Gelliondale Wind Farm - Preliminary Visual Appraisal

Gelliondale Wind Farm

Prepared for Synergy Wind Pty Ltd by Hansen Partnership - December 2022

(DRAFT)

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Version	Title	Date	Issuer	Notes / changes
P	Gelliondale Wind Farm – Preliminary Visual Appraisal report	15/12/2022	AP	Draft for ERM / Corio review

FIGURES

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Title
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
DAWE	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
DELWP	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
DEM	Digital elevation model
EES	Environment Effects Statement
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
GLVIA	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LCA	Landscape character area
ONS1	Onshore Substation 1
ONS2	Onshore Substation 2
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SWP	South West Pipeline
TLVE	Theoretical limit of viewshed extent
VLPWA	Visual Landscape and Planning in Western Australia
VTS	Victorian Transmission System
ZTV	Zone of theoretical visibility

GLOSSARY

The following terms and their definitions have been developed by Hansen Partnership with consideration of relevant LVIA guidance documents, primarily by the *Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, 2013 .*

Term	Definition
Baseline assessment	The assessment of existing landscape conditions and statutory framework relevant to the area of landscape within the site study area.
Baseline studies	Work done to determine and describe the environmental conditions against which any future changes can be measured or predicted and assessed.
Digital elevation model	The representation of continuous elevation values over a topographic surface by a regular array of sampled z-values, referenced to a common datum. To be expressed as a grid or raster data set. The DEM is ground only representation and excludes vegetation such as trees and shrubs and human constructed features such as sheds and houses.
EES Scoping Requirements	Environment Effects Statement (EES) Scoping Requirements are prepared by the Victorian Department of Environment, Land Water and Planning (DELWP) to set out the matters to be investigated and documented in an EES.
EIS Guidelines	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Guidelines are prepared by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment (DAWE) to set out the matters to be assessed in an EIS.
EIS/EES Terms of Reference	The collective term for the EIS Guidelines and the EES Scoping Requirements specified by DAWE and DELWP respectively.
Exploration Licence Area	In March 2019, the Commonwealth Government granted an Exploration Licence for the conduct of offshore wind energy research and exploration off the coast of Gippsland, Victoria. The proposed boundary of the wind farm is defined by the Exploration Licence Area, which comprises an area of 496 square kilometres. It is located between approximately seven and 26 kilometres off the coast of central Gippsland, within Commonwealth waters.
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the terrestrial landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
Landscape	Landscape is an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements that occur in the terrestrial area that make one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape character area	Distinct areas of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character and share a combination of geological, hydrological, topographical, drainage, vegetative, land use and settlement layout features.
Landscape character assessment	The process of identifying and describing variation in the character of the landscape, and the unique combination of elements and features that make a defined area of land distinctive.
Landscape significance	The importance of a landscape to communities as evident either through statutory controls, preference indicators or other reliable objective data.
Landscape value	The term 'landscape value' is used interchangeably with the term 'landscape significance', and in the context of this LVIA the two terms have the same meaning.
Landscape visual sensitivity	The sensitivity of a landscape or seascape to visual impacts arising from a proposed development, determined on the basis of the value or significance of that landscape and the extent to which it is visually exposed to the proposed development.
Receptor	Individuals and/or communities who have the potential to be affected by a proposed development.
Statutory landscape significance	Areas of landscape identified as being of importance at international, national or local levels, either defined by statute or identified in applicable planning schemes or other documents. Can be interchangeably referred to within this LVIA as 'statutory significance'.
Theoretical limit of viewshed extent	The distance from proposed project infrastructure at which the vertical height of the proposed project infrastructure occupies a specified percentage of the vertical field of view.
Viewshed	A theoretical calculation based on 3D terrain modelling that determines areas of land that are potentially visible from a proposed project infrastructure, and conversely, determines land from which the proposed project infrastructure would be visible.
Wireframe photomontage	An accurate presentation of the proposed project infrastructure within an existing view photomontage which is represented as a coloured outline. The image represents the location/position of the proposal as seen from the viewpoint, including behind existing landform, landscape or built elements.
Zone of theoretical visibility	The total area of land from which there are potential views of a proposed project infrastructure (i.e. land that is within the assessed Viewshed and Theoretical Extent of Visual Exposure).

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary appraisal of the potential landscape and visual impact arising from the proposed Gelliondale Wind Farm, which comprises a total of 13 wind turbines.

Gelliondale Wind Farm LVIA

DRAFT

Study Site Map

LATROBE

WELLINGTON

SOUTH GIPPSLAND

SOUTH GIPPSLAND

COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

Binginwarri Plantation

Jack Plantation

Jack Plantation

Albert Plantation

15 km

Yarram-Morwell Rd

Albert River Rd

Tap Tap Rd

Albert River - Welshpool Rd

Alberton West State forest

Gelliondale Rd

Worarra Rd

Slades Hill Rd

Hedley

Gelliondale State Forest

Gelliondale Plantation

Agnes

South Gippsland Hwy

Welshpool

Port Welshpool

Port Franklin - Port Welshpool Coastal Reserve

Little Snake Island

Nooramunga Marine & Coastal Park

Sand Island

Corner Inlet Marine & Coastal Park

15 km

Tarra Valley Rd

Hyland Hwy

Yarram Golf Club

South Gippsland Hwy

Yarram

Pound Rd

Old Sale Rd

Tarra Tarra Bushland Reserve

Wonwron Plantation

Alberton

Tarraville

Saint Margaret Island

Manns Beach

Langsborough

Robertsons Beach

East Scrubby Island

Port Albert

Scrubby Island

Sunday Island

Clonmel Island

Legend

- Proposed wind turbines
- Municipality boundary
- Roads
- Inland settlements
- Coastal settlements
- Study area extents

2.5

0 5km

Project Ref: 22.195
Dwg No.: LVIA-3
Scale 1:160,000
Date: 09/12/2022
Revision: P

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Figure 1 Gelliondale Wind Farm Study Site Map

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study area

The study area has been determined through Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) assessment, which includes:

- Viewshed mapping, and
- Determination of the Theoretical limit of viewshed extent (TLVE)

It is important to emphasise that the ZTV assessment process undertaken relies on viewshed mapping informed by topographical data only. As such, the ZTV assessment should not be relied upon as a definitive representation of the visibility (or otherwise) of the proposed project infrastructure, but rather should be used to guide the subsequent identification of representative view locations for the preparation of photomontage images, which can be relied upon as definitive representations of visibility and visual impact.

A map of the study area is provided at Figure 1.

2.2 Establishing the study area

2.2.1 Zone of theoretical visibility

2.2.1.1 Viewshed mapping

The following describes the viewshed assessment methodology used to develop the viewshed mapping. This mapping is a digitally-produced graphic representation of areas surrounding the project from which the proposed project infrastructure is potentially visible. This assessment is subsequently used to guide the selection of photomontage view locations.

It is important to emphasise that the viewshed mapping process undertaken is a 'virtual' exercise, which utilises only topographical data to generate viewshed assessment mapping. It does not take into account 'real world' obstacles such as buildings and vegetation, which obstruct or reduce views. In this regard, it presents what can be described as a 'worst case assessment', as the presence of existing buildings and vegetation almost always results in a 'real' viewshed being less extensive than a virtual viewshed, for any given point.

A viewshed is defined as the surface area or terrain visible from a given view location. It is also the area from which that view location or series of view locations may be seen. This is referred to as the 'intervisibility' relationship. The visibility between two points depends on the presence of on-ground obstacles, such as vegetation and buildings along the sight-line which connects the two points. Such obstacles may obstruct or reduce the reciprocal vision of the same two points.

Viewshed mapping involves the use of computer software packages to translate topographical data (i.e. contour lines) into a 3-dimensional digital terrain model. The project was modelled using DEM map data, 3DS Max & Rhino software, and 3D models of the proposed project infrastructure. This information was subsequently used to guide the identification of view locations for which photomontages were generated as a means of demonstrating the visual impact of the project, and the degree to which mitigation of visual impact is required.

2.2.1.2 Theoretical limit of viewshed extent

The study area extents are determined by the theoretical limit of viewshed extent (TLVE). This is a standard measure that determines the distance from proposed project infrastructure at which the vertical height of the proposed project infrastructure occupies a specified percentage of the vertical field of view.

'Human Factors in Design' (Dreyfuss, 1960)[1] provides guidance with respect to the field of view of the human eye, and describes a normal horizontal and vertical field of view as comprising approximately 60 degrees (horizontal) and 20 degrees (vertical).

Noting the ZTV description in the previous section, in the absence of intervening topographical features which would otherwise limit the extent of a particular viewshed, it is theoretically possible for a computer-modelled viewshed to have an infinite extent. To address this, in circumstances where topography does not provide a limit to viewshed extent, a limitation can be applied on the basis of the known characteristics of the human eye field of view. The 3D terrain model used to determine the TLVE does take into account earth curvature, and the photomontages prepared to inform the assessment also allow for curvature of the earth in the modelling which underpins their preparation.

For this LVIA, an assumption has been made that any object which occupies less than 5% of the human eye vertical field of view (equivalent to 1 degree) is unlikely to result in an unacceptably-high visual impact, due to the relatively small proportion of the total field of view it would occupy.

A 1-degree vertical angle measured from an origin point to a horizontal distance of 1 kilometres yields a height at that distance of 17m above the level of the origin point. Conversely, an object of that height, at a distance of 1 kilometres from an origin point (or viewing point) would occupy a vertical field of view not greater than 1 degree (or 5% of the vertical field of view).

Within these extents, potential sensitive receptors are identified as having a range of visual exposure ranging from 'very low' to 'very high'. This relationship can hence be applied to any structure with a vertical height and used to determine an appropriate viewshed extent.

Review of the potential cause and effect pathways for visual impacts identified that the key issues and impacts are more likely to result during the project's operation phase because of the introduction of wind assets within the landscape. There is also the potential for the presence of transmission assets such as substations and overhead transmission lines to contribute to visual impact. Where electricity transmission cables are installed undergound, landscape and visual impacts of this infrastructure are largely avoided. The impact of infrastructure servicing the wind farms including substations and transmission cables will be the focus of further assessment.

For the purposes of this LVIA, the TLVE has been calculated for each relevant project component:

- Wind farm infrastructure: based on all turbine tip heights at a maximum of 210-metres above natural ground, a maximum TLVE would be 15 kilometres.

1 'Human Factors in Design', Dreyfuss 1960

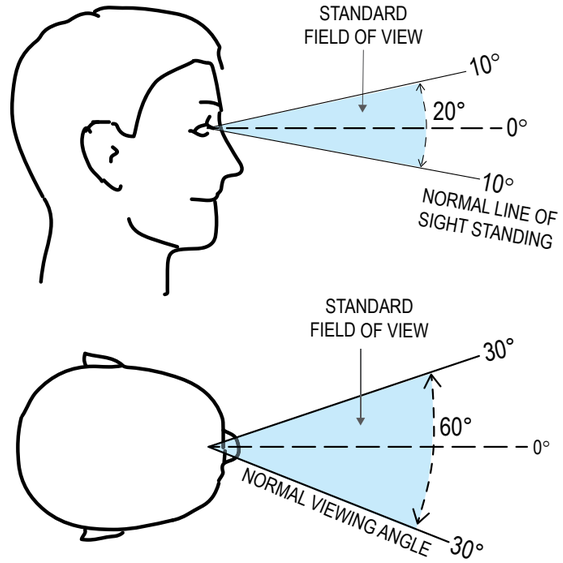

Figure 2 Field of view diagram

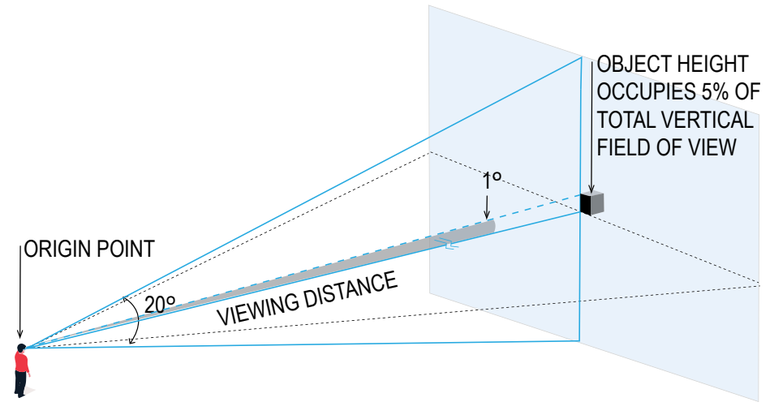

Figure 3 Theoretical limit of viewshed extent diagram

2.3 Impact assessment method

The landscape and visual impact assessment methodology is summarised in Figure 4.

