VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Nevertire Solar Farm SSD BESS Modification

PR150340-1
2-0
10 November 2021

rpsgroup.com

Document status

Version	Purpose of document	Approved by	Review date
1-0	Draft Issue	TFC	5/11/2021
2-0	Final Issue	TFC	10/11/2021

Approval for issue

Timothy Connor  10 November 2021

Prepared by:

RPS

Tim Connor
Principal Landscape Architect

Unit 1
5-7 Barlow Street
South Townsville QLD 4810

T +61 7 4724 4244
E timothy.connor@rpsgroup.com.au

Prepared for:

Elliott Green Power

Level 9 Angel Place
123 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000

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TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Table 1: Terms

Term	Description
Amenity	"The pleasantness of a place as conveyed by desirable attributes including views, noise, odour etc." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Warren Shire Council	Local Government Area (LGA) for the *proposal area*.
Character	"A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, and often conveys a distinctive 'sense of place'. This term does not imply a level of value or importance." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Effect	The landscape or visual outcome of a proposed change. The combined result of sensitivity together with the magnitude of the change. (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Impact	The categorisation of effects. Legislative context is considered in defining 'impacts' and their significance. (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Landscape	"Landscape is an all-encompassing term that refers to areas of the earth's surface at various scales. It includes those landscapes that are: urban, peri-urban, rural, and natural; combining bio-physical elements with the cultural overlay of human use and values." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Landscape Character	"The combined quality of built, natural and cultural aspects which make up an area and provide its unique sense of place." (Transport for NSW, 2020)
Landscape Character Zone	"An area of landscape with similar properties or strongly defined spatial qualities, distinct from areas immediately adjacent." (Transport for NSW, 2020)
Magnitude of change	The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial. Factors in this report that are considered in assessing magnitude are: the proportion of the view / landscape affected; extent of the area over which the change occurs; the size and scale of the change; the rate and duration of the change; the level of contrast and compatibility. (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Proposal	Construction and operation of the new battery facility.
Proposal area	The extent to which the infrastructure upgrade would occur, including ancillary items.
Road reserve	Public roads that are controlled by a local authority/ government or other State authority.
RPS	The author of this Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment.
Scenic amenity	"A measure of the relative contribution of each place to the collective appreciation of the landscape." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Sensitivity	"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes. Includes the value placed on a landscape or view by the community through planning scheme protection, and the type and number of (of) receivers." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Values	"Any aspect of landscape or views that people consider to be important. Landscape and visual values may be reflected in local, state or federal planning regulations, other published documents or be established through community consultation and engagement, or as professionally assessed." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
View	"Any sight, prospect or field of vision as seen from a place, and may be wide or narrow, partial or full, pleasant or unattractive, distinctive or nondescript, and may include background, mid ground and/or foreground elements or features." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Viewpoint	"The specific location of a view, typically used for assessment purposes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)

Term	Description
Visual amenity	“The attractiveness of a scene or view.” (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Visual catchment	The Australian Institute of Landscape Architects describes visual catchment as “Areas visible from a combination of locations within a defined setting (may be modelled or field-validated).” (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)
Visual prominence	Is determined by the size, height and colour of proposed infrastructure elements and the degree to which the landscape within which they sit can assist in reducing their visual prominence (e.g., screening vegetation, landform, etc.).
Visual receptor	Individuals and/or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a *proposal*. These are sensitive visual receptors such as houses, roads and other infrastructure that is used frequently.

Table 2: Acronyms

Abbreviation	Title
AHD	Australian Height Datum
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
EP&A Act	*NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
LCZ	Landscape Character Zone
LEP	Local Environment Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
PV	Photovoltaic

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

RPS has been commissioned by Elliott Green Power to undertake a Landscape Character and Visual Impact Assessment (LCVIA) for the proposed addition of a battery energy storage system (BESS) to the Nevertire Solar Farm on the Mitchell Highway north-west of the township of Nevertire. The proposed BESS would be located east of the existing solar farm.

This Landscape Character and Visual Amenity Impact Assessment delivers an objective assessment of the probable impacts on the visual environment resulting from the construction and operation of the *proposal*. This report outlines results from site assessment and describes the present landscape character. It documents the assessment of *visual impact* resulting from the *proposal* and provides, if required, recommendations for suitable mitigation measures.

1.2 Study Limitations

This assessment is intended to be an objective report, based on a professional analysis of the provided design. This report seeks to establish the anticipated *visual impacts* of the *proposal* on a range of receivers.

Landscape character and visual impact assessment requires qualitative (subjective) judgements to be made based on our professional background and expertise as Landscape Architects. The assessment process aims to be objective and describe any changes factually. Potential changes because of the *proposal* have been defined, however, the significance of these changes requires qualitative (subjective) judgements to be made. The conclusions of this assessment, therefore combine objective measurement and subjective professional interpretation.

The opinions, conclusions and any recommendations are based on assumptions made by RPS as described in this report.

Due to limited access to the site, as a result of the health orders in place at the time of preparation, this report has been undertaken based on the generated photography and without a site visit by the author.

1.3 Methodology

The methodology for this report is based on the *Guidance Note for Landscape and Visual Assessment* (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018). As well the methodology in this report is also guided by *Guideline for Landscape character and visual impact Environmental Impact Assessment Practice Note assessment EIA-N04* (Transport for NSW, 2020).

The methodology adopted is process-driven, consistent, and based on professional, value judgement of commonly accepted and adopted criteria in the industry.

The methodology for this visual impact assessment involves the following activities:

- Review of the visual impact assessment undertaken for the Nevertire Solar PV facility prior to its constructions - *Visual Impact assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017).
- Desktop study using aerial photography to identify the potential visual catchments and possible visual receptors with reference to *Visual Impact assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017).
- Giving direction(s) to the photographer in relation to the capture of visual data to support this report.
- Reviewing the supplied photography and *Visual Impact assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017) to describe and evaluate the existing landscape character and visual environment to establish a baseline for the visual assessment.
- Identifying *visual receptors*.
- Undertaking a visual impact assessment using the grading matrix, considering *visual sensitivity* (of the *visual amenity* or *viewpoints*) and the magnitude of the visual change, to arrive at an overall level of *visual impact*.

In the preparation of undertaking the visual impact assessment, views from habitable room windows and private outdoor areas of residences are treated as sensitive receptors. Views from residual land beyond the primary outdoor area (such as driveways, roadways, easements) are treated as less sensitive receptors.

This assessment adopts the standard methodology of sensitivity relating to proximity - the greater the distance between the visual receptor and the *proposal*, the lesser the *visual sensitivity* of that *visual receptor*.

Key information reviewed as part of this report included:

- Visual Impact assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm (NGH Environmental, 2017).
- Landscape Plan - Nevertire Solar Farm (NGH Environmental, 2018).
- Plans and Elevation issued by the client for the scope of works including:
  - Nevertire Battery Storage – Overall Site Layout Drawing 520214-0000-DRG-EE-0003-C (dated 20211018) by Aurecon.
  - Nevertire Battery Energy Storage System BESS - MV Station Profiles – Generic by Elliott Green Power.
  - Nevertire Battery Energy Storage System BESS - BESS Module Generic – Generic by Elliott Green Power.
  - Nevertire Battery Energy Storage System BESS - BESS Grid Stack – Generic by Elliott Green Power.
- Warren Shire Local Environmental Plan – 2012 (amended 14 July 2021).

2 PROPOSAL OUTLINE

2.1 Site Description

The *proposal* site is located on the Mitchell Highway north-west of the township of Nevertire. The *proposal* site is open, cleared rural land with very little remnant vegetation. The site is located within a very flat landscape at approximately 200m AHD.

Table 3: Proposal area particulars

Aspect	Details
LGA	Warren Shire Council
Coordinates (approx.)	Lat: --31.825 Long: 147.701
Site total area (approx.)	2.5ha
Lot and Plan	Lot 38, DP755292
Land zoning (site)	RU1 – Primary Production
Adjacent land zoning	RU1 – Primary Production SP2 – Special; purpose (Roadway and Railway) RU5 – Rural Village IN1 - General Industries

