$105 million and would support around 80 jobs during construction.

Background

About Risen Energy

Risen energy is a renewable energy company delivering projects across a number of countries around the world including China, Germany, Australia, Mexico, India, Japan, and the United States of America.

The company was founded in 1986 and established its presence in the Australian market in 2008, supplying solar PV panels and energy storage systems to the residential market, commercial market and utility-scale market. Risen is the third largest global solar module manufacturer, developing approximately 8,600 MW/year.

Risen operates in Australia through office in Brisbane and Melbourne and on site operating in Merredin Solar Farm in Western Australia and Yarranlea Solar Farm in Queensland. Risen also has several Australian renewable energy projects under planning.

Risen is proud of its contribution to renewable energy in Australia and will continue to develop and invest in renewable energy projects in Australia with a target of 2GW in next 3 years.

What stage is the project at?

An Environmental Impact Assessment is underway, and this has considered arrangement of environmental, social and legislative assessments in keeping with NSW government requirements.

Survey

No Survey Found.

What's On

No upcoming event found.

Document Library

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FAQS

- Construction
- Visual Impacts
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- Property Impacts
- Environmental impacts
- Project benefits

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Red Cliffs Solar Farm

Project Overview



ACE Power is developing a proposal for a Solar Farm to be located at Thurlow Lane in Red Cliffs, Victoria.

The Proposal has an estimated value of \$90 million and it has the potential to bring significant benefits to the area. The proposed site is 129ha site with approx. 119ha of solar farm infrastructure. It will connect to the Red Cliffs 220/66kV terminal station which is 12km northeast of the site. The main entrance would be on Doering Road, which runs parallel to the Calder Highway.

Background

The Project will include the installation of solar panels and various equipment. Preliminary key components include:

- Solar PV modules mounted on single axis trackers.
- Inverters and medium voltage step up transformers.
- Underground electrical conduits and cabling to connect the arrays to the inverters and transformers, and inverters to step-up substation.
- 33 / 66 kV step-up transformer station and switchgear.
- Overhead or underground lines to connect into existing electrical network.
- A supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) control system.

All other ancillary equipment necessary to facilitate the Solar PV farm:

- A site office and maintenance building.
- Main gate.
- Security cameras.
- Internal access tracks.
- Laydown area.
- Perimeter security fencing.

Survey

No Survey Found.

What's On

No upcoming event found.

Document Library

Fact sheets



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Subject

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Send

Coleambally Battery Energy Storage System

Widget Dashboard

Informative Tools

Project Overview and Control Tool

On

Extra Content Main Block Tool

Off

Extra Content Side Block Tool

On

FAQ Tool

On

Image Gallery Tool

On

Latest News / Blog Tool

Off

Other Information Tool

Off

Project Background Tool

On

Project Banner Tool

On

Project Document Library Tool

On

Project Links Tool

Off

Project Timeline Tool

Off

Sidebar Timeline Tool

Video Gallery Tool

Who's Listening Tool

NGH Pty Ltd | 230261 Pint Pot BESS DA Consultancy Services – Final version

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