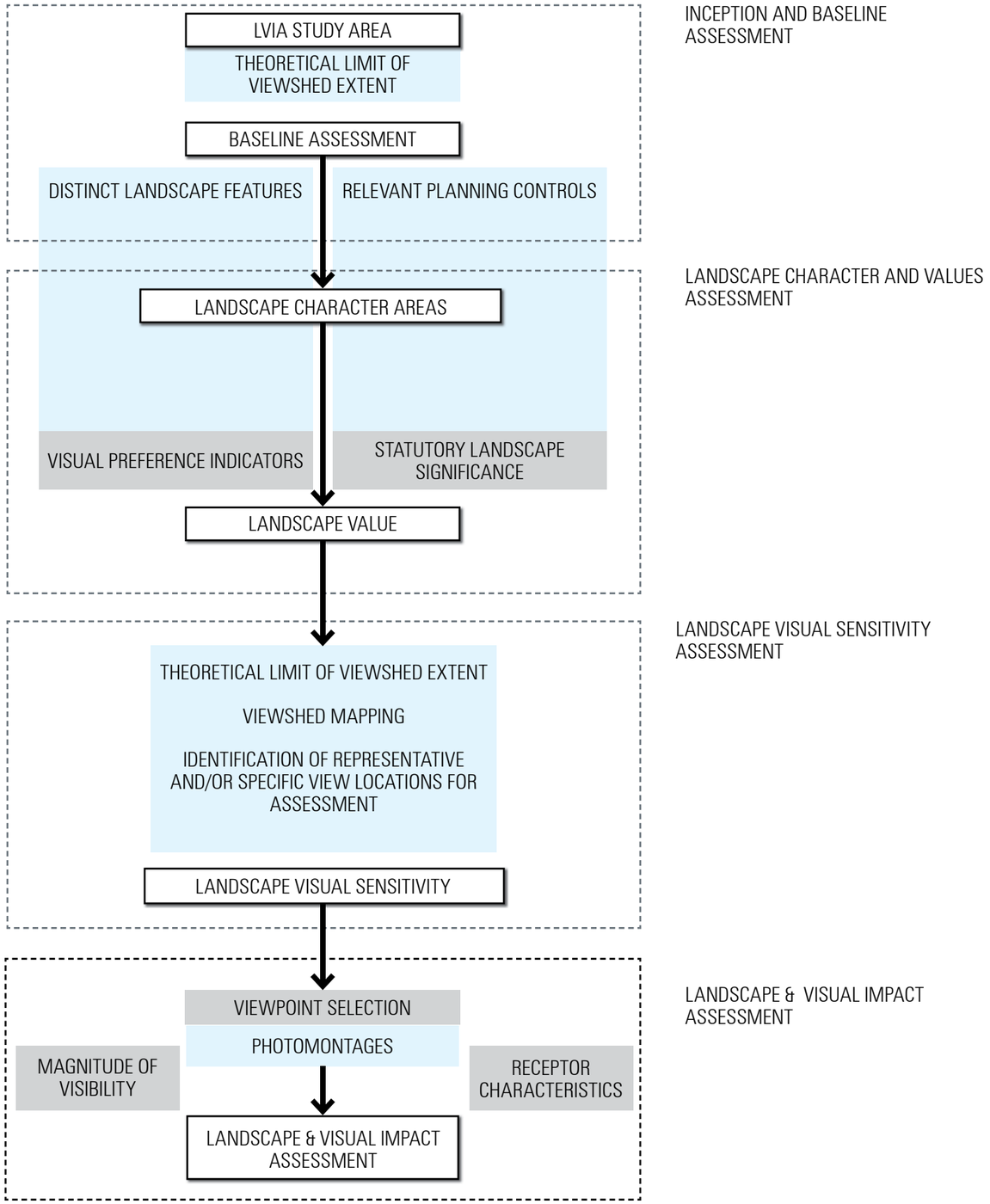

Figure 4 Hansen Partnership Pty. Ltd. LVIA Methodology

2.4 Existing conditions assessment

2.4.1 Landscape character assessment

Landscape character assessment is a key tool for understanding the overall character of the landscape in the terrestrial study extent, including distinctions between Landscape character types based on the particular combinations of elements and perceptual aspects that make each area distinctive.

For the purposes of this preliminary visual appraisal, guidance is taken primarily from the *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* (2006), a reference document in the Bass Coast and South Gippsland Planning Schemes which identifies and describes landscape character types based on broad areas of common physical, environmental and cultural characteristics.

2.4.2 Landscape value

This section of the assessment aims to assess the existing landscape value of the study area and surrounding landscapes in an objective manner. Guidance is taken primarily from the *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* (2006), which classifies landscapes within the study area as being of either local, regional or state significance.

For the purposes of this preliminary visual appraisal, the following assumptions are made:

- Landscapes which are identified as being or regional or state significance are considered to be of high value;
- Landscapes which are identfied as being of local significance are considered to be of moderate value, and
- All other landscapes within the study area are considered to be of low value.

Guidance is also taken from the Bass Coast and South Gipplsand Planning Schemes, with landscapes which ar recognised by a Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) considered to be of high value.

Finally, whilst not a reference document within the Bass Coast Planning Scheme, consideration has been given to the *Distinctive Areas and Landscapes - Bass Coast Landscape Assessment Review* (2022), which is a technical study which has been prepared on behalf of the Victorian State Government to inform the *Bass Coast Draft Statement of Planning Policy* (2022).

2.5 Impact assessment

The landscape and visual impact assessment, determined on the basis of impacts assessed at each representative viewpoint is arrived at on the basis of 3 variables:

- Landscape visual sensitivity (determined on the basis of the identified landscape value and its degree of visual exposure to proposed project infrastructure);
- Magnitude of visibility of the proposed infrastructure (as depicted within the photomontage views from representative view locations), and
- The nature, number and frequency of visual receptors.

2.5.1 Visual exposure

The visual exposure of landscapes and seascapes within the study area is determined through viewshed mapping.

Relative levels of visual exposure to proposed project infrastructure are determined by individually mapping the viewshed extent of the proposed project structures and subsequently overlapping the individual viewsheds to develop an appreciation of the cumulative viewshed of project infrastructure.

Landscapes within the study area which fall within the viewshed of a relatively high proportion of the proposed project structures are identified as having high or very high levels of visual exposure to the project, whereas landscapes within the study area which fall within the viewshed of a relatively low proportion of the proposed project structures are identified as having low or very low levels of visual exposure to the project.

2.5.2 Visual Sensitivity

The visual sensitivity of landscapes within the study area is determined on the basis of a matrix analysis which considers landscape value and visual exposure(refer Table 1).

	Landscape Value		
Visual Exposure	**High**	**Moderate**	**Low**
High	High	High	Moderate
Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Very Low	Moderate	Low	Low
None	Low	Very Low	Very Low

Table 1 Landscape visual sensitivity matrix

2.5.3 Magnitude of visibility

In adopting a series of criteria for assessing the magnitude of visibility of project infrastructure visible from representative view locations, as depicted within photomontage imagery, it is important to define a range of terms which provide some indication of the extent to which a view location may be impacted upon visually by the project, and when mitigation measures are considered necessary.

In determining this range a grading system of visual magnitude categories is described below.

Very High: entailing close proximity in an exposed location incapable of effective mitigation, where the proposed structures occupy a significant proportion of the view and are visually-dominant.

High: where the proposed structures form a major element in the view. There will be a tendency for proposed structures to be more dominant than other landscape or seascape elements.

Moderate: where proposed structures will typically be visible, sometimes obviously so. Notwithstanding this, the distance of project infrastructure from the viewpoint and/or the contribution to visual screening provided by topography, vegetation or the curvature of the earth, results in situations where proposed structures will not be a dominant element in the view.

Low: where proposed structures are visible but form only minor elements in available views as a result of distance and/or screening by vegetation, topography or earth curvature.

Very Low/Negligible: where proposed structures are visible in clear conditions and may be recognisable, but conversely may sometimes not even be noticed.

Nil: where proposed structures are entirely screened from view by topography, vegetation or other existing structures, and hence not visible. In circumstances where the magnitude of visibility is assessed as nil, the overall impact assessment is also considered to be nil, regardless of the assessed level of landscape visual sensitivity and receptor sensitivity.

2.5.4 Visual receptors

Consistent with guidance provided within the *Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition, 2013,* consideration of visual receptors is necessary, in order to identify and understand who will be affected by visual amenity impacts resulting from the project. Visual receptors can include:

- People living within the study area;
- People working within the study area;
- People travelling through the study area;
- People visiting recognised landscapes or attractions within the study area, and
- People engaged in recreational activities within the study area.

It is recognised that people have differing responses to changes in views and visual amenity depending on the context and purpose for being in a particular place. It is generally accepted that changes to views and visual amenity which affect a workplace are typically perceived as being of a lower order of impact than changes which affect a recognised landscape or attraction. It is also generally accepted that changes to views and visual amenity which affect a private residence are typically perceived as being of a higher order of impact by the occupants of that residence, but not necessarily by a broader audience.

The impact assessment incorporates a weighting in order to ensure an appropriate level of consideration of the perception of the particular receptors who will see and experience the changes to views and visual amenity, outlined as follows:

Nature of receptor - private residents are assumed to have a high level of sensitivity to visual impacts regardless of the circumstances, as are visitors within National Parks or other recognised scenic destinations (such as designated lookouts and/or areas with statutory protection on the basis of landscape value/significance), with other receptors in the public realm assumed to have a moderate level of sensitivity to visual impact. Receptors in their regular place of work, and undertaking regular work activities, are assumed to have a low level of sensitivity to visual impact;

Number of receptors - relative visitation numbers are considered, using the rationale that viewpoints which experience higher levels of visitation are assumed to experience higher levels of visual impact;

Frequency of receptors - the frequency of visits to a viewpoint by individual receptors is considered, using the rationale that a visual impact which is experienced more frequently is likely to be felt more significantly. For example, a receptor who experiences a view daily is considered to experience a greater level of impact than a receptor who only experiences it once a year or less. This rationale underpins the assumption that private residents are more sensitive to impacts felt at their place of residence where they might spent entire days, because they travel to and from that location more frequently, and

Duration of receptors - the period of time which receptors typically spend at a viewpoint is considered, with longer durations assumed to result in higher levels of visual impact. This rationale also underpins the assumption that private residents are more sensitive to impacts felt at their place of residence, and supports an assumption that short-term views - such as those experienced from moving vehicles - would be associated with lower levels of visual impact.

2.6 Landscape character area assessment

2.6.1 Introduction

This section of the report focuses on describing the landscape character of the LVIA study area by identifying the main characteristics of the landscape. This assessment has adopted the *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study September 2006*.landscape character descriptions.

2.6.2 Landscape character types

South Gippsland Coastal Plain

Landscape Character Area 1.5: Waratah Bay / Corner Inlet

This low-lying, flat Character Area covers a long stretch of varied coastline at the gateway to Wilsons Promontory. The area exhibits a strong and open rural character wedged between the dramatic topographies of the lower Strzelecki Range and Wilsons Promontory. Scenic coastal landforms and extensive views to the Promontory provide valued visual links to natural landscapes. To the north, the Strzelecki Range and Mount Hoddle form the boundary and create prominent landscape features adjoining the flat plains. Low-density development is scattered throughout, with several small lifestyle settlements on the coast and medium sized rural towns in the east.

Strzelecki Highlands

Landscape Character Area 3.2: Welshpool Hills and Mount Hoddle

This hilly Character Area stretches from Waratah Bay almost to Yarram and is part of the Strzelecki Range landform that extends inland to Warragul and west to the Bass Hills. The southern edge rises sharply from flat coastal plains, forming the topographic 'amphitheatre' setting to Corner Inlet. Mount Hoddle and the Welshpool Hills are prominent and regionally significant landforms that are highly visible backdrops to coastal and coastal hinterland areas from Yarram to Waratah Bay, while Mount Hoddle is visible as far west as Tarwin Lower and Venus Bay. While much of the Character Area has a cultural landscape quality, contributed to by a pattern of cleared land and exotic vegetation, there is a distinct absence of built elements in prominent locations, with the exception of a wind energy facility north of Toora.

Gippsland Plains

Landscape Character Area 6.1: Gippsland Lakes Plains

This is a flat to gently undulating mostly pastoral Character Area adjoining the Gippsland Lakes. Large inland waterbodies including Lake King, Lake Victoria and Lake Wellington are the major landscape features, the edges of which are locations of increasing pressure for recreational uses and settlements. Very flat topography provides open and expansive views. Although there are few topographic features to break up the expansive plains, scattered vegetation and settlements create points of variation to the character.

Landscape Character Area 6.2: Ninety Mile Coast

In this Character Area, recent coastal and alluvial landforms have formed a series of narrow spits and peninsulas which separate the Bass Strait Coast at Ninety Mile Beach from the extensive inland lakes system of the Gippsland Lakes. There is an unspoilt natural character to the northern half of the Character Area, where extensive indigenous coastal vegetation dominates and the intersection of landforms and lakes creates a scenic setting to minor settlements and recreation locations. In the south, the Character Area has been substantially cleared and less dramatic landform and a low-density scattering of built development creates a uniform rural character to the coast edge.

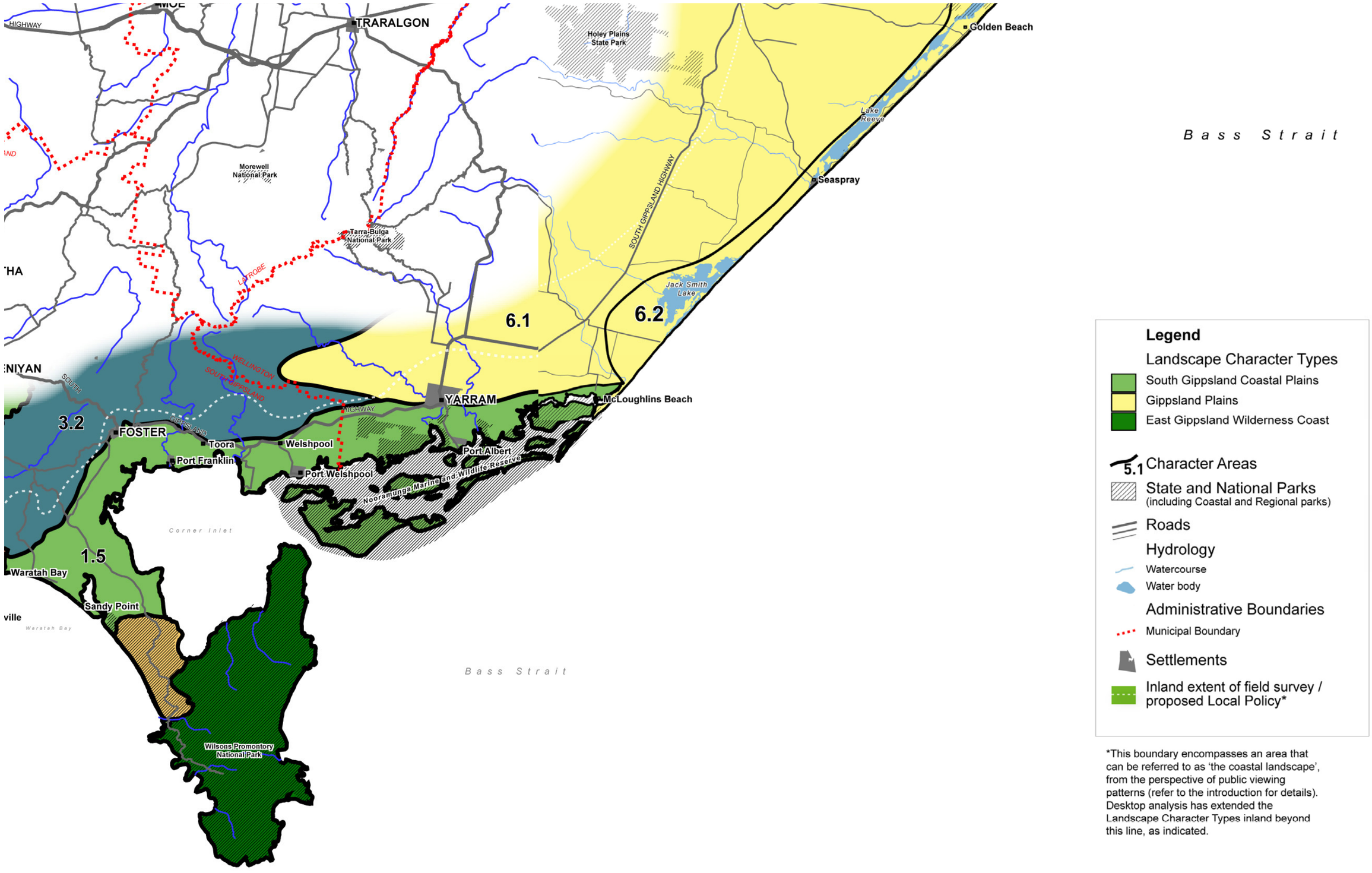

Figure 5 Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study Landscape character Types and Areas: Gippsland Region (not to scale) (Source: Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study – State Overview Report, Planisphere 2006)