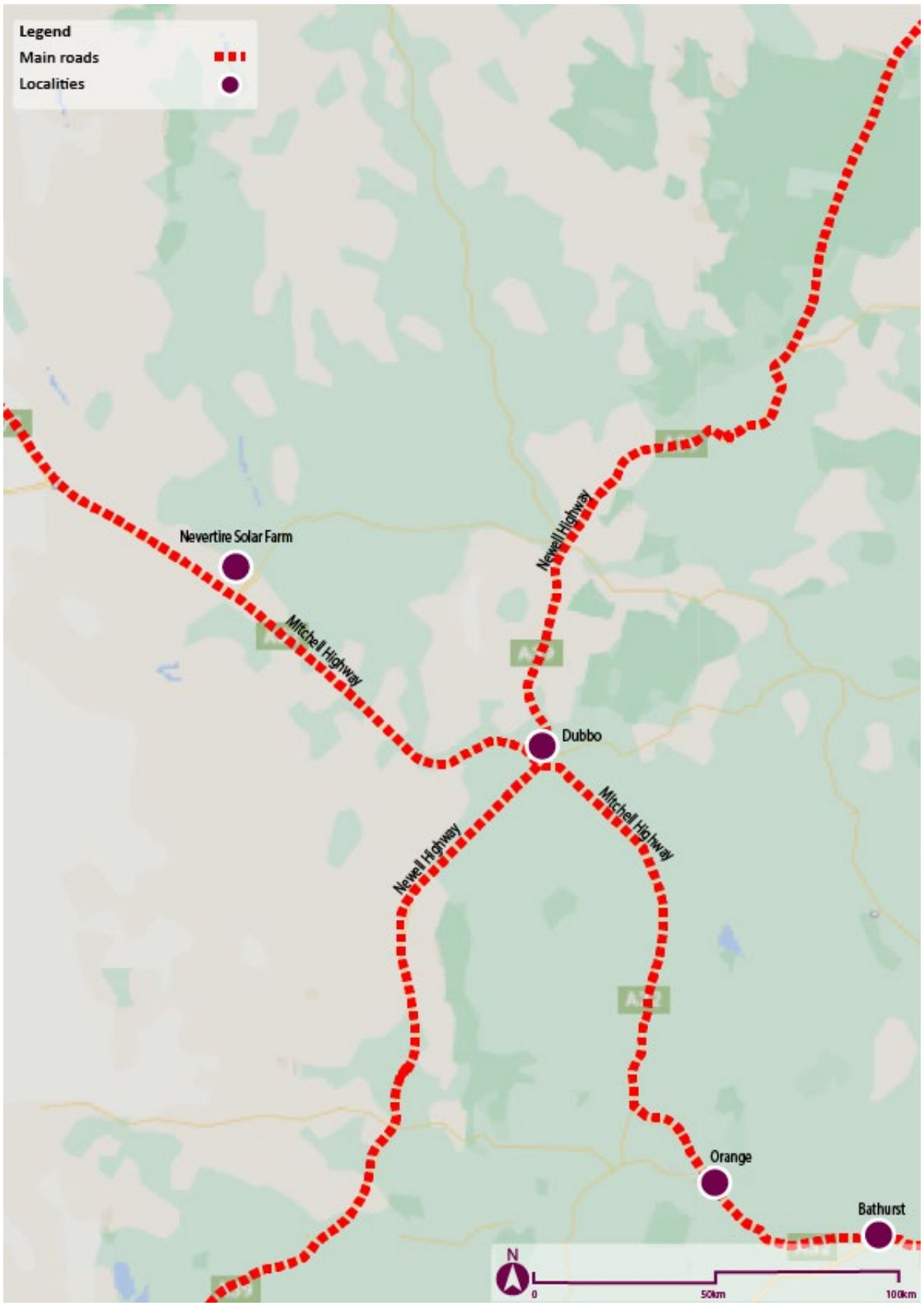

Figure 1: Site Context

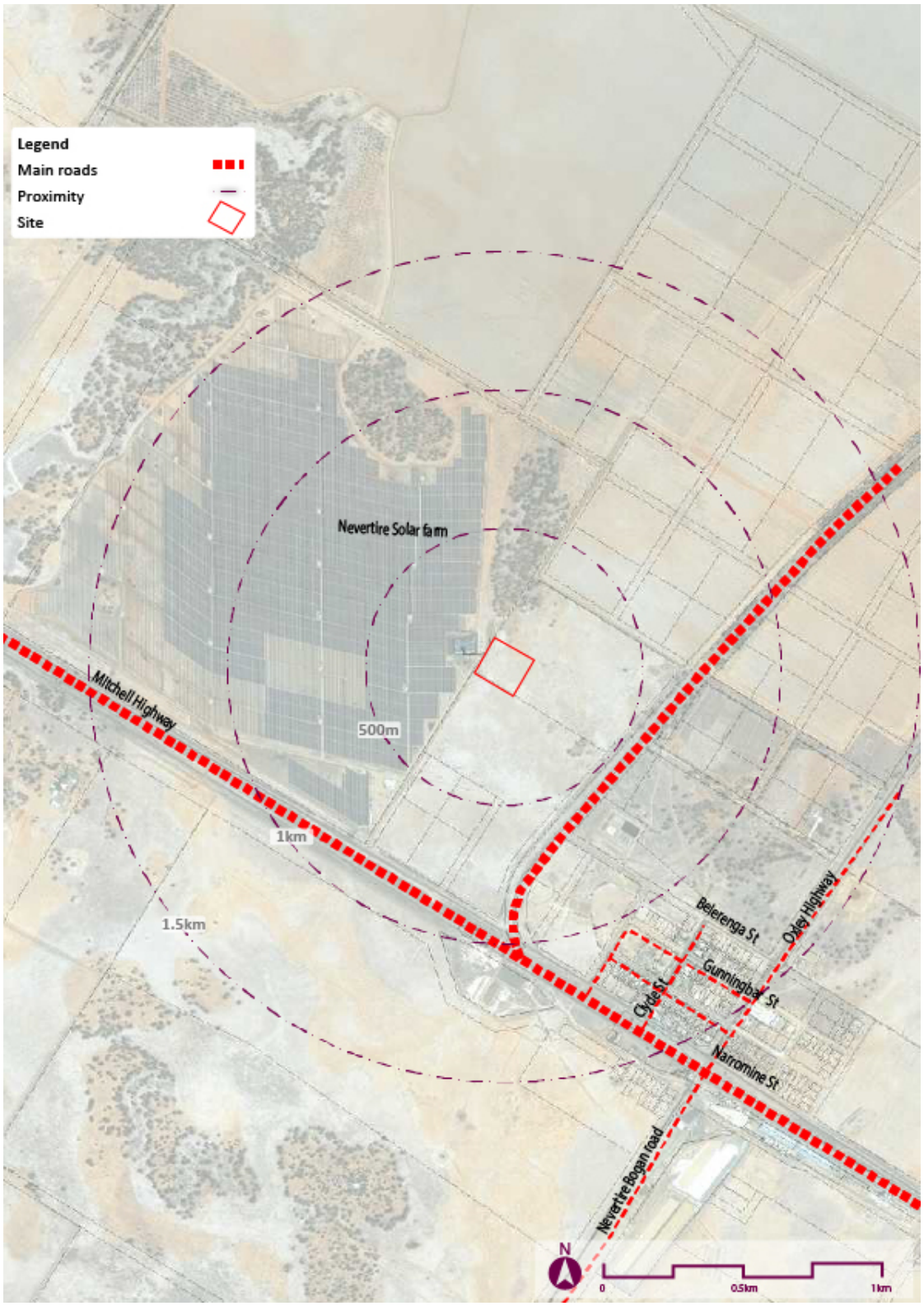

Figure 2: Site Location

2.2 Legislative and Planning Context

The *proposal* is subject to the planning requirements of Warren Shire Council. Relevant planning and legislative documents include:

- *Warren Shire Local Environmental Plan – 2012 (amended 14 July 2021)*

Table 4 outlines objectives for development RU1 – Primary Production and relevant items relating to visual amenity in Warren Shire planning instruments.

Table 4: Local Planning Objectives

Reference	Applicable Principals/Objectives
Warren Shire Local Environmental Plan – 2012 (amended 14 July 2021)	Objectives of zone (Zone RU1 Primary Production) • To encourage sustainable primary industry production by maintaining and enhancing the natural resource base. • To encourage diversity in primary industry enterprises and systems appropriate for the area. • To minimise the fragmentation and alienation of resource lands. • To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones. • To protect, enhance and conserve agricultural land in a manner that ensures that the primary role of land is for efficient and effective agricultural pursuits, managed in accordance with sustainable natural resource management principles. • To protect water resources in the public interest. • To protect areas of local, state, national and international significance for nature conservation, including areas with rare plants, wetlands and significant habitat. • To permit rural industries that do not have a significant adverse impact on existing or potential agricultural production on adjoining land. • To conserve and protect the Macquarie Marshes by encouraging and managing appropriate land uses and agricultural activities.

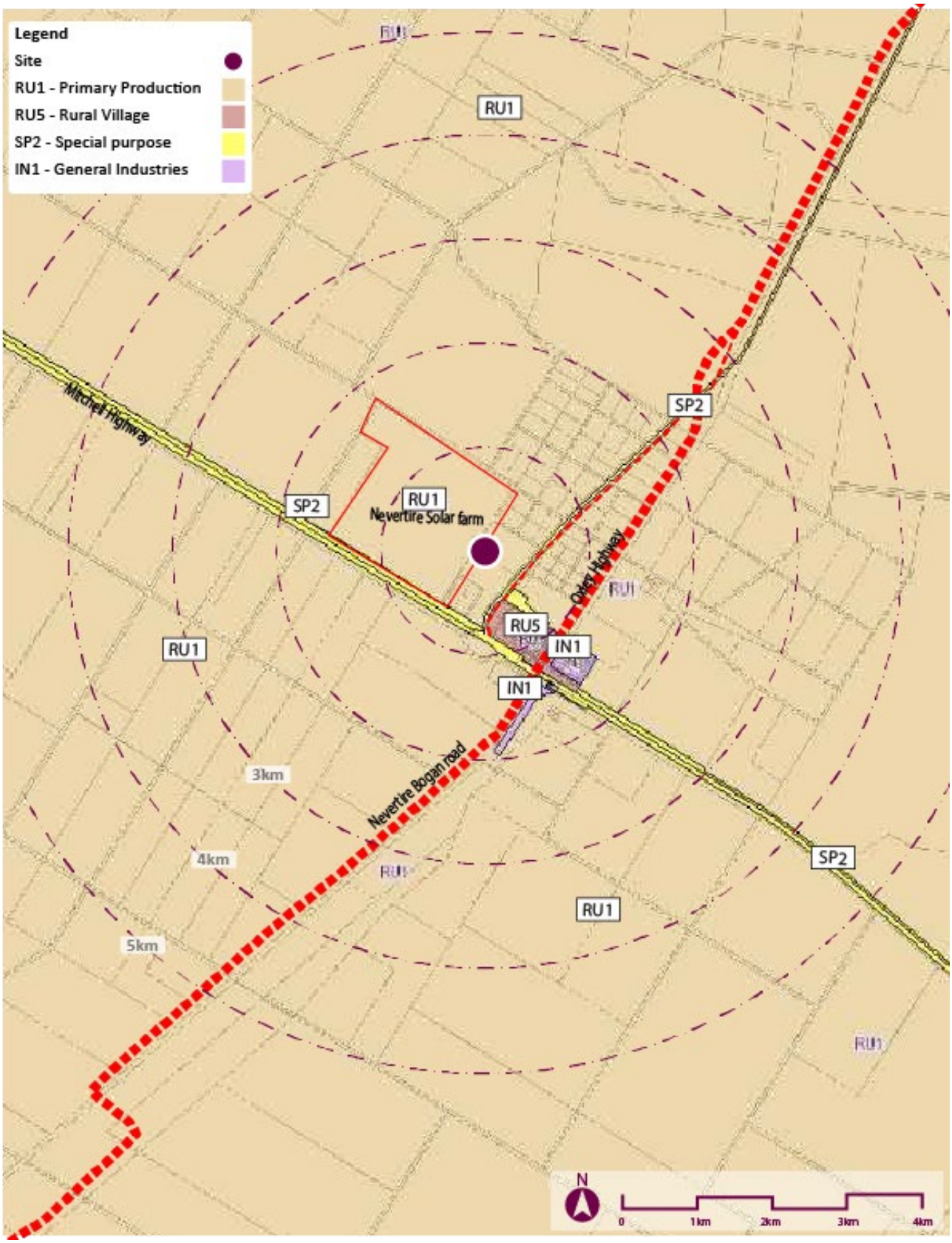

Figure 3: Land Use Zoning (Adjacent to Site)

2.3 Proposal Overview

Generally, the *proposal* includes the following:

- Access road and maintenance track.
- Boundary security fencing.
- Up to 40 shipping container style (12,2m long 2.9m wide 2.6m high) of battery storage (20 containers: 7.2m long, 1.7m wide 2.5m high).
- Converter kiosks and RMU/step-up transformer kiosks (dimensions subject to original equipment manufacturer's final design).
- 22kV underground feeder cables.
- Control building (typically 10m long 5m wide and 3m high; typically, grey/white).
- Connection to existing Nevertire Solar Farm 22kV switchboard.
- Associated drainage, outdoor lighting, and security system.
- Water tank (5m diameter ~30kL).

The key features of the *proposal* are shown in **Figure 4** . Refer **Appendix A** for design drawings.

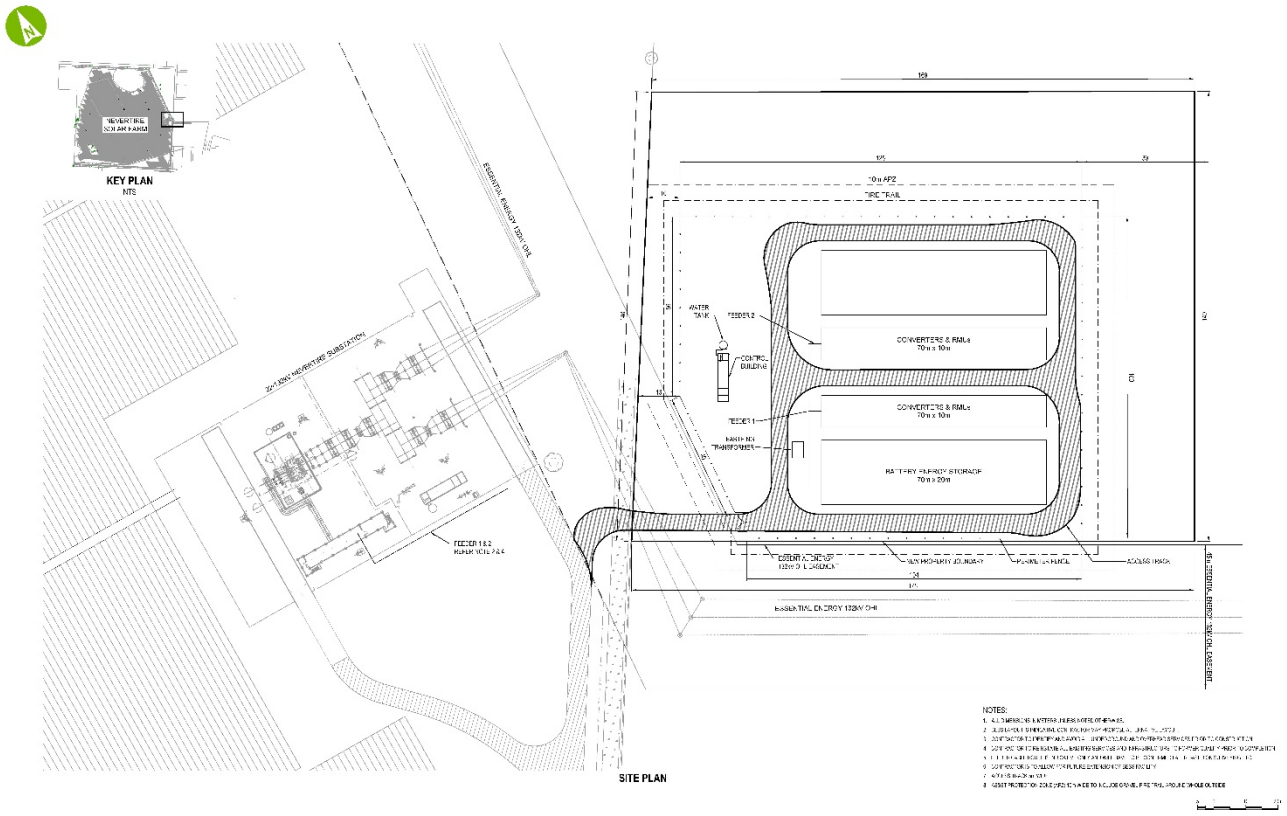

Figure 4: Key Elements of the proposal (Nevertire Battery Storage – Overall Site Layout Drawing 520214-0000-DRG-EE-0003-C (dated 20211018) by Aurecon).

3 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

This chapter outlines the *landscape character* within a localised context to obtain an appreciation of the existing visual environment of the area in which the *proposal* is located, and to subsequently develop a visual baseline. This visual baseline will be used as a measurement to gauge the level of *visual impact* the *proposal* has on its surrounding area.

The methodology used to appraise landscape character in this report is based on an objective assessment of the landscape attributes of a place where:

> "Landscape is an all-encompassing term that refers to areas of the earth's surface at various scales. It includes those landscapes that are: urban, peri-urban, rural, and natural; combining biophysical elements with the cultural overlay of human use and values." (AILA - Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)

The *proposal area* is viewed as a whole site within a broader context for the specific purpose of evaluation. The assessment outcomes are used to assist with developing guidelines to manage and plan for the landscape character type and its relationship with the site and *proposal*.

3.2 Defining Landscape Character Zones

For the purposes of this assessment a Landscape Character Zone (LCZ) is defined as "An area of landscape with similar properties or strongly defined spatial qualities, distinct from areas immediately adjacent." (Transport for NSW, 2020). An appreciation of the visual character of the present landscape assists in the development of a baseline and means for evaluation in visual impact assessment and subsequently how the *proposal* will influence:

- The present visual environment.
- The aesthetic and perceptual aspects of the landscape.
- The unique character of the landscape.

An LCZ, can be defined when there are apparent patterns of elements occurring consistently in a specific type of landscape. The LCZs and prominent landscape features identified and described below collectively define the overall character for the part of the local area.

The Visual Impact Assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm (NGH Environmental, 2017) identified 3 LCZ types in the local area:

- Agricultural.
- Residential.
- Industrial.

The subsequent construction of the solar farm adjacent introduces a fourth type of LCZ.

The Four LCZs identified within the local area of the *proposal* are identified in **Figure 5**. The following sections provide a description of each LCZ to convey the landscape character of the locale.

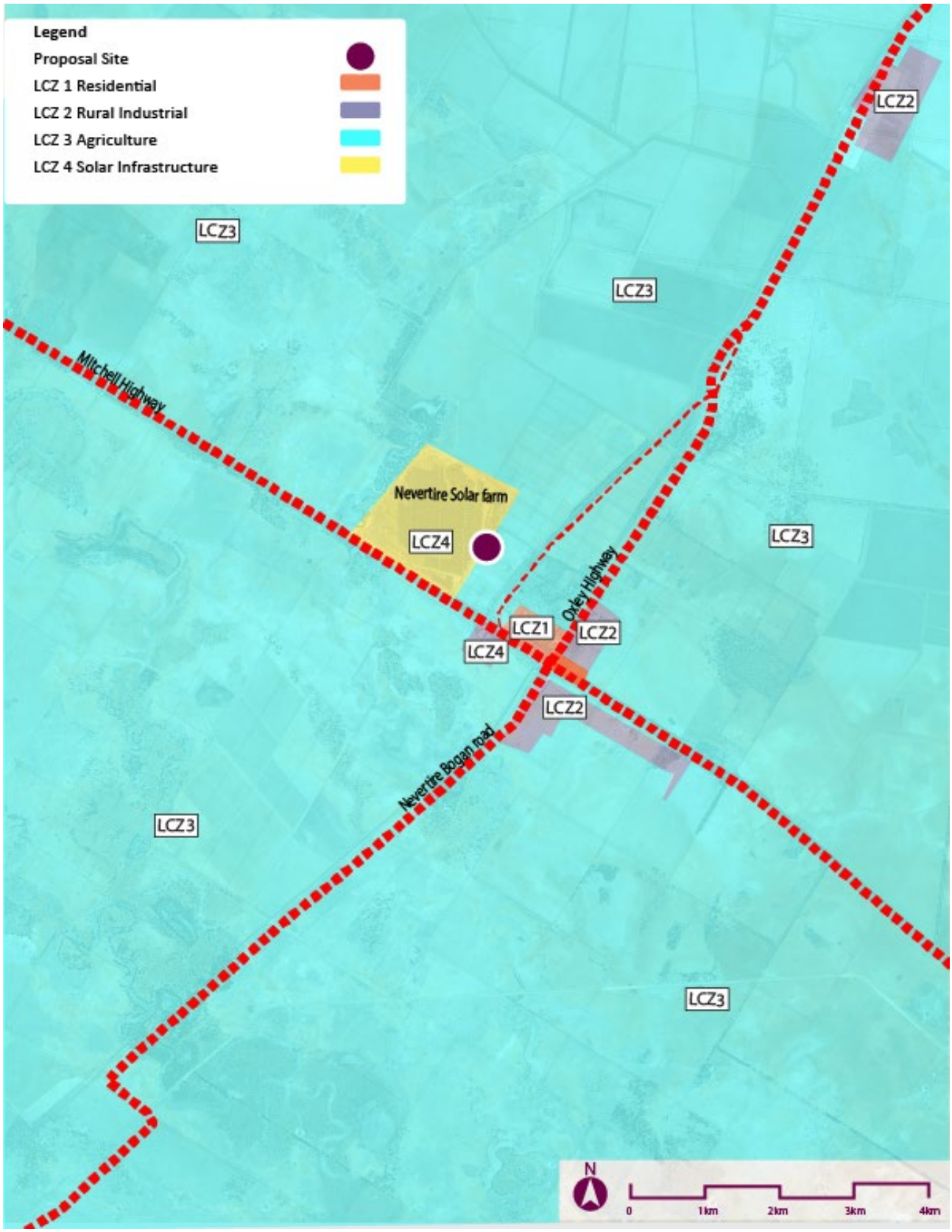

Figure 5: Landscape Character Zones

3.3 Landscape Character Zones

3.3.1 LCZ 1 – Residential

Table 5: LCZ1 - Residential

LCZ1 - Residential	
General description:	Residential areas in the township of Nevertire.
Defining Landscape Characteristics:	• Timber and tin style residential buildings. • Some red brick facades and buildings. • Wide sealed and unsealed streets. • Sparsely vegetated with a range of introduced native and exotic tree species. • Ground cover planting to yards and some verges. • Residential yards are fenced with eclectic range of fencing material types. Generally fencing is 1m in height.
General commentary on the capacity of this LCZ to absorb change:	As stated in *The Visual Impact Assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017): "Scenic quality is considered moderate. These areas have a variety in colour and form normal in this character type. Elements include the recreational aspects; parks and gardens."

Figure 6: LCZ 1 – Residential – Typical character image – Photo: Supplied by Client

3.3.2 LCZ 2 – Rural Industrial

Table 6: LCZ2 – Rural Industrial

LCZ2 – Rural Industrial	
General description:	Pockets of rural industrial uses are documented in the landscape. These include silos and other industrial infrastructure to support the agriculture uses in the local district.
Defining Landscape Characteristics:	• Large Metal sheds. • A range of galvanised and painted silos. • Sparse hard stand areas for parking large vehicles and dry material storage. • Power infrastructure is evident in and around this LCZ.
General commentary on the capacity of this LCZ to absorb change:	As stated in *The Visual Impact Assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017): *"Scenic Quality is considered low. Elements are production related. The structures match the land use and have historic references. They have limited screening to break up views."*

Figure 7: Rural Industry – Typical character image – Photo Source: https://www.deltaagribusiness.com.au/nevertire

3.3.3 LCZ 3 – Agricultural

Table 7: LCZ 3 – Agricultural

LCZ 3 – Agricultural	
General description:	Raby Estate is located approximately 250m to the south of the *proposal*. The main house on the property is located 1km south, southwest of the *proposal*. The Raby Estate property includes parts of LCZ2 – Vegetated Creek.
Defining Landscape Characteristics:	• Open views across the expanse of the agricultural use. • Cropping and pasture lands which change colours throughout the seasons. • Low linear forms of fencing, roads, powerlines etc. • Vertical elements stand out in the landscape due to the flat topography and open expansive view. • Rural material types dominate the LCZ.
General commentary on the capacity of this LCZ to absorb change:	As stated in The Visual Impact Assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm (NGH Environmental, 2017): "Scenic Quality is low to moderate. Built elements are production related." The landscape character type is common in the study area.

Figure 8: Agricultural – Typical character image – Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

3.3.4 LCZ 4 – Solar Infrastructure

Table 8: LCZ 4 –Solar Infrastructure

LCZ 4 – Solar Infrastructure	
General description:	Solar infrastructure associated with the Nevertire Solar Farm.
Defining Landscape Characteristics:	• Photovoltaic solar panels formatted in a linear fashion. • Little natural elements within the LCZ. • Powerlines connecting the PV panels to the nearby substation.
General commentary on the capacity of this LCZ to absorb change:	The LCZ is a landscape which is highly modified from its natural state. This LCZ has the capacity for change and still retain its defining character attributes.

Figure 9: LCZ 4 – Solar Infrastructure – Typical character image. Photo: Supplied by Client

4 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Methodology

The methodology in this assessment has been adapted from the Guidance Note for Landscape and Visual Assessment (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018). This methodology has been used as a guide to assess the features and impacts of the *proposal*.