2.7 Landscape value

2.7.1 Introduction

This section of the assessment aims to assess the existing relative landscape value of the project site and surrounding landscapes by adopting the assessment work from background documents, primarily *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study September 2006*. Consideration of relevant controls within the Bass Coast and South Gippsland Planning Schemes - specifically the presence of Significant Landscape Overlays - has also assisted in determining appropriate levels of landscape value.

The significance levels are:

High = state or regional significance designation in *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study* and/or the presence of Significant Landscape Overlays

Moderate = local significance designation in *Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study*

Low = other landscapes within the study area

2.7.2 State Significance

2.7.2.1 Wilsons Promontory

- Potentially of National Significance in the National context
- Visually significant for its many landscape features such as white sandy beaches set in remote and secluded coves, granite boulders tumbling into the sea, rugged mountains close to the coast
- Characterised by a coverage of dense and diverse vegetation ranging from temperate rainforest to swamps and heathland, and for its mainland and wild coastal views
- Valued by the community for its almost entirely undeveloped character and the near wilderness experience it offers

Preliminary landscape value

HIGH

2.7.2.2 Nooramunga Coast & Islands

- Visually significant as a coastal area and chain of small sand islands that protect mangroves and mudflats from the wild seas of Bass Strait
- Characterised by coastal barriers, spits, sandy islands and extensive mudflats, as well as rare and endangered plant species
- Valued by the community for panoramic out-views of Wilsons Promontory, particularly from Snake Island

Preliminary landscape value

HIGH

2.7.2.3 Gippsland Lakes

- Visually significant as an unique estuarine environment with a network of lakes fringed by Ninety Mile Beach and extensive coastal dune systems
- Characterised by the prominent water features of Lakes Victoria and Wellington, and a collection of islands and small peninsulas
- Valued by the community as a recreation resource, and for the diverse array of flora and fauna

Preliminary landscape value

HIGH

2.7.3 Regional Significance

2.7.3.1 Corner Inlet Amphitheatre

- Visually significant as a collection of landscape features - Mount Hoddle and the Welshpool Hills providing an amphitheatre setting for Corner Inlet and Wilsons Promontory
- Characterised by expansive views across the coastal plains to Wilsons Promontory, its looming shape dominating the scene
- Valued by the community as a bird habitat of international importance, and for its plant life and historically significant relics of Aboriginal occupation

Preliminary landscape value

HIGH

2.7.4 South Gippsland Shire Planning Scheme Significant Landscape Overlays

Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 3 - Corner Inlet Amphitheatre

In relation to visual and Landscape values, this schedule to the SLO recognises that Mount Hoddle and the Welshpool Hills are prominent landforms that provide an amphitheatre setting for Corner Inlet and Wilsons Promontory, with the entire landscape unit being of regional significance.

The relevant objectives of the overlay are to:

- To maintain and improve indigenous vegetation, particularly at roadsides and in riparian strips throughout the landscape.
- To protect indigenous coastal vegetation and ensure that it is the dominant feature of the landscape, particularly when viewed from the foreshore.
- To protect cultural vegetation patterns in the landscape.
- To protect locally significant views and vistas that contribute to the character of the landscape, including open views to Wilsons Promontory, the Welshpool Hills and Mt Hoddle.
- To protect the rural character and views that create a scenic 'gateway' to Wilsons Promontory (especially along Foster – Promontory Road).
- To ensure that development in and around settlements does not impact on the characteristics of the landscape, including key views and viewing opportunities.
- To manage development at the coastal edge of settlements so that the intact, natural, coastal character is the dominant feature of the landscape i.e. the Corner Inlet mangrove coastal edge of Port Albert and Port Welshpool and the Waratah Bay dunal coastal edge of Waratah Bay and Sandy Point.
- To ensure buildings and structures sit within, rather than dominate the landscape.
- To ensure that long stretches of the coastal strip remain free of development of any kind.
- To reduce the visibility of buildings or structures, within the coastal strip, outside settlements.
- To retain the open, rural character of the hinterland landscape.
- To minimise the visual intrusion of infrastructure and signage, particularly between settlements.
- To protect Landscape character and attributes that are consistent with the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the area.
- To recognise, and protect, the landscape of the Corner Inlet Amphitheatre as a place of significant Aboriginal cultural heritage value.

2.7.5 Wellington Shire Planning Scheme Significant Landscape Overlays

Significant Landscape Overlay - Schedule 1 - Ninety Mile Beach

Ninety Mile Beach is protected by SLO1 on the basis of its unique combination of landscapes and the visual values. The land is protected by a series of official designations - National Park, Wildlife Reserve, and Coastal Park - that recognise its scenic values. The landscape is characterised by large swathes of indigenous vegetation including coastal heath, mangroves, and dune grasses, and there are vast ocean views along its entirety.

The relevant character objectives of this protective overlay to the proposed development are:

- To strengthen and protect indigenous coastal vegetation and ensure that it is the dominant feature of the landscape at the coastal edge.
- To ensure that development in and around existing settlements does not impact on the characteristics of the landscape, including the natural and unbuilt character along Ninety Mile Beach
- To minimise any increase in development visible above the dunes and coastal vegetation outside settlements, when viewed from the beach, foreshore or offshore.
- To avoid buildings set high on dunes or development that will be visible on the skyline.
- To minimise the visual impact of signage and infrastructure adjacent to Ninety Mile Beach or in areas of high visibility
- To protect Landscape character and attributes that are consistent with the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the area.

2.7.6 Summary of statutory controls

The TLVE extends to include areas subject to the SLO3 (South Gippsland Shire). The impact is identified in the assessments of sites 1, 2 & 10.

The TLVE does not extend into the SLO1 (Wellington Shire Planning Scheme).

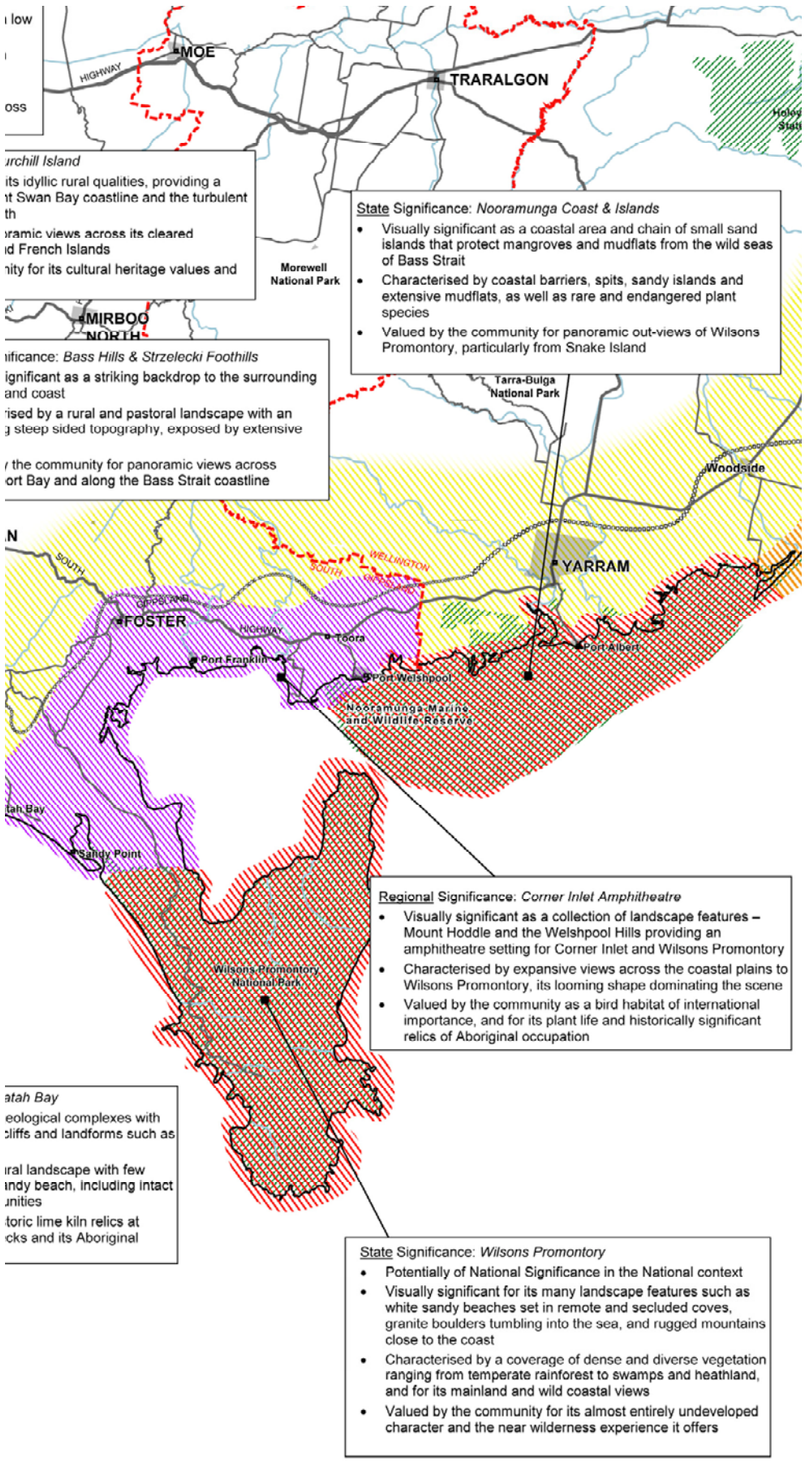

Figure 6 Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study Significant Coastal Landscapes: Gippsland Region (not to scale) (Source: Coastal Spaces Landscape Assessment Study – State Overview Report, Planisphere 2006)

3 PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Introduction

This section of the report aims to determine whether there is a visual impact incurred due to the proposed development, through the process of undertaking the following:

- Identifying and describing the representative views from each of the ten view locations considered for this preliminary appraisal: Welshpool, Port Welshpool, James Road - Hedley, Port Albert, S Gippsland Hwy - Hedley, S Gippsland Hwy - Gelliondale, Yarram Memorial Park, S Gippsland Hwy - Alberton, Yarram Morwell Rd and Hedley; and
- Preparing an 'existing view' image for each of the ten view locations, that is representative of views experienced at these locations. This is a photograph taken with a fixed 50mm camera lens with a 100 degree horizonal field of view, and a 26 degree vertical field of view.

Using these 'existing view' images as points of reference, the impacts occured will be described and the preliminary appraisal formed on this basis will conclude whether or not a visual impact would occur for each representative viewpoint.

Gelliondale Wind Farm LVIA

DRAFT

Elevation Map

LATROBE

SOUTH GIPPSLAND

WELLINGTON

SOUTH GIPPSLAND

COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

Binginwarri Plantation

Jack Plantation

Jack Plantation

Albert Plantation

15 km

Tarra Valley Rd

Hyland Hwy

Yarram Golf Club

Yarram-Morwell Rd

South Gippsland Hwy

Albert River Rd

Yarram

Tap Tap Rd

Pound Rd

Old Sale Rd

Tarra Tarra Bushland Reserve

Albert River - Welshpool Rd

Gelliondale Rd

Alberton West State forest

Wonwron Plantation

Alberton

Tarraville

Worarra Rd

Slades Hill Rd

Hedley

Gelliondale State Forest

Gelliondale Plantation

Saint Margaret Island

Manns Beach

Langsborough

Robertsons Beach

East Scrubby Island

Agnes

South Gippsland Hwy

Welshpool

Port Albert

Scrubby Island

Port Welshpool

Port Franklin - Port Welshpool Coastal Reserve

Little Snake Island

Sunday Island

Clonmel Island

Nooramunga Marine & Coastal Park

Corner Inlet Marine & Coastal Park

Sand Island

15 km

Legend

- Proposed wind turbines
- Municipality boundary
- Roads
- Inland settlements
- Coastal settlements
- Existing contours (20m intervals)
- Study area extents

Elevation Colour Range Classification:

584m

0m

2.5

0 5km

Project Ref:	22.195
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Figure 7 Gelliondale Wind Farm elevation map

3.2 Visual exposure

Viewshed mapping - to determine the potential visual exposure of landscapes within the study area to proposed wind turbines- has been prepared in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 2.

The results of that mapping are provided in Figures 8 on the following page.