This report considers groups or clusters of *visual receptors* which are used to demonstrate the influence of the *proposal* in a broader context. The two primary measurements used to determine impacts to the landscape character are sensitivity and magnitude of change. These terms are defined as follows:

Sensitivity

For the purpose of this report and the analysis undertaken, sensitivity is defined as "Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes. Includes the value placed on a landscape or view by the community through planning scheme protection, and the type and number (of) receivers." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)

The higher the visual quality of the landscape surrounding the viewpoint, the greater the significance of introducing new development and therefore the impact on the existing landscape. For example, the sensitivity of a roadway in an urban environment would be ranked lower than a national parkland. A place with a more consistent character would be more visually sensitive to new development than a place with less consistency. As well, the number and type of receivers is considered. Static Receivers are rated as more sensitive, i.e., residents are more sensitive than travellers or passers-by due to the prolonged nature of their exposure.

Four categories are used in ranking the sensitivity of a viewpoint, ranging from negligible to high.

Magnitude of change

This report and the analysis undertaken utilises the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects definition of magnitude of change. That is "The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial. Factors that could be considered in assessing magnitude are:

- the proportion of the view / landscape affected;
- extent of the area over which the change occurs;
- the size and scale of the change;
- the rate and duration of the change;
- the level of contrast and compatibility".

(Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)

The magnitude is the degree of visual change on the view due to the proposed development. It is the measurement of the overall scale, form and character of a proposed development when compared to the existing condition. (Centre for Urban Design - Roads and Maritime Services, 2018)

The location of the proposed development in relation to the region in question also influences magnitude.

Five categories are used in ranking the magnitude of a proposal, ranging from nil to high.

4.1.1 Assessment of Visual Impacts

Impact on the visual character of the landscape is determined using the matrix shown in **Table 9: Impact Ranking Matrix**. Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude are combined to generate the impact in the body of the table.

Table 9: Impact Ranking Matrix

	Magnitude of change				
Sensitivity	**High magnitude of change**	**Moderate magnitude of change**	**Low magnitude of change**	**Negligible magnitude of change**	**Nil magnitude of change**
High sensitivity	High visual impact	High-moderate visual impact	Moderate visual impact	Negligible visual impact	Nil visual impact
Moderate sensitivity	High-moderate visual impact	Moderate visual impact	Moderate-low visual impact	Negligible visual impact	Nil visual impact
Low sensitivity	Moderate visual impact	Moderate-low visual impact	Low visual impact	Negligible visual impact	Nil visual impact
Negligible sensitivity	Negligible visual impact	Negligible visual impact	Negligible visual impact	Negligible visual impact	Nil visual impact

4.2 Viewpoints and Assessment

To assess the *sensitivity* and the *magnitude* of the *proposal* a desktop study was undertaken of potential viewing locations of the *proposal*. Photography was taken by a third party from each of the *viewpoints*. Using the photography, RPS analysed each of the *viewpoints*. **Figure 10** outlines the position of the *viewpoints* analysed for the *proposal* where the impacts on the view are assessed facing towards the *proposal*.

Photomontages where prepared from two locations:

- Viewpoint 6 -Noel Waters Oval and Recreation Ground. See **Figure 17**.
- Viewpoint 19 - View from Mitchell Highway, at Solar Farm Entry. See **Figure 32**

The photomontages were prepared using the following software and tools:

- A 3d model generated in Autodesk Revit 2021 – model based on the dimension provided in the site plan and client provided elevations.
- Materials applied in Lumion 11.5 software using information provided by client.
- Scaling, location, and perspective using existing adjacent communications tower and power infrastructure and Photo Matching tool suite in Lumion 11.5 software.
- Final scaling and location of imagery using existing adjacent communications tower and power infrastructure in Adobe Photoshop 2021 software.
- Masking of foreground/background objects and final image output, from Adobe Photoshop 2021.

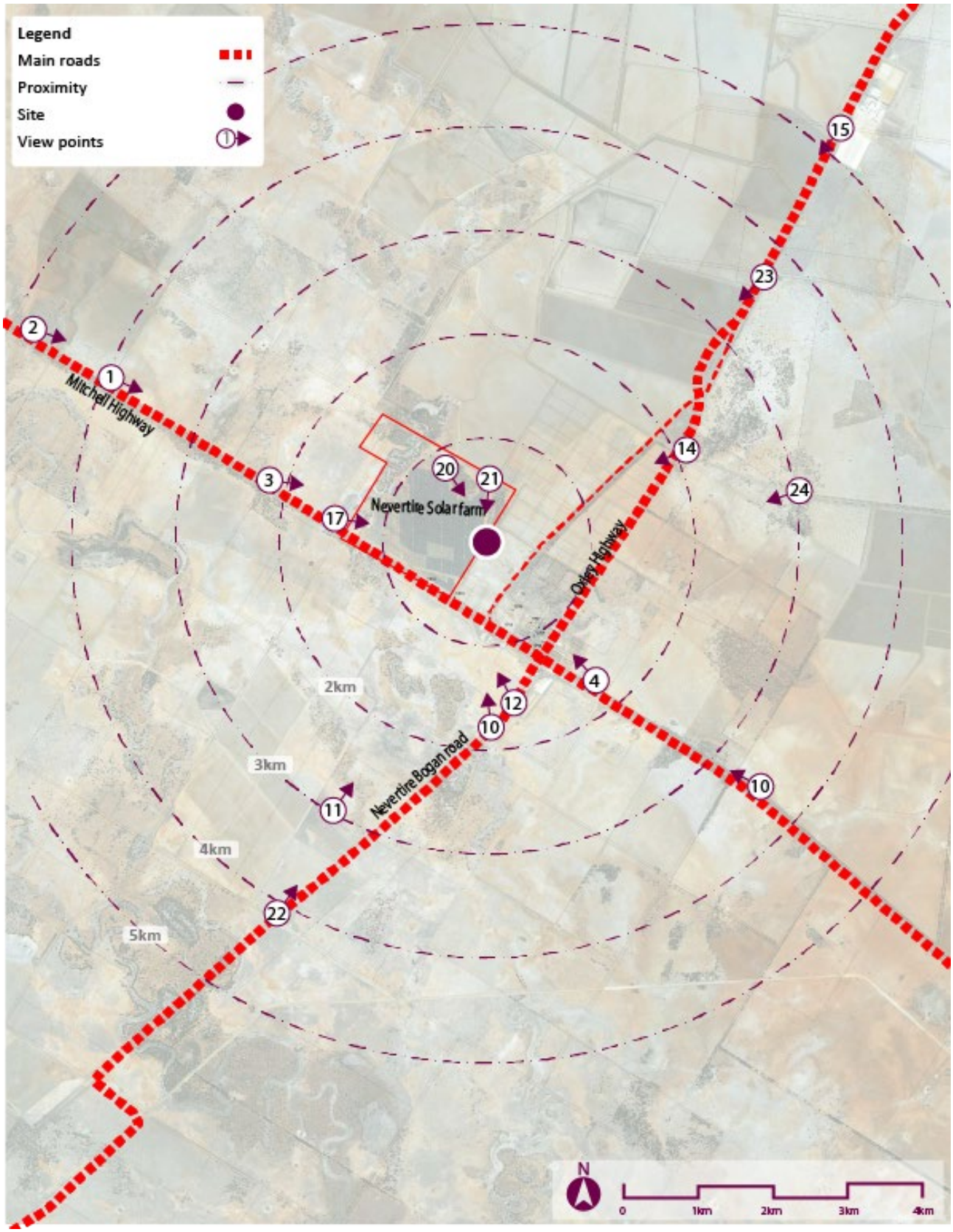

Figure 10: Viewpoint Locations – Context

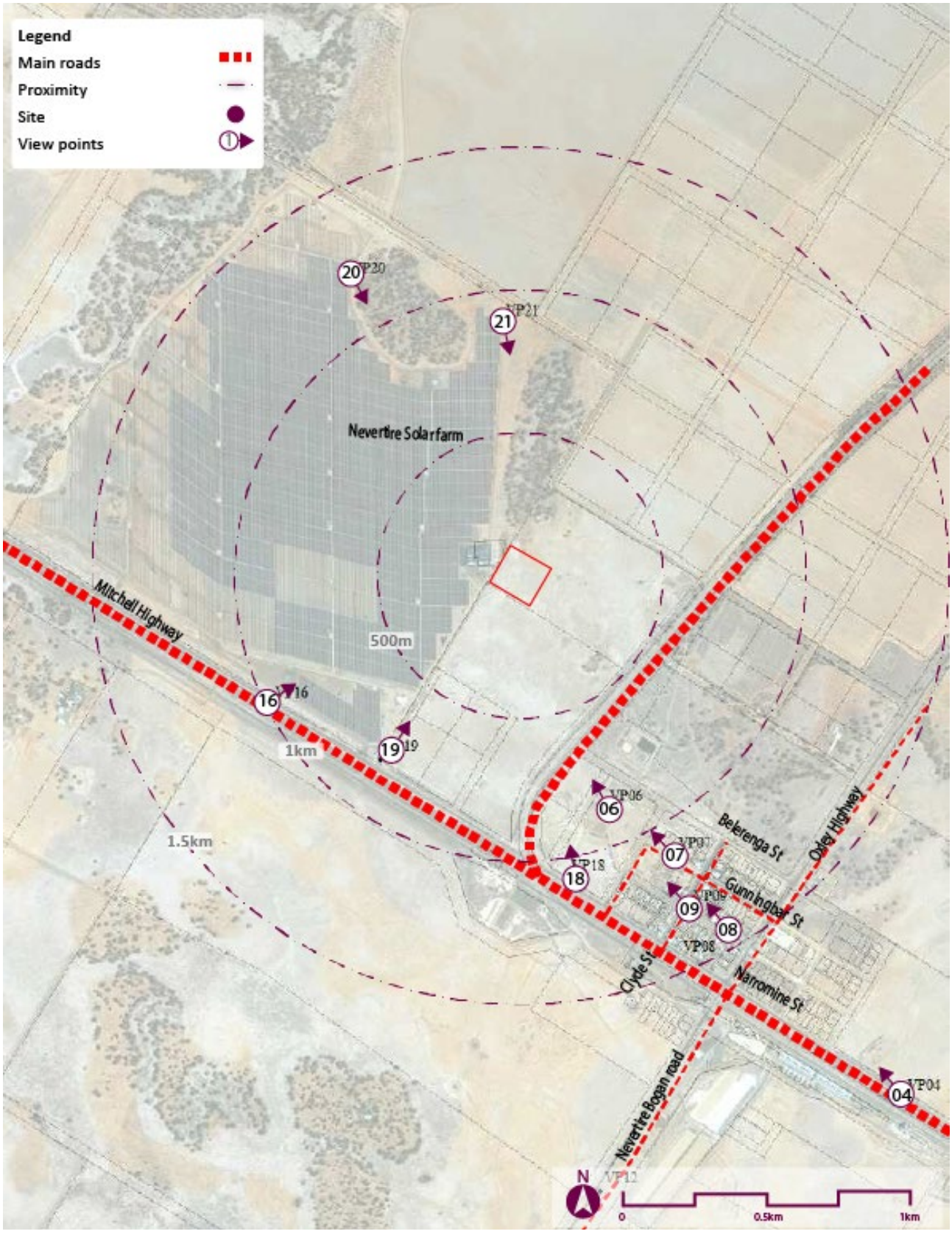

Figure 11: Viewpoint Locations – Near Site

4.2.1 Viewpoint 1: View from Mitchell Highway – Northwest of Proposal

4.2.1.1 Viewpoint Description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.805787, 147.657165**
Existing viewpoint description:	• The foreground is dominated grasslands. • Roadside vegetation within view. • Vegetation across the horizon line. • Power infrastructure in the view creating repetitive patterning.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 12: Viewpoint 1 – View from Mitchell Highway – Northwest of *proposal* Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.1.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 1 refer to **Table 10** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 10: Viewpoint 1 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Vegetation is noted throughout; upper story vegetation is native – grasslands are introduced species. • There are a range of natural and built elements within the view. • Based on the rural type character, and the disturbed/contrived nature of the view, as compared to its natural state, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.2 Viewpoint 2: View from Mitchell Highway – Northwest of proposal