Gelliondale Wind Farm LVIA

DRAFT

Cumulative Viewshed Map
Viewpoints at RL 210m AHD
(the proposed turbines tip height)

LATROBE
WELLINGTON
SOUTH GIPPSLAND
SOUTH GIPPSLAND
COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

Binginwarri Plantation
Jack Plantation
Jack Plantation
Albert Plantation
15 km
Yarram-Morwell Rd
Albert River Rd
Tap Tap Rd
Albert River - Welshpool Rd
Gelliondale Rd
Alberton west state forest
Worarra Rd
Slades Hill Rd
Tarra Valley Rd
Hyland Hwy
Yarram Golf Club
South Gippsland Hwy
Yarram
Pound Rd
Old Sale Rd
Tarra Tarra Bushland Reserve
Wonwron Plantation
Alberton
Tarraville
Saint Margaret Island
Hedley
Langsborough
Manns Beach
Robertsons Beach
East Scrubby Island
Port Albert
Scrubby Island
Agnes
South Gippsland Hwy
Welshpool
Port Welshpool
Port Franklin - Port Welshpool Coastal Reserve
Little Snake Island
Sunday Island
Clonmel Island
Nooramunga Marine & Coastal Park
Sand Island
Corner Inlet Marine & Coastal Park
15 km

Legend

- Proposed wind turbines
- Municipality boundary
- Roads
- Inland settlements
- Coastal settlements
- Existing contours (20m intervals)
- Study area extents

Potential Visual Exposure

- High (10 - 13 wind turbines potential visible area)
- Moderate (5 - 9 wind turbines potential visible area)
- Low (1 - 4 wind turbines potential visible area)
- None wind turbines visible

2.5
0 5km

Project Ref:	22.195
Dwg No.:	LVIA-10
Scale	1:160,000
Date:	09/12/2022
Revision:	P

Figure 8 Gelliondale Wind Farm
Cumulative Viewshed map - 245 metres tip height parameter

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3.3 Preliminary Impact Assessment

The preliminary impact assessment considers day time impacts with photomontages prepared from ten representative view locations:

- View location 1 - located at S Gippsland Hwy, Welshpool is approximately 7.6 kilometres from the proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 2 - located at Marginal Wharf, Port Welshpool is approximately 7.4 kilometres from the proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 3 - located at James Road, Hedley is approximately 2.6 kilometres from the proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 4 - located at Port Albert is approximately 7.9 kilometres from the proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 5 - located at S Gippsland Hwy, Hedley is approximately 0.4 kilometres from the proposed proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 6 - located at S Gippsland Hwy, Gelliondale is approximately 0.8 kilometres from the proposed proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 7 - located at Yarram Memorial Park is approximately 7 kilometres from the proposed proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 8 - located at S Gippsland Hwy, Alberton is approximately 3.8 kilometres from the proposed proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 9 - located at Yarram Morwell Road is approximately 6.6 kilometres from the proposed proposed Gelliondale wind farm.
- View location 10 - located at Hedley is approximately 3.4 kilometres from the proposed proposed Gelliondale wind farm.

The preliminary impact assessment as determined on the basis of impacts assessed at each representative viewpoint is arrived at on the basis of 3 variables:

- Landscape visual sensitivity (determined on the basis of the identified landscape value and its degree of visual exposure to proposed project infrastructure);
- Magnitude of visibility of the proposed infrastructure (as depicted within the photomontage views from representative view locations), and
- The nature, number and frequency of visual receptors.

For the purposes of the LVIA, all changes to views as a result of the project are assumed to constitute negative impacts.

Gelliondale Wind Farm LVIA

DRAFT

Overall View Locations

LATROBE

WELLINGTON

SOUTH GIPPSLAND

SOUTH GIPPSLAND

COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

Binginwarri Plantation

Jack Plantation

Jack Plantation

Albert Plantation

15 km

Yarram-Morwell Rd

Albert River Rd

Tap Tap Rd

Albert River - Welshpool Rd

Worarra Rd

Slades Hill Rd

South Gippsland Hwy

Gelliondale Rd

Tarra Valley Rd

Hyland Hwy

Yarram Golf Club

South Gippsland Hwy

Pound Rd

Old Sale Rd

Tarra Tarra Bushland Reserve

Wonwron Plantation

Alberton west state forest

Gelliondale State Forest

Gelliondale Plantation

09

07 Yarram

08 Alberton

6

5

10 Hedley

01 Welshpool

Agnes

03

Port Welshpool

02

Port Franklin - Port Welshpool Coastal Reserve

Little Snake Island

Nooramunga Marine & Coastal Park

Sand Island

Corner Inlet Marine & Coastal Park

15 km

Tarraville

Manns Beach

Langsborough

Robertsons Beach

Port Albert

04

Scrubby Island

Sunday Island

Clonmel Island

Saint Margaret Island

East Scrubby Island

Legend

- Proposed wind turbines
- Municipality boundary
- Roads
- Inland settlements
- Coastal settlements
- Study area extents
- Camera locations 01

2.5

0 5km

Project Ref:	22.195
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Figure 9 Overall view locations map

3.3.1 View location 01: South Gippsland Highway, Welshpool

Location

View location 01 is at South Gippsland Highway, Welshpool. The view is oriented to the north east towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 7571m from the view location.

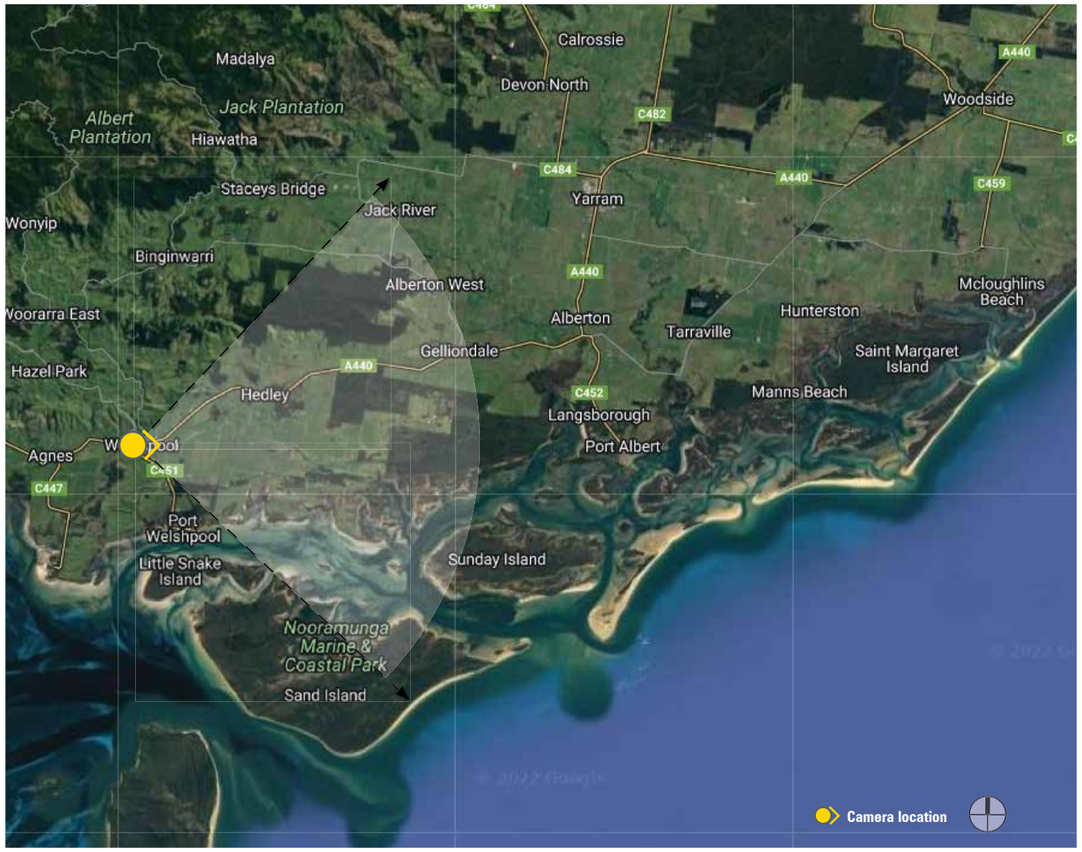
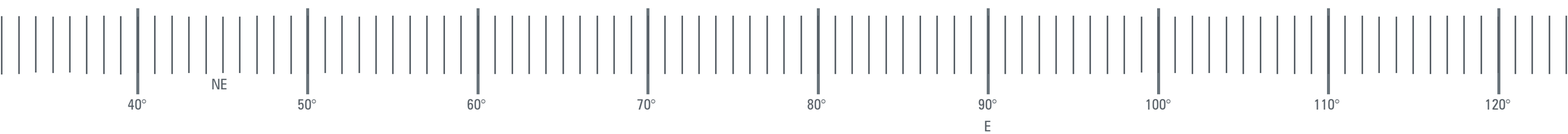


Figure 10 South Gippsland Highway, Welshpool preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 01 - Existing view

Figure 11 View location 01: Existing view



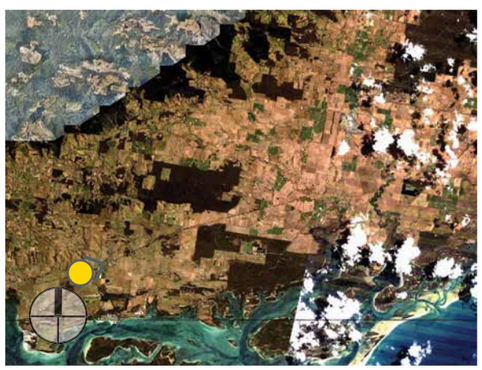
View Location 01 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
11.58am on 02/08/22

View location 01:
e: 451578.4290
n: 5720345.5550
rl: 19.2870

Approx distance to closest turbine
7571m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-001
Date: 07/10/22
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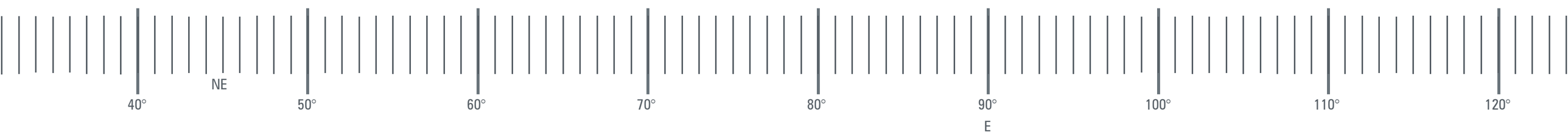
View Location 01 - Wireframe view

Figure 12 View location 01: Wireframe view



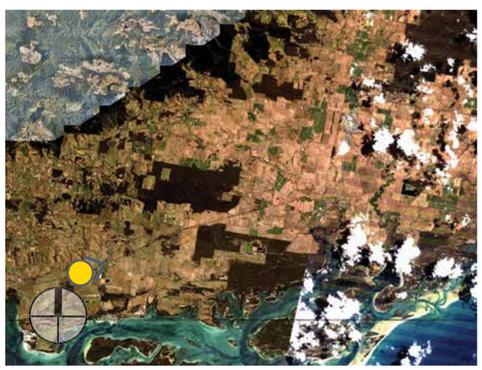
View Location 01 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
11.58am on 02/08/22

View location 01:
e: 451578.4290
n: 5720345.5550
rl: 19.2870

Approx distance to closest turbine
7571m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-002
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View Location 01 - Photomontage view

Figure 13 View location 01: Photomontage view

NE

40° 50° 60° 70° 80° 90° 100° 110° 120°

E

View Location 01 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

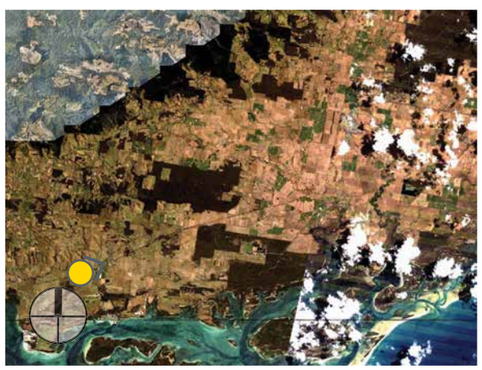
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
11.58am on 02/08/22

View location 01:
e: 451578.4290
n: 5720345.5550
rl: 19.2870

Approx distance to closest turbine
7571m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-003
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 01 - Impact assessment

Table 2 View 01 - South Gippsland Highway, Welshpool impact assessment

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	High	View location is within an identified landscape of Regional significance.
Visual exposure	Moderate	5-9 wind turbines will be visible.
Visual sensitivity assessment	High	
Magnitude of visibility	Nil	Turbines are not visible in this view.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is within Welshpool township, along the South Gippsland Highway directly facing the proposed wind farm.
Number of receptors	Moderate	Welshpool is a small town with approximately 300 residents. The town centre fronts the South Gippsland Highway. Drivers travelling east along South Gippsland Highway directly face the wind farm location.
Frequency	Low	Individual receptors are assumed to visit this view location infrequently.
Duration	Very low	Visitors will be accessing businesses and using the Highway for short periods.
Receptor sensitivity	Moderate	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	**NIL**	

3.3.2 View location 02: Marginal Wharf, Port Welshpool

Location

View location 02 is at Marginal Wharf, Port Welshpool. The view is oriented to the north east towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 7432m from the view location.

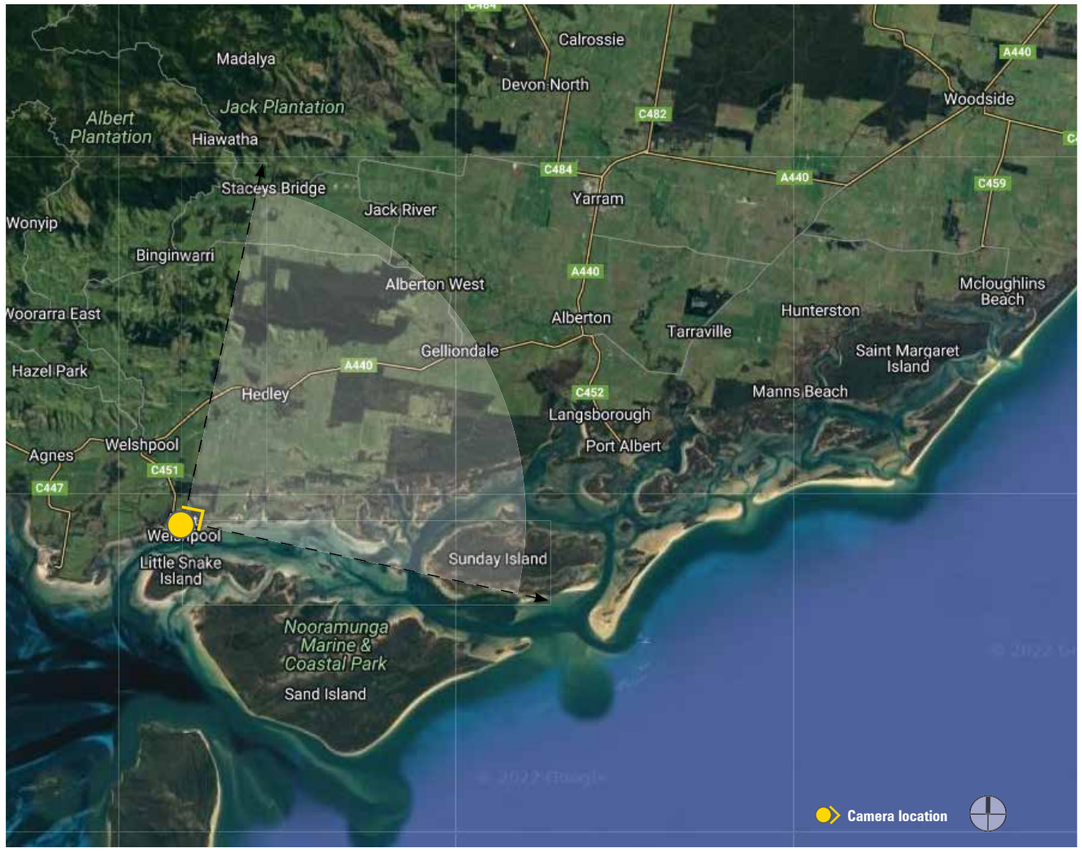
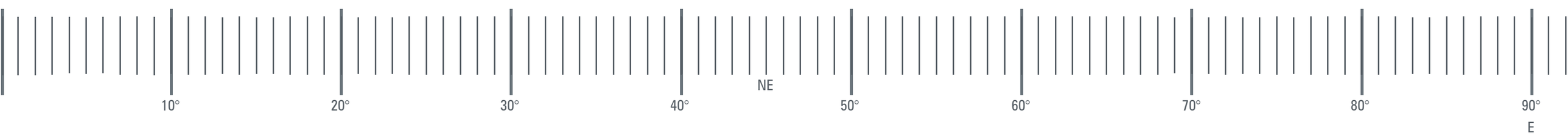


Figure 14 Marginal Wharf, Port Welshpool preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 02 - Existing view

Figure 15 View location 02: Existing view



View Location 02 - Marginal Wharf - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
12.19pm on 02/08/22

View location 02:
e: 453607.2720
n: 5716203.0280
rl: 3.7780

Approx distance to closest turbine
7432m

Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-004
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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Figure 16 View location 02: Wireframe view

10° 20° 30° 40° NE 50° 60° 70° 80° 90° E

View Location 02 - Marginal Wharf - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
12.19pm on 02/08/22

View location 02:
e: 453607.2720
n: 5716203.0280
rl: 3.7780

Approx distance to closest turbine
7432m

Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-005
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View Location 02 - Photomontage view

Figure 17 View location 02: Photomontage view

10° 20° 30° 40° NE 50° 60° 70° 80° 90° E

View Location 02 - Marginal Wharf - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
12.19pm on 02/08/22

View location 02:
e: 453607.2720
n: 5716203.0280
rl: 3.7780

Approx distance to closest turbine
7432m

Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-006
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 02 - Impact assessment

Table 3 View 02 - Marginal Wharf, Port Welshpool impact assessment

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	High	View location is within an identified landscape of regional significance.
Visual exposure	Moderate	5-9 turbines will be visible.
Visual sensitivity assessment	High	
Magnitude of visibility	Low	Turbines will appear in the distance as small elements rising above the existing vegetation line.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is at the entrance to the Port Welshpool pier. Approximately 600m east of the location is the Nooramunga Marine and Coastal Park.
Number of receptors	Moderate	Port Welshpool is a small town with approximately 190 residents. The town is a holiday destination and comprises many holiday homes. It is popular for fishing and other boating activities and relatively busy during the holiday season.
Frequency	Low	Individual receptors are assumed to visit this view location for recreation.
Duration	Low	The majority receptors are assumed to stay for approximately 1 – 2 hours.
Receptor sensitivity	High	Receptor sensitivity at this view location is assessed as 'high', as it is a recognised scenic destination.
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.3 View location 03: James Road, Hedley

Location

View location 03 is at James Road, Hedley. The view is oriented to the north east towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 2576m from the view location.

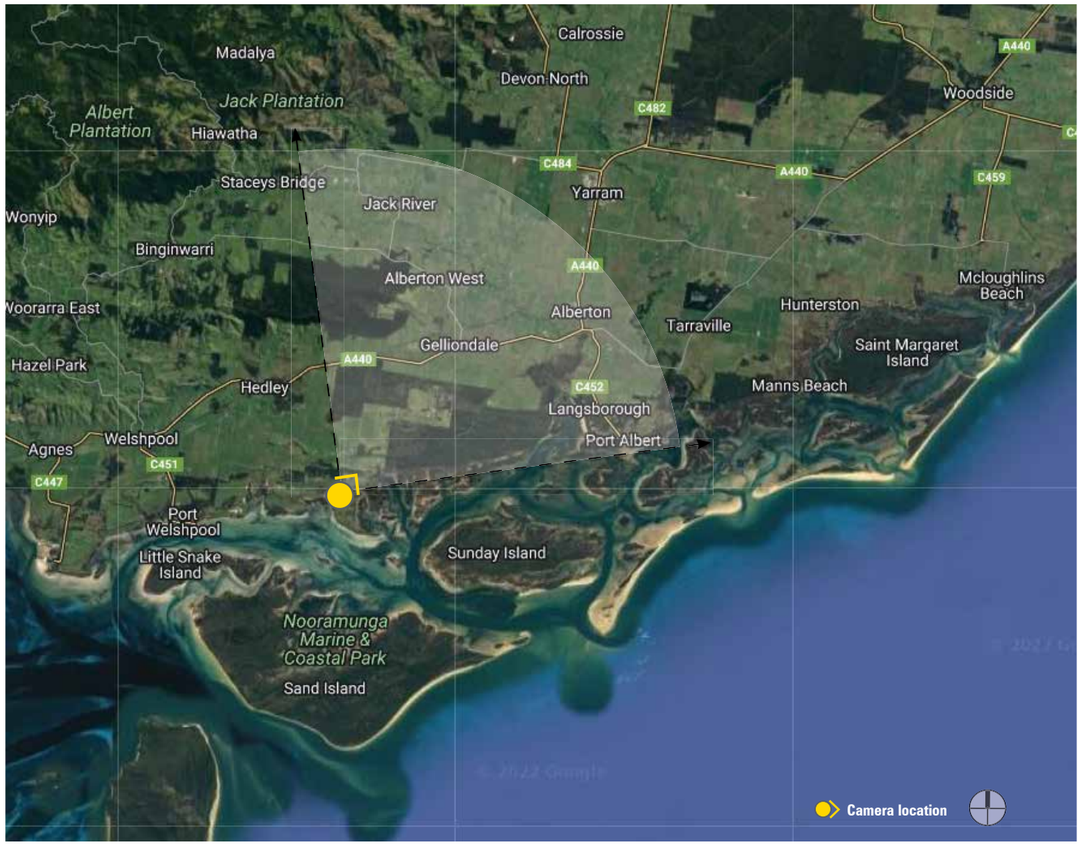
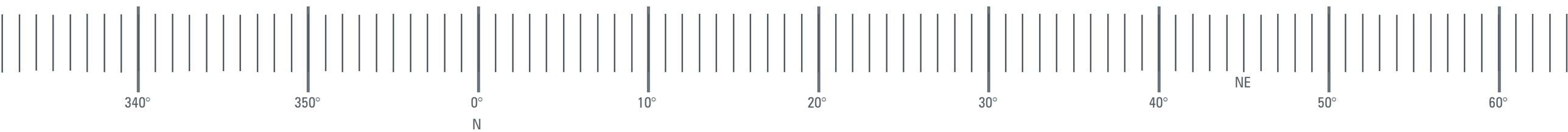


Figure 18 James Road, Hedley preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 03 - Existing view

Figure 19 View location 03: Existing view



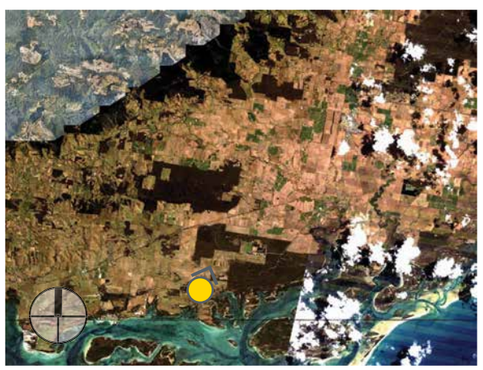
View Location 03 - James Road - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
12.48pm on 02/08/22

View location 03:
e: 460474.1940
n: 5719031.0470
rl: 6.7250

Approx distance to closest turbine
2576m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-007
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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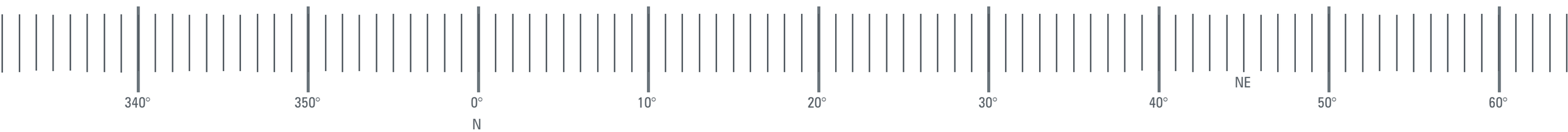
View Location 03 - Wireframe view

Figure 20 View location 03: Wireframe view



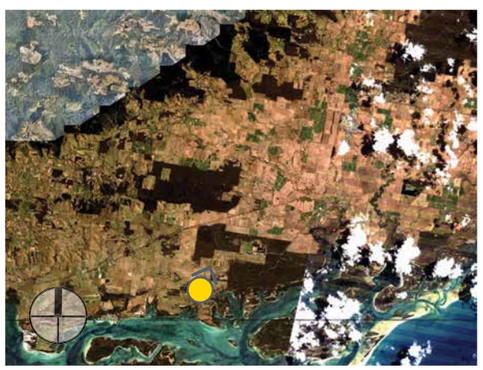
View Location 03 - James Road - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
12.48pm on 02/08/22

View location 03:
e: 460474.1940
n: 5719031.0470
rl: 6.7250

Approx distance to closest turbine
2576m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-008
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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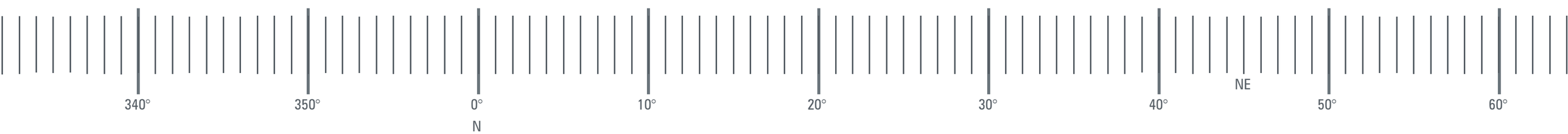
View Location 03 - Photomontage view

Figure 21 View location 03: Photomontage view



View Location 03 - James Road - Facing north east towards proposed turbines.

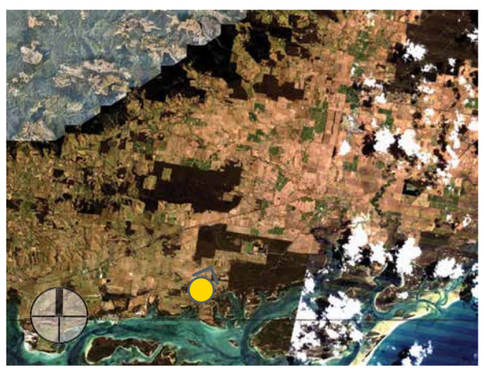
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
12.48pm on 02/08/22

View location 03:
e: 460474.1940
n: 5719031.0470
rl: 6.7250

Approx distance to closest turbine
2576m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-009
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 03 - Impact assessment

Table 4 View 03 - James Rd, Hedlley impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	High	View location is within an identified landscape of State significance.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 turbines will be visible.
Visual sensitivity assessment	High	
Magnitude of visibility	Moderate	Turbines are mostly concealed behind vegetation. Some turbines will be partially exposed with others appear above vegetation.
Nature of receptors	Private residents	Unmade road accessing a few rural properties near the coast.
Number of receptors	Very low	Very few local residents. Use of road limited to local residents. Possible occasional visitor.
Frequency	Very high	Private residents are assumed to have a very high frequency of visitation.
Duration	Very high	Private residents are assumed to have a very high duration of visitation.
Receptor sensitivity	High	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	**HIGH**	

3.3.4 View location 04: Port Albert

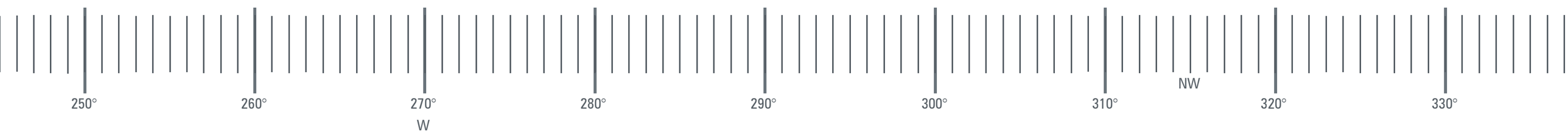
Location

View location 04 is at Port Albert. The view is oriented to the north east towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 7885m from the view location.