4.2.2.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	-31.799856, 147.645689
Existing viewpoint description:	• The view is dominated grasslands. • Roadside vegetation within view. • Vegetation across the horizon line. • Power infrastructure in the view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 13: Viewpoint 2 – View from Mitchell Highway – Northwest of proposal Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.2.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 2 refer to **Table 11** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 11: Viewpoint 2 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • the view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • vegetation is noted on the right-hand side of the view; the plantings are native. • there are a range of natural and built elements within the view • based on the rural type character, and the disturbed/contrived nature of the view, as compared to its natural state, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.3 Viewpoint 3: View from Mitchell Highway, Northwest of the Site

4.2.3.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	-31.817816, 147.679964
Existing viewpoint description:	• The view is dominated by the grassland. • Agricultural infrastructure noted within the foreground. • Roadside vegetation within view. • Power infrastructure is evident in the mid view. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV is evident on the horizon.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 14: Viewpoint 3 – View from Mitchell Highway, Northwest of the site Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.3.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 3 refer to **Table 12** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 12: Viewpoint 3 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Vegetation is noted in the view; the plantings are native. • There are a range of natural and built elements within the view. • Based on the rural type character, and the disturbed/contrived nature of the view, as compared to its natural state, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.4 Viewpoint 4: View from Mitchell Highway Southeast of the Township of Nevertire

4.2.4.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	-31.842139, 147.725527
Existing viewpoint description:	• View across roadside verge agricultural cropping lands to Nevertire township. • Power infrastructure in repetitive pattern heading towards the horizon line. • Buildings, vegetation and power infrastructure across the horizon line. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV is evident on the horizon behind the township.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation and building of the Nevertire township blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 15: Viewpoint 4 – View from Mitchell Highway Southeast of the Township of Nevertire Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.4.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 4 refer to **Table 13** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 13: Viewpoint 4 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Little endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Building typologies are generally rural but not highly evident from this distance. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.5 Viewpoint 5: View from Mitchell Highway Southeast of the Township of Nevertire

4.2.5.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.854711, 147.748697**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Roadway vegetation dominates the view. • Agricultural lands evident in the background. • Roadway is evident in the view. • Where seen – vegetation is evident on the horizon.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –Roadside vegetation blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 16: Viewpoint 5 – View from Mitchell Highway Southeast of the Township of Nevertire Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.5.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 5 refer to **Table 14** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 14: Viewpoint 5 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.6 Viewpoint 6: View from Noel Waters Oval and Recreation Ground

4.2.6.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.833137, 147.714542**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Grasslands dominate the foreground of the view. • Power infrastructure throughout the mid view. • Solar panels and vegetation form the horizon line. Solar PV infrastructure is evident on the left of the view. • 60m tall communication tower associated with the existing solar PV farm is in view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• New security fencing will be evident from this viewpoint. • The BESS and associated infrastructure will be present in this view.

Figure 17: Viewpoint 6 – View from Noel Waters Oval and Recreation Ground Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

Figure 18: Viewpoint 6 – Photomontage View from Noel Waters Oval and Recreation Ground Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication. Photomontage Generation: RPS

4.2.6.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 6 refer to **Table 15** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 15: Viewpoint 6 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Low magnitude of change**	**Low visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • The existing solar PV farm and its infrastructure are evident in this view. • Some vegetation is noted in the view; grassland plantings are exotic/introduced species with some remanent vegetation noted. • Based on the existing solar infrastructure and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• The change will be mostly views to the new fencing of the *proposal* site. • The scale of the change is not significant when compared to that of the adjacent solar PV farm. • There are low levels of cumulative impacts based on the minimal extent of change within this view. • Based on the above, there would be low magnitude of change in this view from this group of receptors.	

4.2.7 Viewpoint 7: View from Gunningbar Street, Nevertire

4.2.7.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.834582, 147.717080**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Grasslands dominate the foreground of the view. • Power infrastructure screened by vegetation in the mid view. • Power lines above the horizon line. • 60m tall communication tower associated with the existing solar PV farm is in view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 19: Viewpoint 7 – View from Gunningbar Street, Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.7.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 7 refer to **Table 16** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 16: Viewpoint 7 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• Views are from residential receptors in a rural setting. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.8 Viewpoint 8: View from 14 Narromine Street, Nevertire

4.2.8.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.836949, 147.718828**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Roadway with dived median is at the foreground of the view. • An eclectic range of housing and buildings in view. • Building materials vary from building to building; these materials generally demonstrate the rural village nature of Nevertire. • A range of plant species can be seen in view – all plantings are of a contrived nature. • Views to horizon are limited by the buildings and vegetation.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation and building of the Nevertire township blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 20: Viewpoint 8– View from 14 Narromine Street, Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.8.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 8 refer to **Table 17** for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 17: Viewpoint 8 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural village setting consistent with the LEP. • Little endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Building typologies are generally rural village nature. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.9 Viewpoint 9: View from Corner of Narromine and Clyde Streets

4.2.9.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	-31.836276, 147.717648
Existing viewpoint description:	• Roadway with dived median in left of the view. • An eclectic range of housing and buildings in view. • Building materials vary from building to building; these materials generally demonstrate the rural village nature of Nevertire. • A range of plant species can be seen in view – all plantings are of a contrived nature. • Views to horizon are limited by the buildings and vegetation.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation and building of the Nevertire township blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 21: Viewpoint 9– View from corner of Narromine and Clyde Streets, Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.9.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 9 refer to Table 18 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 18: Viewpoint 9 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural village setting consistent with the LEP. • No endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Building typologies are generally rural village nature. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.10 Viewpoint 10: View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire

4.2.10.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.848039, 147.711323**
Existing viewpoint description:	• View across roadside verge agricultural cropping lands towards *proposal* and Nevertire township. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV farm is evident on the horizon.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 22: Viewpoint 10– View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.10.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 10 refer to Table 19 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 19: Viewpoint 10 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.11 Viewpoint 11: View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire

4.2.11.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.857775, 147.688681**
Existing viewpoint description:	• View across roadside verge agricultural cropping lands towards *proposal* and Nevertire township. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV farm is evident on the horizon. • Vegetation across the horizon line.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 23: Viewpoint 11 – View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.11.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 11 refer to Table 20 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 20: Viewpoint 11 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.12 Viewpoint 12: View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire

4.2.12.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude:	33°58'44.99"S
Longitude:	150°46'21.83"E
Existing viewpoint description:	• View across roadside verge agricultural cropping lands towards the *proposal*. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV is evident on the horizon. • Solar PV, fencing and vegetation across the horizon line.
Viewpoint impacts:	• New security fencing will be evident from this viewpoint. • The BESS and associated infrastructure will be present in this view.

Figure 24: Viewpoint 12 –View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.12.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 12 refer to Table 21 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 21: Viewpoint 12 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Low magnitude of change**	**Low visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • The existing Solar PV farm and its infrastructure are evident in this view. • Some vegetation is noted in the view; grassland plantings are exotic/introduced species with some remanent vegetation noted. • Based on the existing solar infrastructure and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• The change will be mostly views to the new fencing of the *proposal* site. • The scale of the change is not significant when compared to that of the adjacent solar PV farm. • The changes are almost imperceptible at this distance from the *proposal*. • There are very low levels of cumulative impacts based on the minimal extent of change within this view. • Based on the above, there would be low magnitude of change in this view from this position.	

4.2.13 Viewpoint 13: View from Corner of Gunningbar and Clyde Streets, Nevertire

4.2.13.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude:	33°58'44.52"S
Longitude:	150°46'27.71"E
Existing viewpoint description:	• Foreground roadway and rural township buildings. • A fencing and other built structures are evident. • The topography rolls away from view after the midground. • Power infrastructure throughout the view. • Power lines above the horizon line. • Solar PV evident in the left horizon of this view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – the topography of the landscape combined with vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 25: Viewpoint 13 – View from Gunningbar and Clyde Streets, Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.13.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 13 refer to Table 22 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 22: Viewpoint 13 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural village setting consistent with the LEP. • Little endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Building typologies are generally rural village nature. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.14 Viewpoint 14: View from Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire

4.2.14.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.814340, 147.738427**
Existing viewpoint description:	• View across roadside verge agricultural cropping lands towards the *proposal*. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV farm is evident on the horizon. • Vegetation across the termination of the view around the existing railway corridor heading north from Nevertire.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 26: Viewpoint 14 – View from Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.14.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 14 refer to Table 23 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 23: Viewpoint 14 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.15 Viewpoint 15: View from Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire

4.2.15.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.775974, 147.760354**
Existing viewpoint description:	• View along roadside verge and agricultural cropping lands towards the *proposal*. • Powerline and roadway evident in view,
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 27: Viewpoint 15 – View from Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.15.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 15 refer to Table 24 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 24: Viewpoint 15 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.16 Viewpoint 16: View from Mitchell Highway, 300m west of the Solar Farm Entry

4.2.16.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude. Longitude:	**-31.829841, 147.702243**
Existing viewpoint description:	• The foreground is dominated grasslands. • Roadway within view • Vegetation across the horizon line. • Solar farm and infrastructure present within view. • Power infrastructure in the view throughout the view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation and solar farm blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 28: Viewpoint 16 – View from Mitchell Highway, 300m west of the Solar Farm Entry. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.16.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 16 refer to Table 25 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 25: Viewpoint 16 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some buildings and low visual quality structures are present in the view. • There are a range of natural and built elements within the view. • Those natural elements in the view are contrived. • Based on the rural type character, and the disturbed/contrived nature of the view, as compared to its natural state, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.17 Viewpoint 17: View from Mitchell Highway, west of the Nevertire Solar Farm

4.2.17.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.822600, 147.688420**
Existing viewpoint description:	• The view is dominated by the roadway and grasslands. • Roadside vegetation within view. • Vegetation across the horizon line. • Power infrastructure in the view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape and the solar PV panels block views to the *proposal*.

Figure 29: Viewpoint 17 – View from Mitchell Highway, west of the Nevertire Solar Farm. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.17.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 17 refer to Table 26 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 26: Viewpoint 17 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some buildings and low visual quality structures are present in the view. • There are a range of natural and built elements within the view. • those natural elements in the view are contrived. • Based on the rural type character, and the disturbed/contrived nature of the view, as compared to its natural state, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.18 Viewpoint 18: View from Mitchell Highway – South of the Proposal

4.2.18.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.835310, 147.713147**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Sparsely vegetated grassland dominates this view. • Fencing and recreational infrastructure present in the view. • Power infrastructure evident in the view. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV facility is evident on the horizon • Solar PV panels and vegetation are noted on the horizon line.
Viewpoint impacts:	• The existing fencing within the landscape will block the lower parts of the *proposal*. • The new fencing would be evident in the far view. • The buildings, BESS and associated infrastructure would be evident in the far view.