Figure 22 Port Albert preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 04 - Existing view

Figure 23 View location 04: Existing view



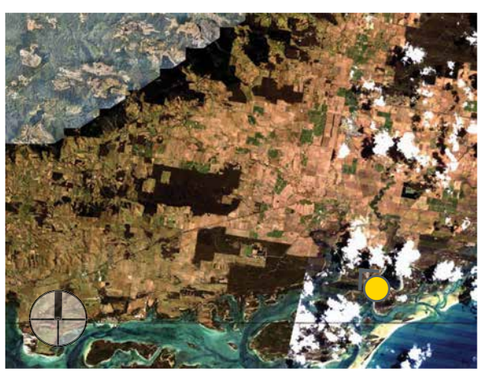
View Location 04 - Port Albert - Facing north west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
02.00pm on 02/08/22

View location 04:
e: 473647.3560
n: 5719212.1090
rl: 3.3160

Approx distance to closest turbine
7885m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-010
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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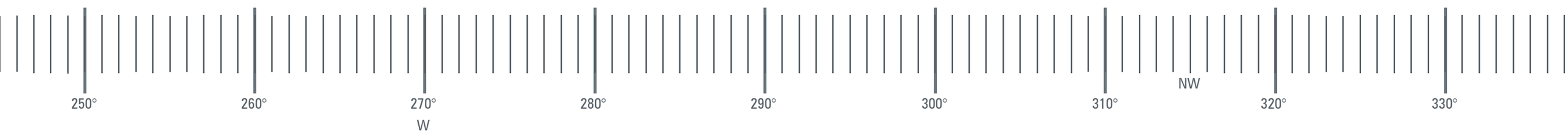
Figure 24 View location 04: Wireframe view



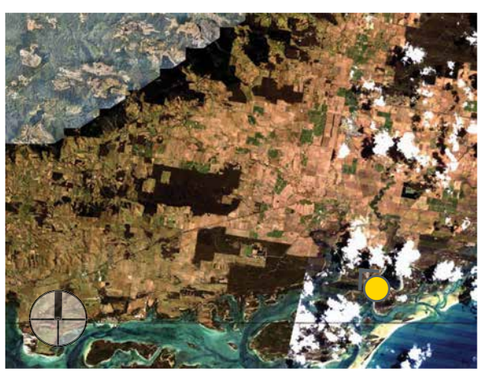
View Location 04 - Port Albert - Facing north west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
02.00pm on 02/08/22

View location 04:
e: 473647.3560
n: 5719212.1090
rl: 3.3160

Approx distance to closest turbine
7885m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-011
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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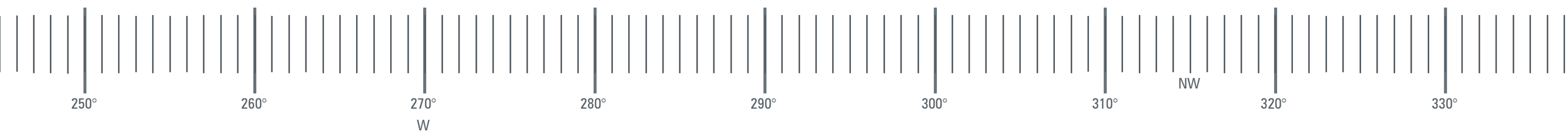
View Location 04 - Photomontage view

Figure 25 View location 04: Photomontage view



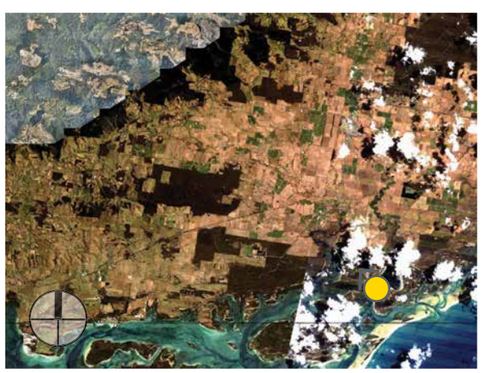
View Location 04 - Port Albert - Facing north west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
02.00pm on 02/08/22

View location 04:
e: 473647.3560
n: 5719212.1090
rl: 3.3160

Approx distance to closest turbine
7885m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-012
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 04 - Impact assessment

Table 5 View 04 - Port Albert impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	High	View location is within an identified landscape of State significance.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible.
Visual sensitivity assessment	High	
Magnitude of visibility	Very low	Turbines are concealed behind vegetation. Some glimpses may occur of turbines in the distance.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is within the Port Albert township, in a public park at the southern end of Wharf Street (Christopher Robinson Trail)
Number of receptors	Moderate	Port Albert is a small town with approximately 300 residents. The town is a holiday destination including many visitors who participate in fishing and boating activities. The town is located adjacent to the Mooramunga Marine & Coastal Park.
Frequency	Low	The majority of receptors are assumed to visit weekly or less frequently.
Duration	Low	Visitors will be accessing the public reserve for short periods, although a number of longer stays will occur for picnickers and fishers.
Receptor sensitivity	High	Receptor sensitivity at this view location is assessed as 'high', as it is a recognised scenic destination.
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.5 View location 05: South Gippsland Highway, Hedley

Location

View location 05 is at South Gippsland Highway, Hedley. The view is oriented to the south east towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 420m from the view location.

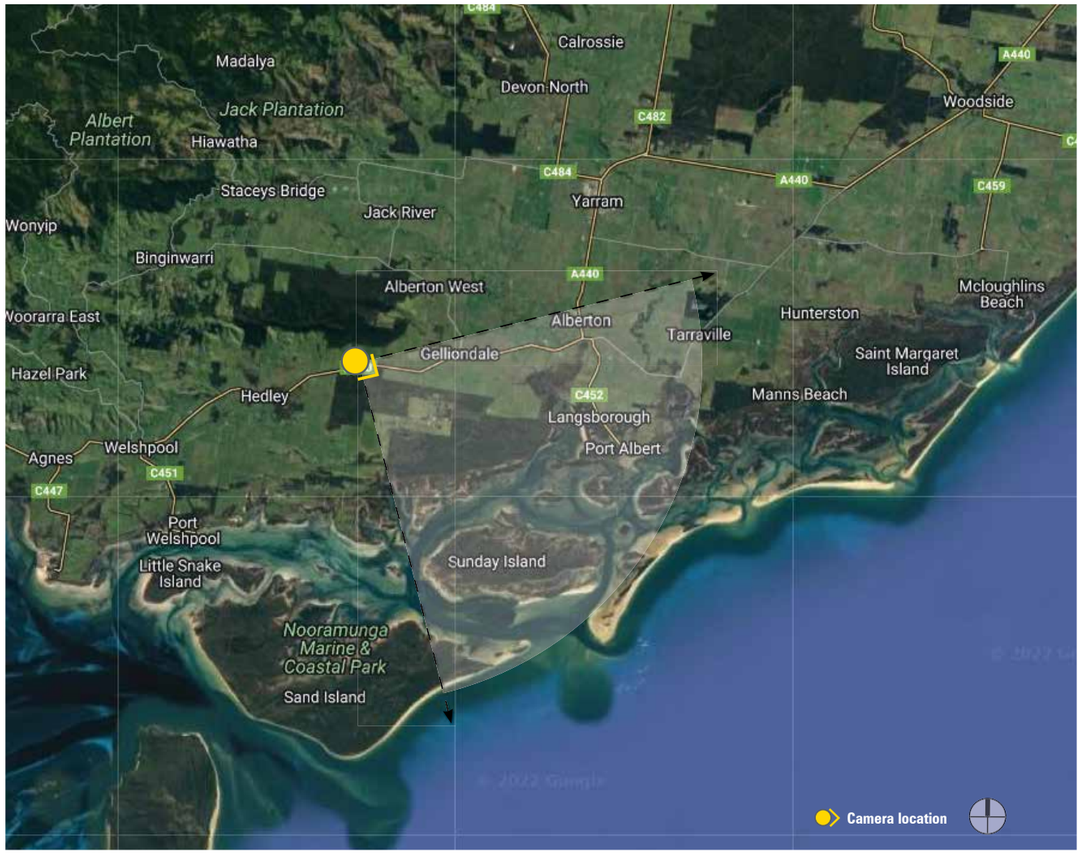


Figure 26 South Gippsland Highway, Hedley preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 05 - Existing view

Figure 27 View location 05: Existing view

80° 90° E 100° 110° 120° 130° SE 140° 150° 160°

View Location 05 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south east towards proposed turbines.

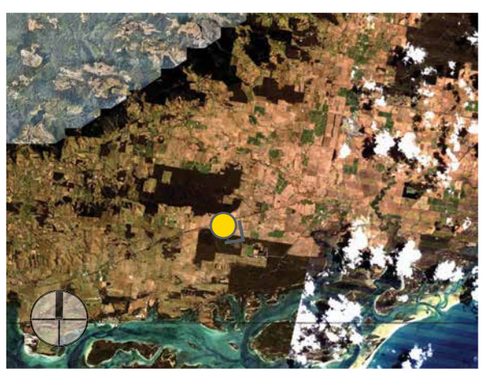
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
01.21pm on 02/08/22

View location 05:
e: 462074.2450
n: 5723919.7520
rl: 11.6340

Approx distance to closest turbine
420m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-013
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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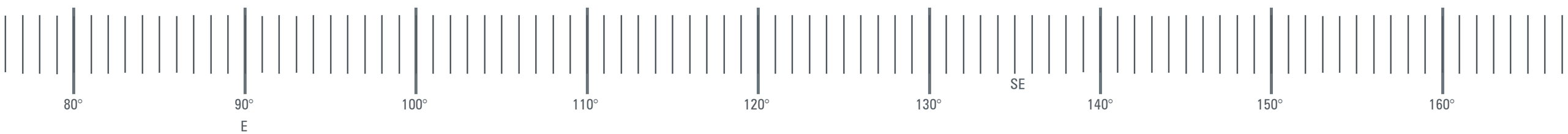
View Location 05 - Wireframe view

Figure 28 View location 05: Wireframe view



View Location 05 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south east towards proposed turbines.

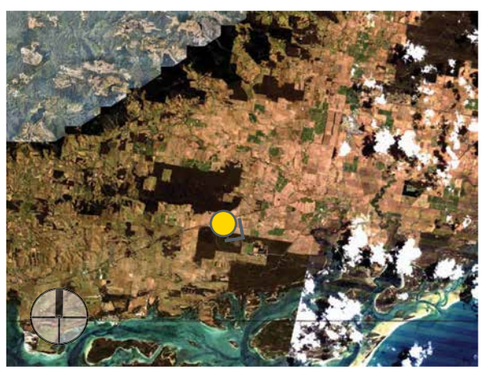
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
01.21pm on 02/08/22

View location 05:
e: 462074.2450
n: 5723919.7520
rl: 11.6340

Approx distance to closest turbine
420m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-014
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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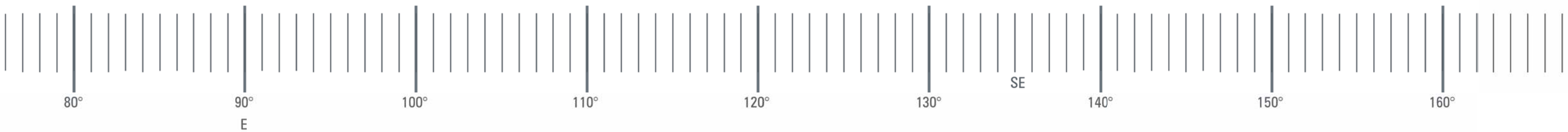
View Location 05 - Photomontage view

Figure 29 View location 05: Photomontage view



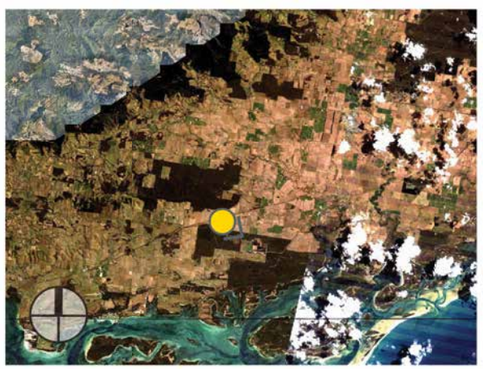
View Location 05 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south east towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
01.21pm on 02/08/22

View location 05:
e: 462074.2450
n: 5723919.7520
rl: 11.6340

Approx distance to closest turbine
420m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-015
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 05 - Impact assessment

Table 6 View 05 - S Gippsland Hwy, Hedley impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	Low	View location is within other landscapes.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible
Visual sensitivity assessment	Moderate	
Magnitude of visibility	Very high	A large number of turbines (5) are fully exposed in the foreground with some further glimpses of turbines emerging above the vegetation in the distance.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is within a rural area, viewed east along the South Gippsland Highway. Approximately 4 residences are located within 2km of this location.
Number of receptors	Moderate	The South Gippsland Highway forms an important access route for visitors to the area around Yarram and Port Albert. The receptors are mostly limited to eastbound drivers and their passengers.
Frequency	Low	Many receptors would use this road daily, primarily as part of their commute. Many users are less frequent – weekly or even yearly.
Duration	Very low	Drivers will pass through this area over a short period of time (less than 10 minutes)
Receptor sensitivity	Low	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.6 View location 06: South Gippsland Highway, Gelliondale

Location

View location 06 is at South Gippsland Highway, Gelliondale. The view is oriented to the south west towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 7571m from the view location.

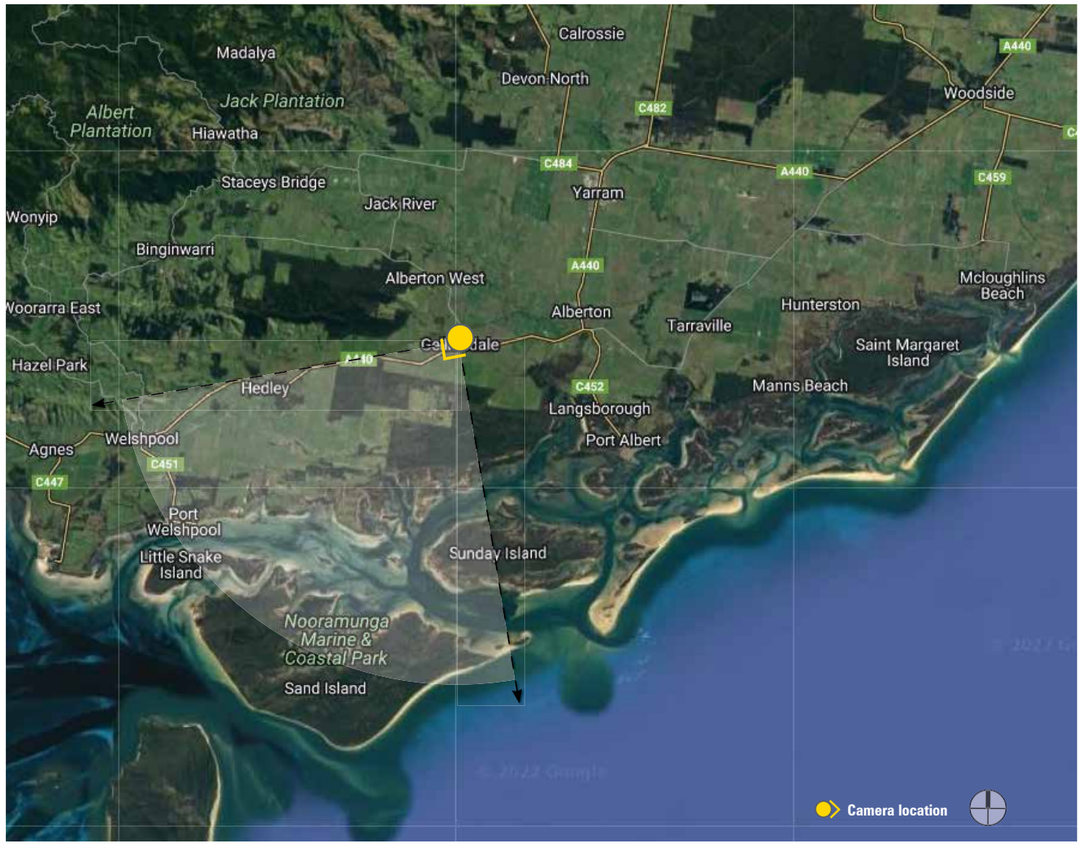


Figure 30 South Gippsland Highway, Gelliondale preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 06 - Existing view

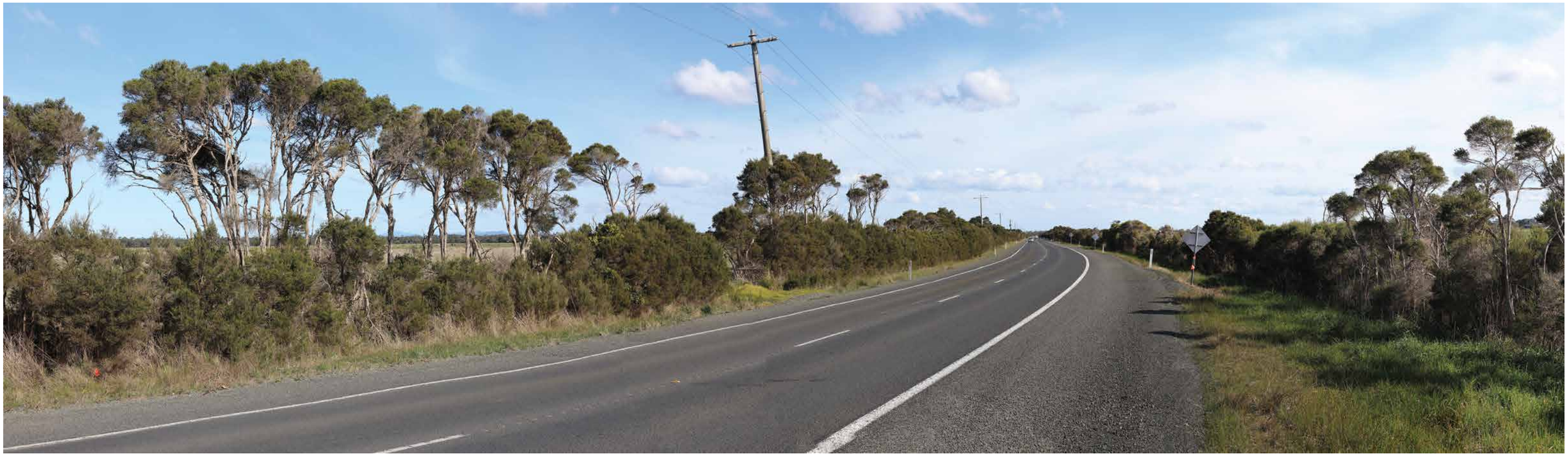
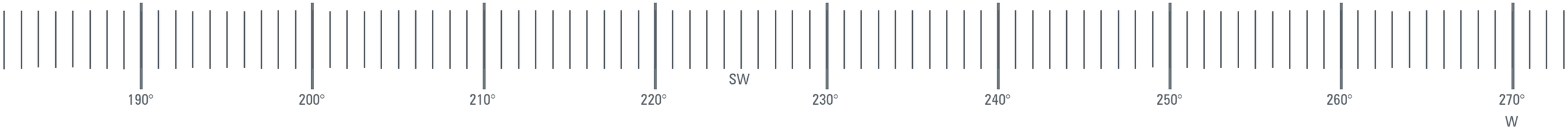


Figure 31 View location 06: Existing view



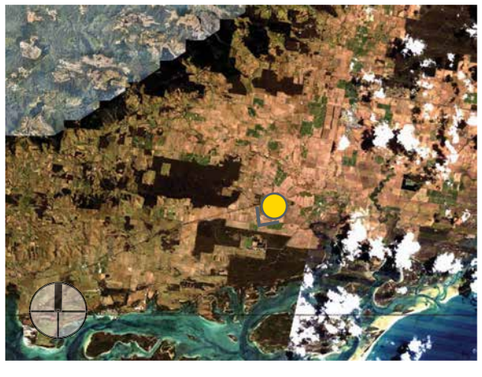
View Location 06 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
01.38pm on 02/08/22

View location 06:
e: 465420.3500
n: 5724534.9360
rl: 8.8440

Approx distance to closest turbine
853m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-016
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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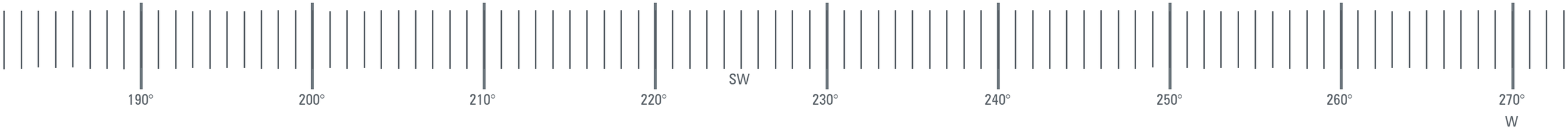
View Location 06 - Wireframe view

Figure 32 View location 06: Wireframe view



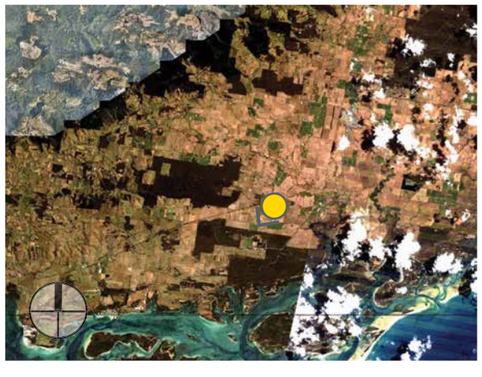
View Location 06 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
01.38pm on 02/08/22

View location 06:
e: 465420.3500
n: 5724534.9360
rl: 8.8440

Approx distance to closest turbine
853m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-017
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View Location 06 - Photomontage view

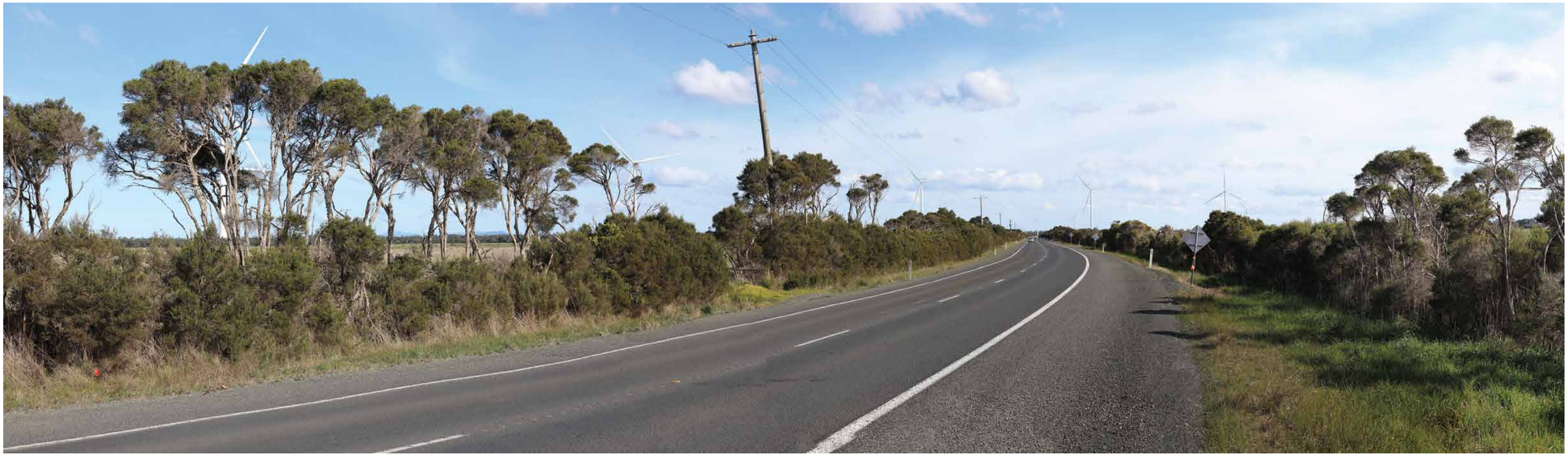
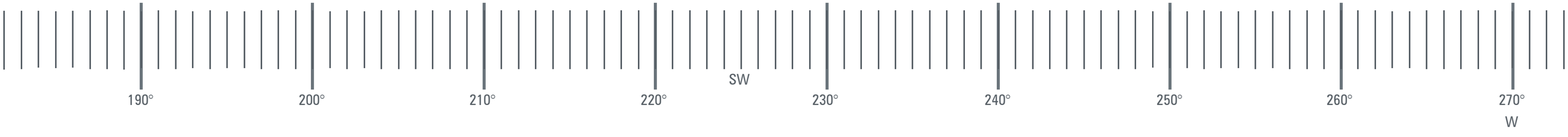


Figure 33 View location 06: Photomontage view



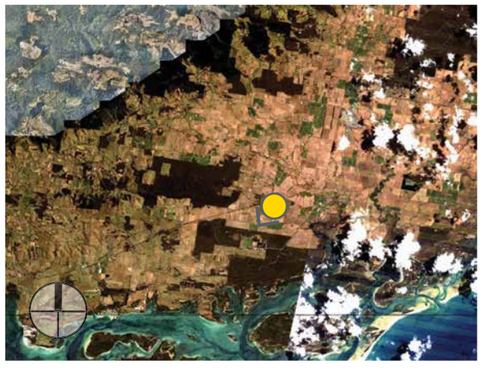
View Location 06 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
01.38pm on 02/08/22

View location 06:
e: 465420.3500
n: 5724534.9360
rl: 8.8440

Approx distance to closest turbine
853m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-018
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 06 - Impact assessment

Table 7 View 06 - S Gippsland Hwy, Gelliondale impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	Low	View location is within other landscapes.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible
Visual sensitivity assessment	Moderate	
Magnitude of visibility	Very high	A large number of turbines (8) are largely exposed in the middle ground although some turbines are largely screened by roadside vegetation.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is within a rural area, viewed west along the South Gippsland Highway west of Gelliondale. Approximately 10 residences are located within 2km of this location.
Number of receptors	Moderate	The South Gippsland Highway forms an important access route for visitors to the area around Yarram and Port Albert. The receptors are mostly limited to westbound drivers and their passengers.
Frequency	Low	Individual receptors are assumed to visit this view location infrequently.
Duration	Very low	Drivers will pass through this area over a short period of time (less than 10 minutes)
Receptor sensitivity	Moderate	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.7 View location 07: Yarram Memorial Park

Location

View location 07 is at Yarram Memorial Park. The view is oriented to the south west towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 7002m from the view location.