Figure 30: Viewpoint 18– View from Mitchell Highway, south of the proposal. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.18.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 18 refer to Table 27 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 27: Viewpoint 18 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Low magnitude of change**	**Low visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • The existing solar PV farm and its infrastructure are evident in this view. • Some vegetation is noted in the view; grassland plantings are exotic/introduced species with some remanent vegetation noted. • Based on the existing solar infrastructure and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• The change will be mostly views to the new fencing of the *proposal* site. • The scale of the change is not significant when compared to that of the adjacent solar PV farm. • There are very low levels of cumulative impacts based on the minimal extent of change within this view. • Based on the above, there would be low magnitude of change in this view from this group of receptors.	

4.2.19 Viewpoint 19: View from Mitchell Highway, at Solar Farm Entry

4.2.19.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.831550, 147.706307**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Sparsely vegetated grassland dominates this view. • Fencing and buildings from solar PV farm present in the view. • Power infrastructure evident in the view. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV facility is evident on the horizon • Vegetation is noted on the horizon line.
Viewpoint impacts:	• The new fencing would be evident in the far view. • The buildings, BESS and associated infrastructure would be evident in the far view.

Figure 31: Viewpoint 19 – View from Mitchell Highway, at solar farm entry. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

Figure 32: **Viewpoint 19 – Photomontage View from Mitchell Highway, at solar farm entry. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication. Photomontage Generation: RPS**

4.2.19.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 19 refer to Table 28 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 28: Viewpoint 19 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Low magnitude of change**	**Low visual impact**
• The existing solar PV farm and its infrastructure are evident in this view. • Some vegetation is noted in the view; grassland plantings are exotic/introduced species with some remanent vegetation noted. • Based on the existing solar infrastructure and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• The change will be mostly views to the new fencing of the *proposal* site. • The scale of the change is not significant when compared to that of the adjacent solar PV farm. • There are very low levels of cumulative impacts based on the minimal extent of change within this view. • Based on the above, there would be low magnitude of change in this view from this group of receptors.	

4.2.20 Viewpoint 20: View from north of the Solar Farm lot, on alignment from potential receptors north-west of the Proposal.

4.2.20.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	-31.816569, 147.705094
Existing viewpoint description:	• Fencing is at the foreground of the view. • Trees in the midground prevent most views beyond. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV facility is evident on the horizon .
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape and the solar PV panels block views to the *proposal* from the receptors northwest of the *proposal*.

Figure 33: Viewpoint 20– View from north of the Solar Farm lot, on alignment from potential receptors north-west of the proposal. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.20.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 20 refer to Table 29 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 29: Viewpoint 20 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• Views are from residential receptors in a rural setting. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil –vegetation in the landscape and the solar PV panels block views to the *proposal* from the receptors northwest of the *proposal*. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.21 Viewpoint 21: View from north of the Proposal

4.2.21.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.817885, 147.710747**
Existing viewpoint description:	The basis of this description will be from beyond the fencing of the solar farm as viewed by the adjacent receptor. • Fencing divides the photo (and in the case of the receptor be looking through 2 sets of fencing toward the *proposal*. • Solar PV panels would be evident on the right of the view. • The maintenance track would be evident in the view behind a fence. • Vegetation screens the horizon in the right of the view. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV facility is evident on the horizon. • Power infrastructure is evident in the view.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Negligible – vegetation in the landscape and dual layers of fencing will heavily screen views to the *proposal*.

Figure 34: Viewpoint 21 – View from north of the proposal. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.21.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 21 refer to Table 30 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 30: Viewpoint 21 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Negligible magnitude of change**	**Negligible visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • The existing solar PV farm and its infrastructure are evident in this view. • Some vegetation is noted in the view; grassland plantings are exotic/introduced species with some remanent vegetation noted. • Based on the existing solar infrastructure and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Negligible - vegetation in the landscape and dual layers of fencing will heavily screen views to the *proposal*. • There are very low levels of cumulative impacts based on the minimal extent of change within this view due to the heavy vegetative screening.	

4.2.22 Viewpoint 22: View from Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire

4.2.22.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	-31.870572, 147.680525
Existing viewpoint description:	• View across roadside verge agricultural cropping lands towards *proposal* and Nevertire township. • The communications tower (60m tall) from the existing solar PV farm is evident on the horizon.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation in the landscape blocks views to the *proposal*.

Figure 35: Viewpoint 21 – View from north of the proposal. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.22.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 22 refer to Table 31 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 31: Viewpoint 22 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• The view is considered a rural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some buildings and structures are present in the view. • Some vegetation is a dominant part of the view; the plantings are exotic/introduced species. • There are a range of natural and built elements within the view. • Those natural elements in the view are contrived. • Based on the rural type character, and the disturbed/contrived nature of the view, as compared to its natural state, the view has some capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.23 Viewpoint 23: View from Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire

4.2.23.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.793212, 147.749901**
Existing viewpoint description:	• View along roadside verge and agricultural cropping lands towards the *proposal*. • Powerline and roadway evident in view,
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 36: Viewpoint 23 – View from Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire. Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.23.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 23 refer to Table 32 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 32: Viewpoint 23 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Moderate sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from a main route of travel near the Nevertire township. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.2.24 Viewpoint 24: View from Lot 30 DP755292 (east of the proposal)

4.2.24.1 Viewpoint description

Viewpoint description	
Latitude, Longitude:	**-31.818898, 147.753713**
Existing viewpoint description:	• Foreground is driveway. • Garden before a turf area ahead of the fence line. • Shrubs and vegetation along fence line with *proposal*. • Large native and introduced trees on receptor site will be present in the view. • Existing building on the *proposal* site would be present in the view. Note: views from habitable spaces on this property are partially screened by vegetation between the receptor's property line and dwelling.
Viewpoint impacts:	• Nil – vegetation between the receptor and the *proposal* block views of the *proposal*.

Figure 37: Viewpoint 24 – View from Lot 30 DP755292 (east of the proposal). Photo: Dylan Del Moro - Alexandria Digital Communication

4.2.24.2 Assessment of potential visual impacts

For Viewpoint 24 refer to Table 33 for an assessment of sensitivity, magnitude of change and potential *visual impacts* based on the current *proposal*.

Table 33: Viewpoint 24 - Assessment of potential visual impacts

Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual impact rating
"Capacity of a landscape or view to accommodate change without losing valued attributes." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	"The extent of change that will be experienced by receptors. This change may be adverse or beneficial." (Australian Institute of Landscape Architects, 2018)	Rankings for sensitivity and magnitude of change are combined to generate the overall potential visual impact.
Low sensitivity	**Nil magnitude of change**	**Nil visual impact**
• View is from rural property. • The view is considered a rural agricultural type setting consistent with the LEP. • Some endemic vegetation is noted in the view. • Based on the rural agricultural type character, and the community's attitudes to this type of environment, the view has moderate capacity for change without impacting its valued attributes.	• Nil – the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint. • Given the *proposal* cannot be seen from this viewpoint there are no cumulative impacts associated with the addition of the BESS.	

4.3 Summary of Visual Impact Assessment

Refer to **Table 34** for a summary of the *visual impacts* across all 24 *viewpoints*.

Table 34: Summary of Visual Impact Assessment

Viewpoint	Location	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual Impact
1	Mitchell Highway – Northwest of *proposal*	Low sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
2	Mitchell Highway – Northwest of *proposal*	Low sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
3	Mitchell Highway – Northwest of *proposal*	Low sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
4	Mitchell Highway Southeast of the Township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
5	Mitchell Highway Southeast of the Township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
6	Noel Waters Oval and Recreation Ground	Low sensitivity	Low magnitude of change	Low visual impact
7	Gunningbar Street, Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
8	14 Narromine Street, Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
9	Corner of Narromine and Clyde Streets	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
10	Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
11	Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
12	Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire	Low sensitivity	Low magnitude of change	Low visual impact
13	Corner of Gunningbar and Clyde Streets	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
14	Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
15	Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact

Viewpoint	Location	Sensitivity	Magnitude of change	Overall potential visual Impact
16	Mitchell Highway, 300m west of the Solar Farm Entry	Low sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
17	Mitchell Highway, west of the Nevertire Solar Farm	Low sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
18	View from Mitchell Highway – South of the *proposal*	Low sensitivity	Low magnitude of change	Low visual impact
19	Mitchell Highway, at Solar Farm Entry	Low sensitivity	Low magnitude of change	Low visual impact
20	North of the Solar Farm lot, on alignment from potential receptors north-west of the *proposal*	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
21	North of the *proposal*	Low sensitivity	Negligible magnitude of change	Negligible visual impact
22	Nevertire-Bogan Southwest of the Township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
23	Oxley Highway, North Northeast of the township of Nevertire	Moderate sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact
24	Lot 30 DP755292 (east of the *proposal*)	Low sensitivity	Nil magnitude of change	Nil visual impact

5 CONCLUSION AND SAFEGUARDS

5.1 Conclusion

A key consideration in the visual impact assessment of the *proposal* will be the sensitivity of residents and other stakeholders to specific elements, which may result in a variety of responses, both positive and negative. Whilst the degree to which the scale of the *proposal* is visible, from certain vantage points can be quantified. Ultimately, the residents and users of the landscape surrounding the site would reflect a range of sensitivities. The degree to which the changes to the landscape are perceived would depend on the values of the actual users / residents.

Our assessment has been undertaken on the basis that the community view on renewables infrastructure is as described in *Visual Impact assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017); that is that the local community "were not generally concerned about the view of the *proposal* from Nevertire or the Mitchell Highway." (NGH Environmental, 2017)

In the preparation of undertaking the visual impact assessment views from habitable room windows and private outdoor areas of residences are treated as sensitive receptors. Views from residual land beyond the primary outdoor area (such as driveways, roadways, easements) are treated as less sensitive receptors.

This report also adopts the standard methodology of sensitivity relating to proximity, in that the greater the distance between the visual receptor and the *proposal*, the lesser the visual sensitivity.

The *proposal* would result in nil, negligible, or low impacts for all the selected *viewpoints* based on:

- The visual baseline data collected through the landscape character zones process,
- The landscape values extrapolated from the *Warren Shire Local Environmental Plan – 2012 (amended 14 July 2021*) and
- The community perception as ascertained from *Visual Impact assessment - Nevertire Solar Farm* (NGH Environmental, 2017).

In reviewing potential *visual impacts*, cumulative impacts were considered from each of the *viewpoints*. There were either no, or very low levels cumulative impacts associated with the addition of BESS infrastructure to the existing solar facilty.

Section 5.2 proposes safeguard measures to assist with maintaining the desired visual quality of the landscape as extrapolated from the *Warren Shire Local Environmental Plan – 2012 (amended 14 July 2021).*

5.2 Safeguards

A number of safeguards are proposed to manage and minimise the potential *visual impacts*.

5.2.1 Design Safeguards

- The proposed materials and finishes should be implemented.
- Review and limit the impacts of the construction laydown areas on the site.
- Review lighting design to mitigate its impact on adjacent residential areas.

5.2.2 Construction Safeguards

- Avoid unnecessary loss or damage to other vegetation adjacent to the *proposal* by protecting vegetation not proposed for removal prior to construction.
- Minimise light spill from the development areas by directing construction lighting into the construction areas and ensuring the site is not over-lit. This includes the sensitive placement and specification of lighting to minimise any potential increase in light pollution.
- Temporary hoardings, barriers, traffic management and signage would be removed immediately when no longer required.

- The site is to be kept tidy and well maintained, including removal of all rubbish at regular intervals. There should be no storage of materials beyond the construction boundaries.
- Damage to fencing, Graffiti and other visual nuisance should be removed during construction to maintain the visual appearance of the facility.

5.2.3 Operational Safeguards

- Minimise light spill from the development areas by directing operational lighting into the site and ensuring the site is not over-lit. This includes the sensitive placement and specification of lighting to mitigate increase in light pollution.
- Undertake regular maintenance work to the area around the *proposal* to maintain a clean and safe working environment.
- Damage to fencing, Graffiti and other visual nuisance should be removed during operation to maintain the visual appearance of the facility.
- Review any future changes to the facility in relation to their impacts on visual amenity.

6 REFERENCES

Australian Institute of Landscape Architects Landscape and Visual Assessment AILA Guidance Note for Queensland [Online] // Australian Institute of Landscape Architects. - June 2018. - 2. - 1 10 2020. - https://www.aila.org.au/documents/AILA/QLD/2018/AILA_GNLVA_June_2018V2.pdf.

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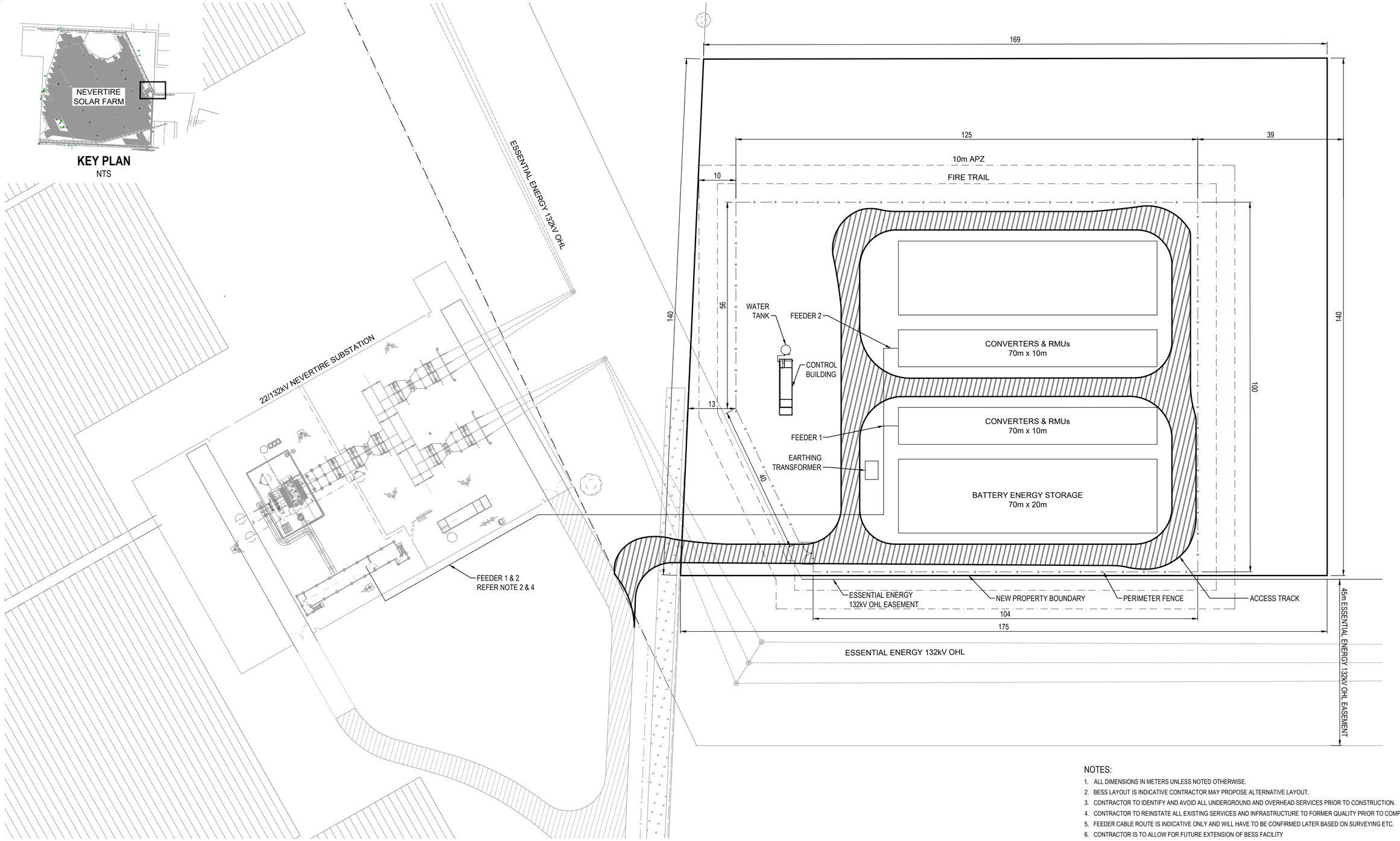
Appendix A
Design Drawings

KEY PLAN
NTS



SITE PLAN
1:500

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. BESS LAYOUT IS INDICATIVE CONTRACTOR MAY PROPOSE ALTERNATIVE LAYOUT.
3. CONTRACTOR TO IDENTIFY AND AVOID ALL UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD SERVICES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
4. CONTRACTOR TO REINSTATE ALL EXISTING SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE TO FORMER QUALITY PRIOR TO COMPLETION.
5. FEEDER CABLE ROUTE IS INDICATIVE ONLY AND WILL HAVE TO BE CONFIRMED LATER BASED ON SURVEYING ETC.
6. CONTRACTOR IS TO ALLOW FOR FUTURE EXTENSION OF BESS FACILITY
7. ACCESS TRACK 5m WIDE
8. ASSET PROTECTION ZONE (APZ) 10m WIDE TO INCLUDE GRAVEL FIRE TRAIL AROUND WHOLE OUTSIDE

5 0 10 20m
SCALE 1:500

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www.aurecongroup.com

CLIENT
ELLIOTT GREEN POWER

REV	DATE	REVISION DETAILS	APPROVED
C	2021-10-18	UPDATES	PF
B	2021-09-21	ISSUED FOR TENDER	PF
A	2021-09-13	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	PF

SCALE	SIZE
1:500	A1

DRAWN: N. LECORDEUR
DESIGNED: P. FAGGION
REVIEWED: A. LAUBI

TENDER
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

APPROVED
DATE

PROJECT: NEVERTIRE SF BESS

TITLE: NEVERTIRE
BATTERY STORAGE
OVERALL SITE LAYOUT

DRAWING No.	PROJECT No.	AREA	TYPE	DISC	NUMBER	REV
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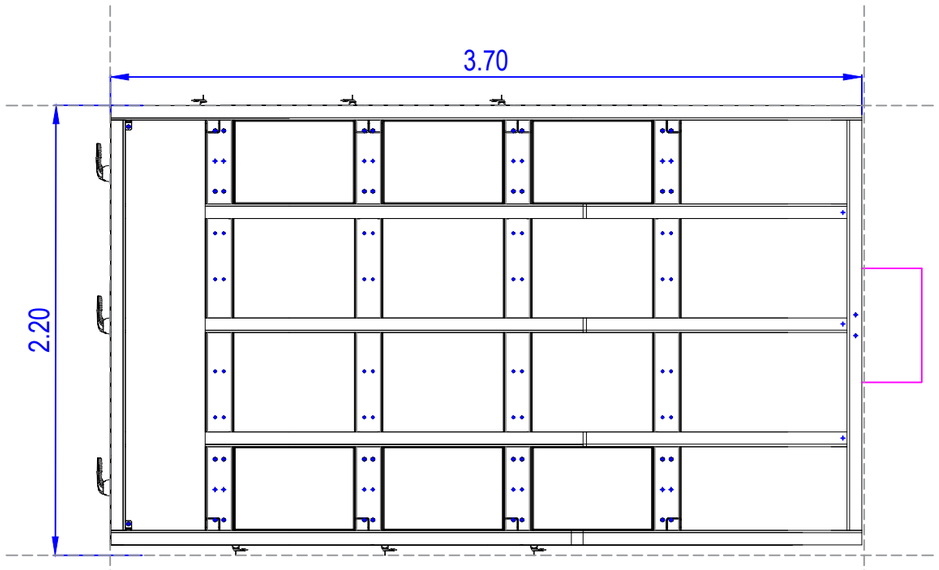
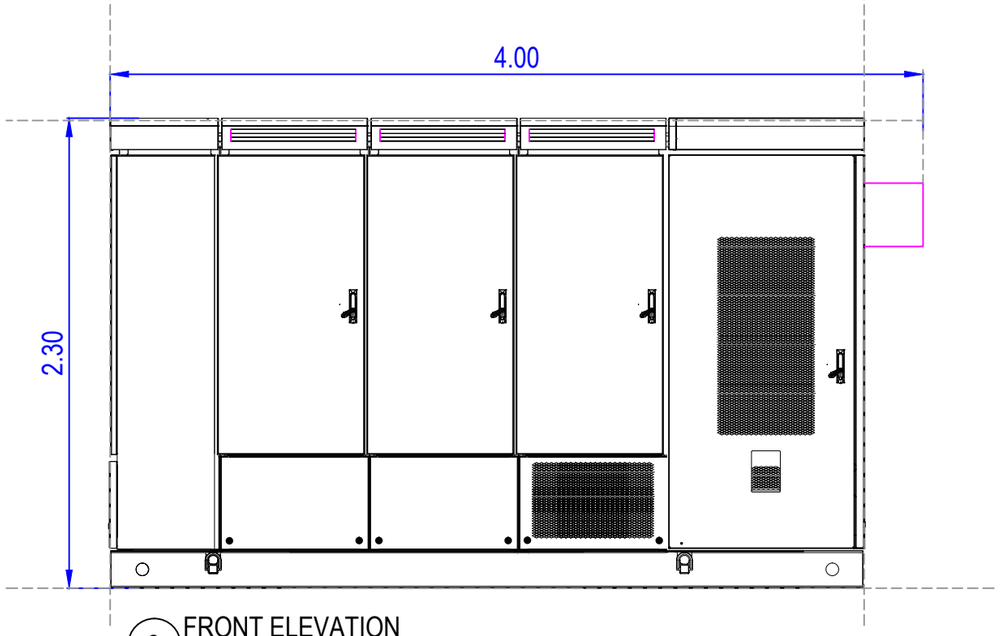


1 PLAN



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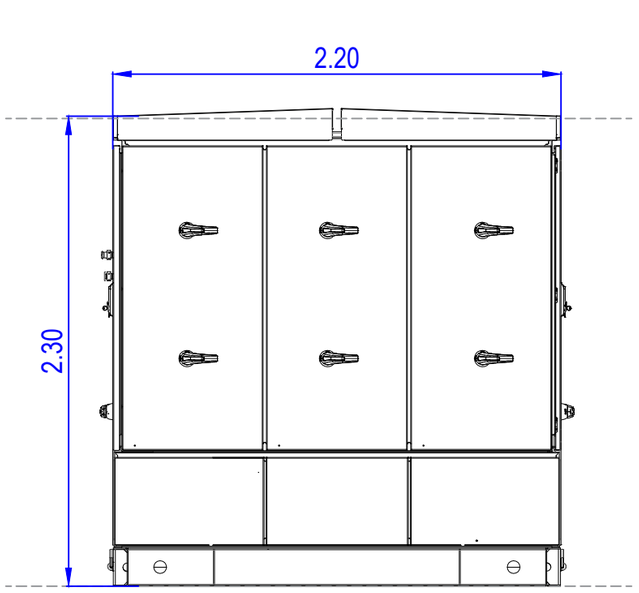
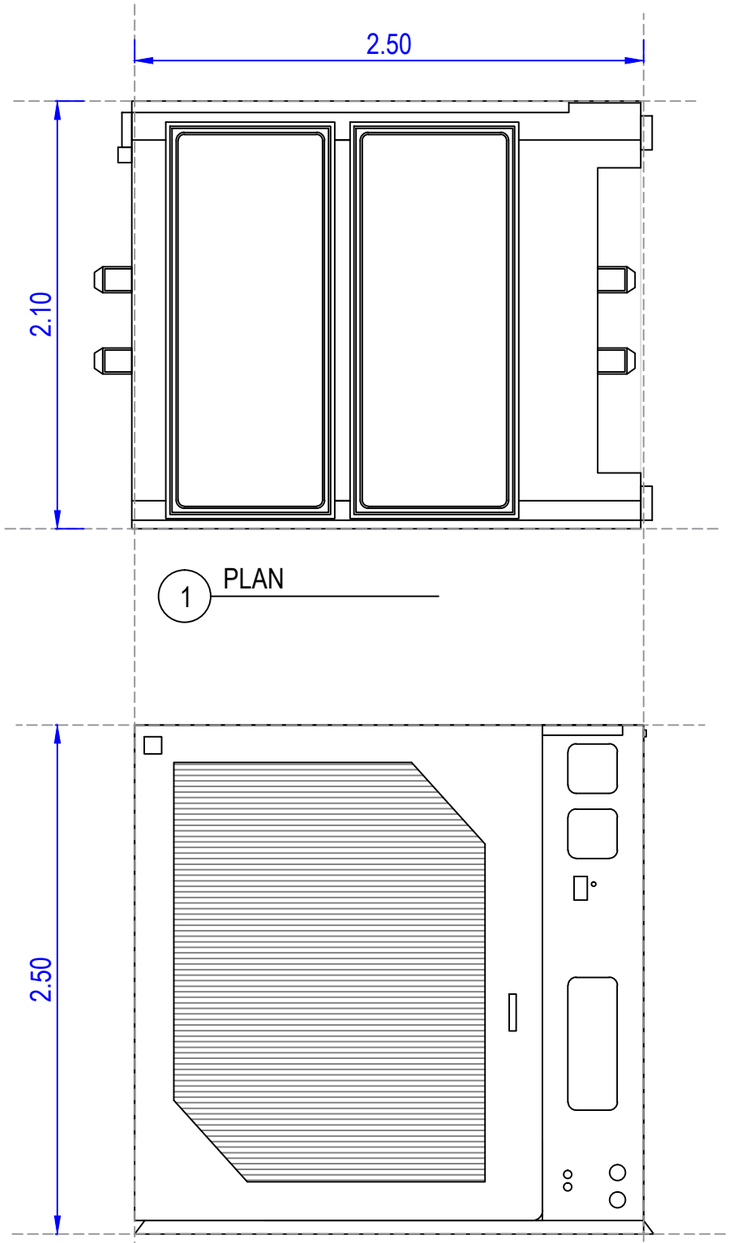


3 SIDE ELEVATION

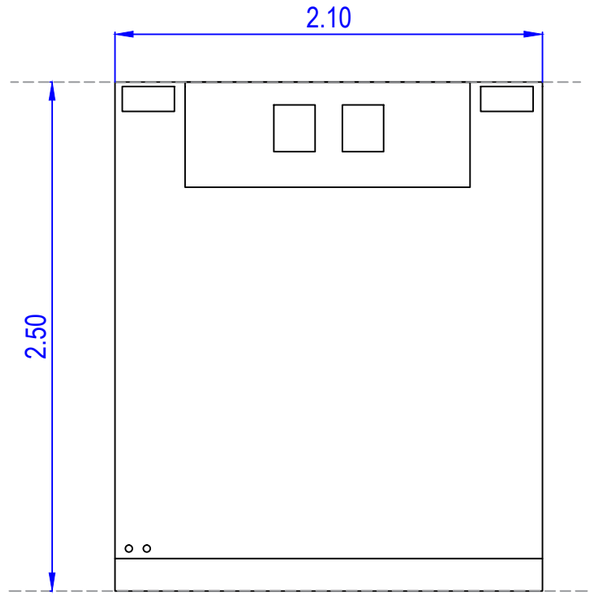
ELLIOTT GREEN POWER

PROJECT : NEVERTIRE - BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS)	SHEET TITLE : MV STATION PROFILES (GENERIC)	ISSUED FOR : DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL	
		SCALE - 1:30 (A3 SIZE)	SHEET 1 OF 3



1 PLAN

2 FRONT ELEVATION



3 SIDE ELEVATION

ELLIOTT GREEN POWER

PROJECT :

NEVERTIRE - BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS)

SHEET TITLE :

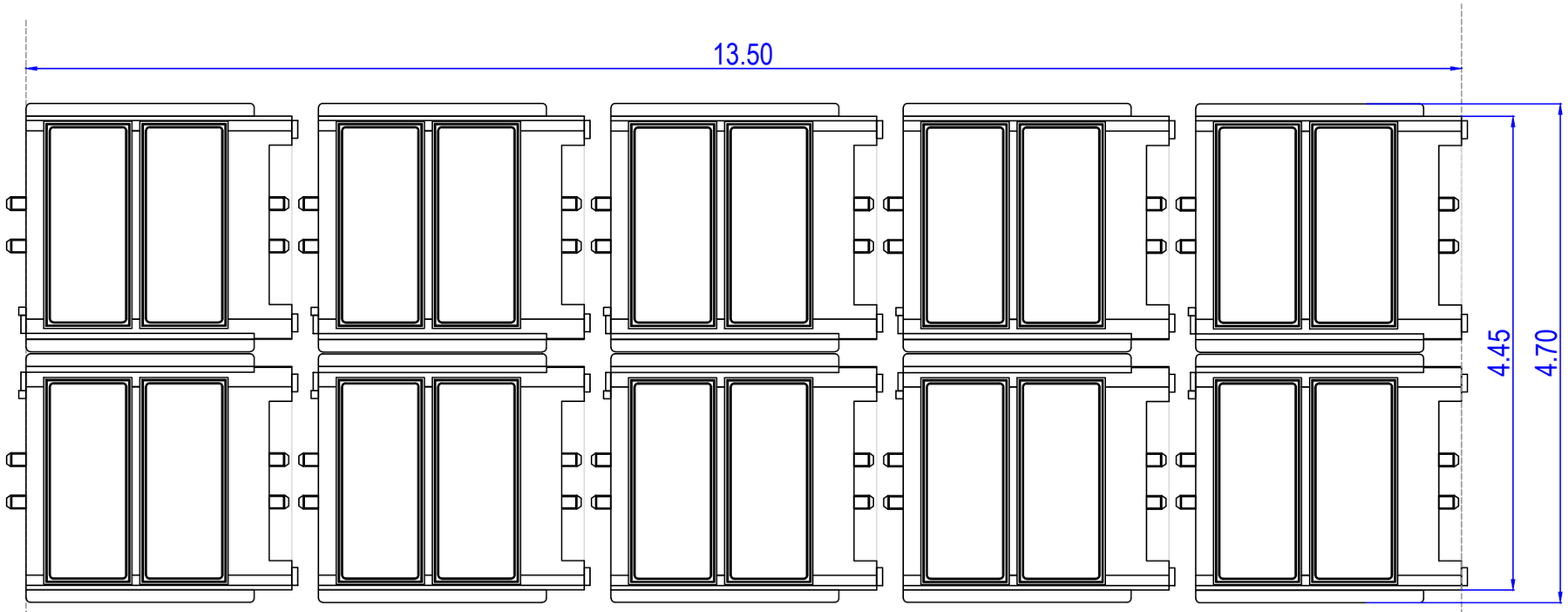
BESS MODULE (GENERIC)

ISSUED FOR :

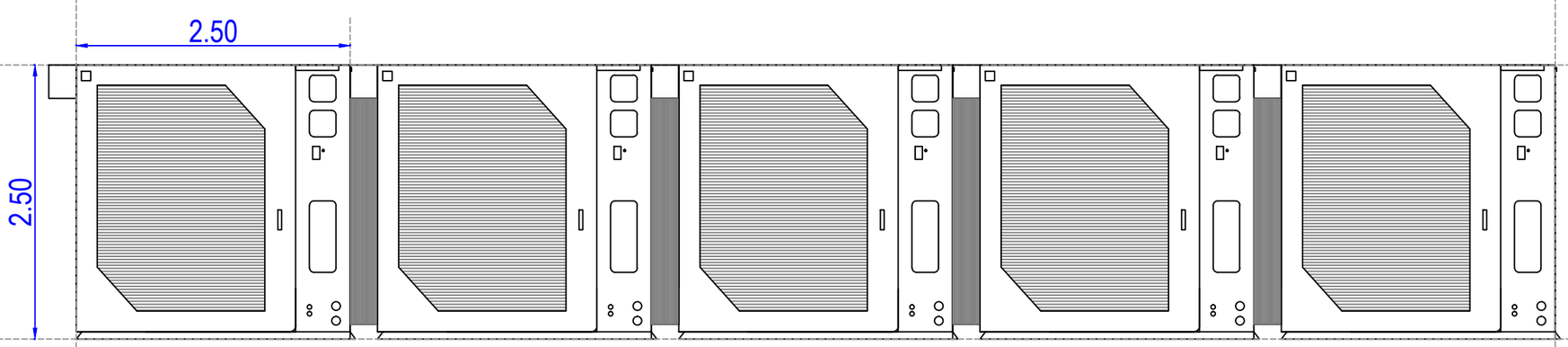
DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

SCALE - 1:30 (A3 SIZE)

SHEET 2 OF 3



1 PLAN



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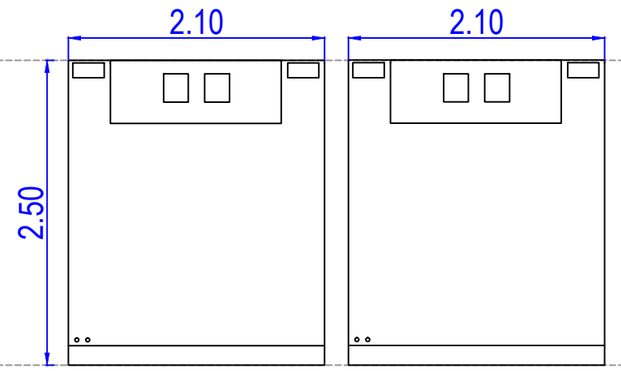

3 SIDE ELEVATION

ELLIOTT GREEN POWER

PROJECT :

NEVERTIRE - BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS)

SHEET TITLE :

BESS GRID STACK (GENERIC)

ISSUED FOR :

DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL

SCALE - 1:50 (A3 SIZE)

SHEET 3 OF 3