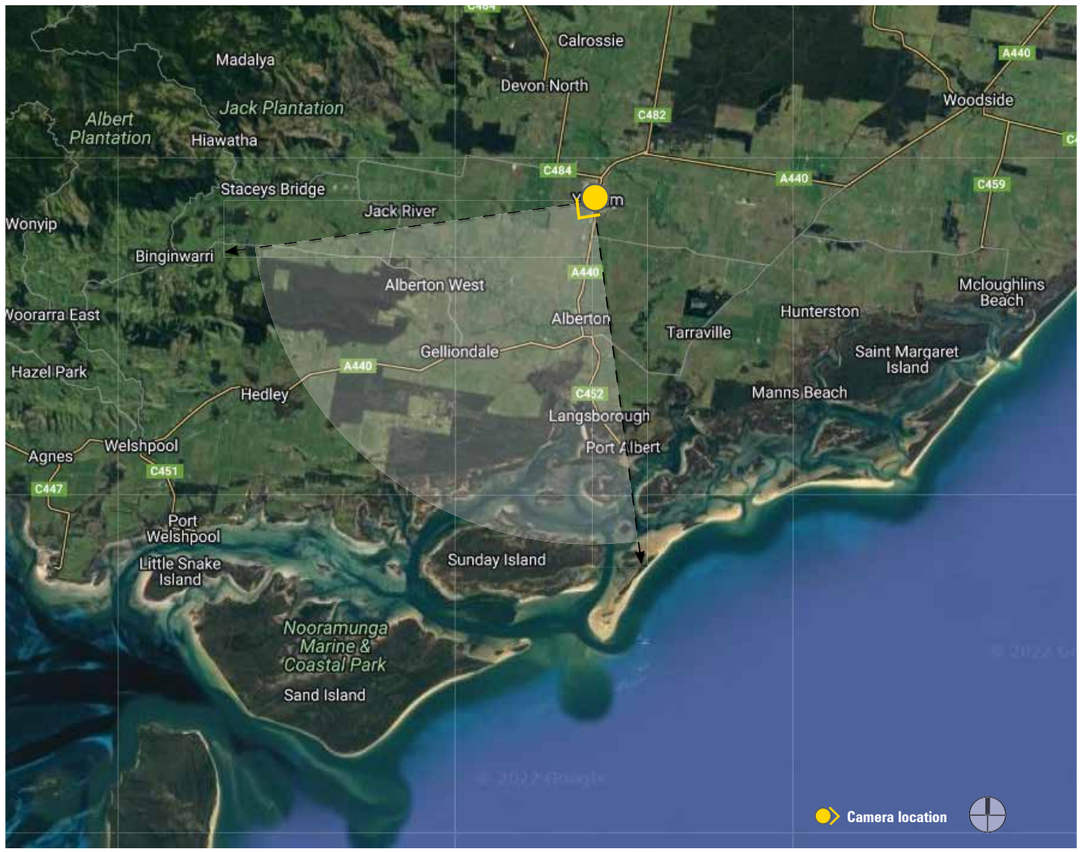


Figure 34 Yarram Memorial Park preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 07 - Existing view

Figure 35 View location 07: Existing view

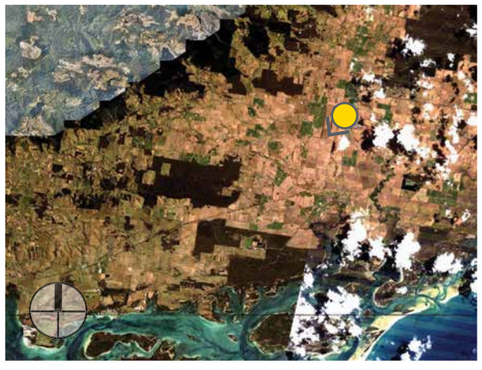
View Location 07 - Yarram Memorial Park - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
03.21pm on 02/08/22

View location 07:
e: 471695.0590
n: 5731387.1630
rl: 21.5950

Approx distance to closest turbine
7002m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-019
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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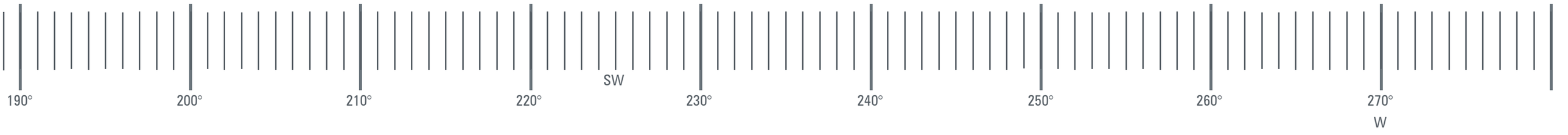
View Location 07 - Wireframe view

Figure 36 View location 07: Wireframe view



View Location 07 - Yarram Memorial Park - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

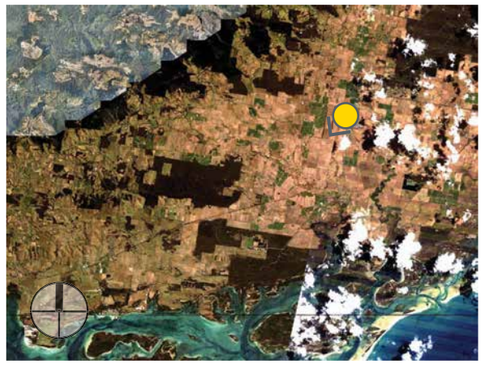
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
03.21pm on 02/08/22

View location 07:
e: 471695.0590
n: 5731387.1630
rl: 21.5950

Approx distance to closest turbine
7002m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-020
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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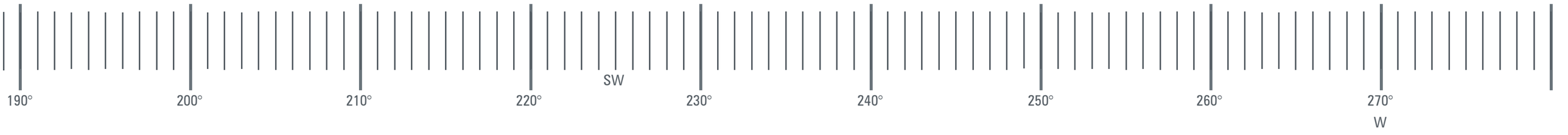
View Location 07 - Photomontage view

Figure 37 View location 07: Photomontage view



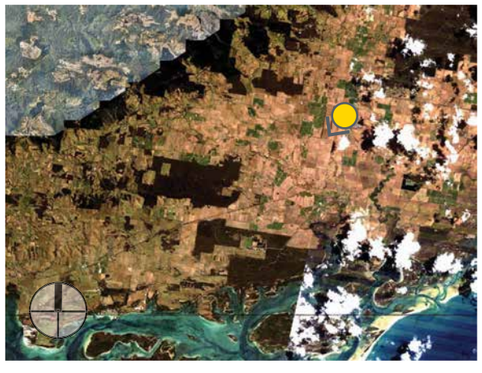
View Location 07 - Yarram Memorial Park - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
03.21pm on 02/08/22

View location 07:
e: 471695.0590
n: 5731387.1630
rl: 21.5950

Approx distance to closest turbine
7002m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-021
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 07 - Impact assessment

Table 8 View 07 - Yarram Memorial Park impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	Low	View location is within other landscape.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible
Visual sensitivity assessment	Moderate	
Magnitude of visibility	Very Low	Turbines are concealed behind buildings and vegetation. Some glimpses may occur of turbines blades in the distance – appearing above buildings.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is within Yarram Memorial Park in the township of Yarram.
Number of receptors	Moderate	Yarram is a service town with approximately 2130 residents. The town services the surrounding rural areas and smaller towns and holiday destination. The reserve is a popular picnic area adjacent to the town centre, frequented by residents and visitors. It features the local tennis club and outdoor pool, and includes picnic and bbq facilities.
Frequency	Moderate	The majority of receptors are assumed to visit once or twice weekly.
Duration	Moderate	Many visitors will spend up to several hours in the park or adjoining facilities.
Receptor sensitivity	Moderate	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.8 View location 08: South Gippsland Highway, Alberton

Location

View location 08 is at South Gippsland Highway, Alberton. The view is oriented to the south west towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 3829m from the view location.

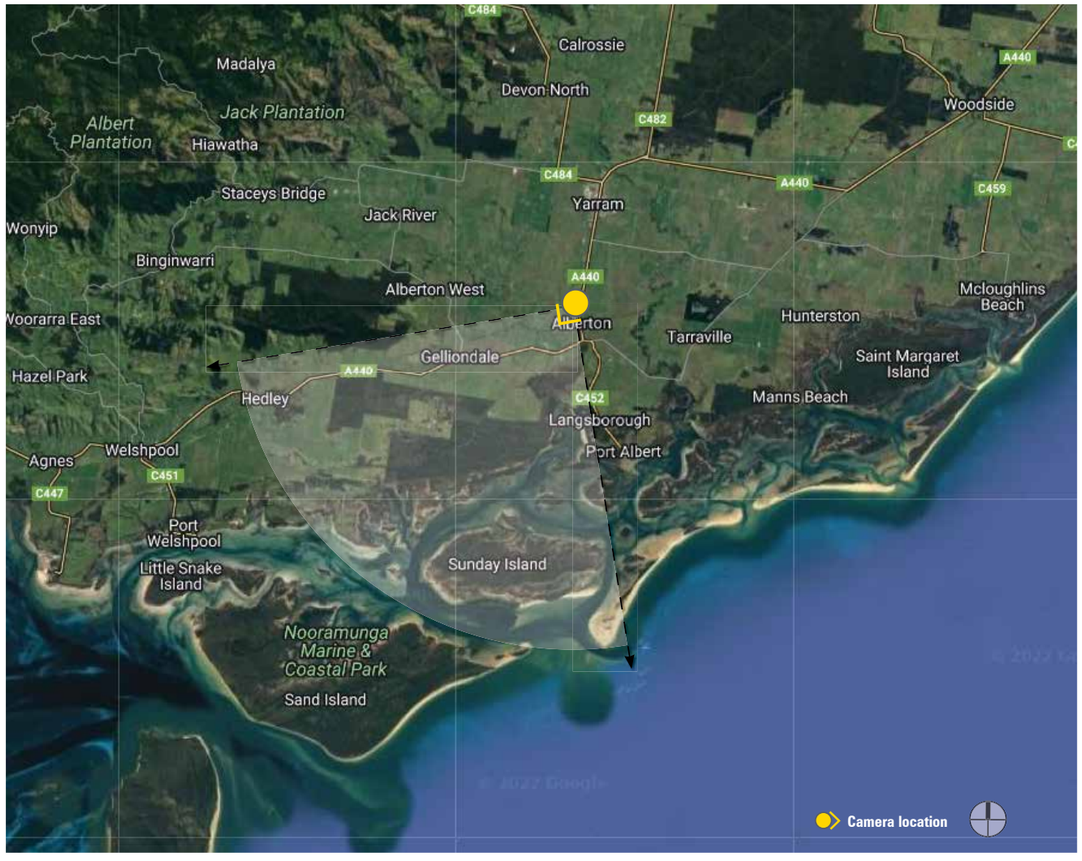


Figure 38 South Gippsland Highway, Alberton preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 08 - Existing view

Figure 39 View location 08: Existing view

View Location 08 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

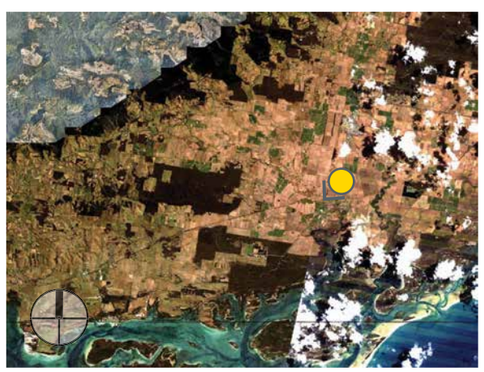
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
02.31pm on 02/08/22

View location 08:
e: 470967.2280
n: 5727105.3580
rl: 13.3350

Approx distance to closest turbine
3829m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-022
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View Location 08 - Wireframe view

Figure 40 View location 08: Wireframe view

View Location 08 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

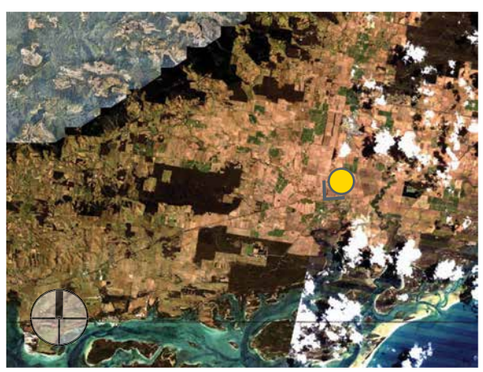
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
02.31pm on 02/08/22

View location 08:
e: 470967.2280
n: 5727105.3580
rl: 13.3350

Approx distance to closest turbine
3829m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-023
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View Location 08 - Photomontage view

Figure 41 View location 08: Photomontage view

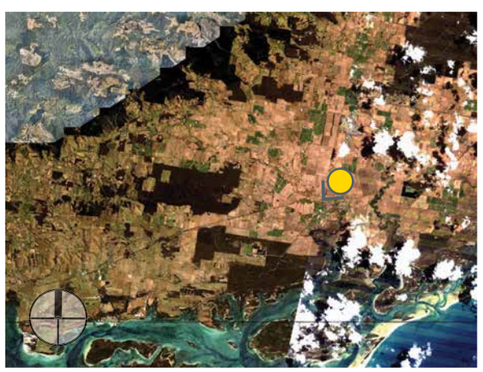
View Location 08 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
02.31pm on 02/08/22

View location 08:
e: 470967.2280
n: 5727105.3580
rl: 13.3350

Approx distance to closest turbine
3829m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-024
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 08 - Impact assessment

Table 9 View 08 - S Gippsland Hwy, Alberton impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	Low	View location is within other landscapes.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible
Visual sensitivity assessment	Moderate	
Magnitude of visibility	High	Turbines are clearly visible in the middle ground to background (13 in total).
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is on the South Gippsland Highway at the northern entrance to Alberton township.
Number of receptors	Moderate	Alberton is a small service town and timber mill with approximately 160 residents. The town services the surrounding rural areas and holiday destinations including a small primary school. The location is on the highway with views from drivers approaching the town from the north.
Frequency	Low	Individual receptors are assumed to visit this view location infrequently.
Duration	Very low	Most receptors will pass through the site in less than 5 minutes. There are likely to be some residences that encounter similar views from their residences.
Receptor sensitivity	Low	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.9 View location 09: Yarram Morwell Road

Location

View location 09 is at Yarram Morwell Road. The view is oriented to the south west towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 6596m from the view location.

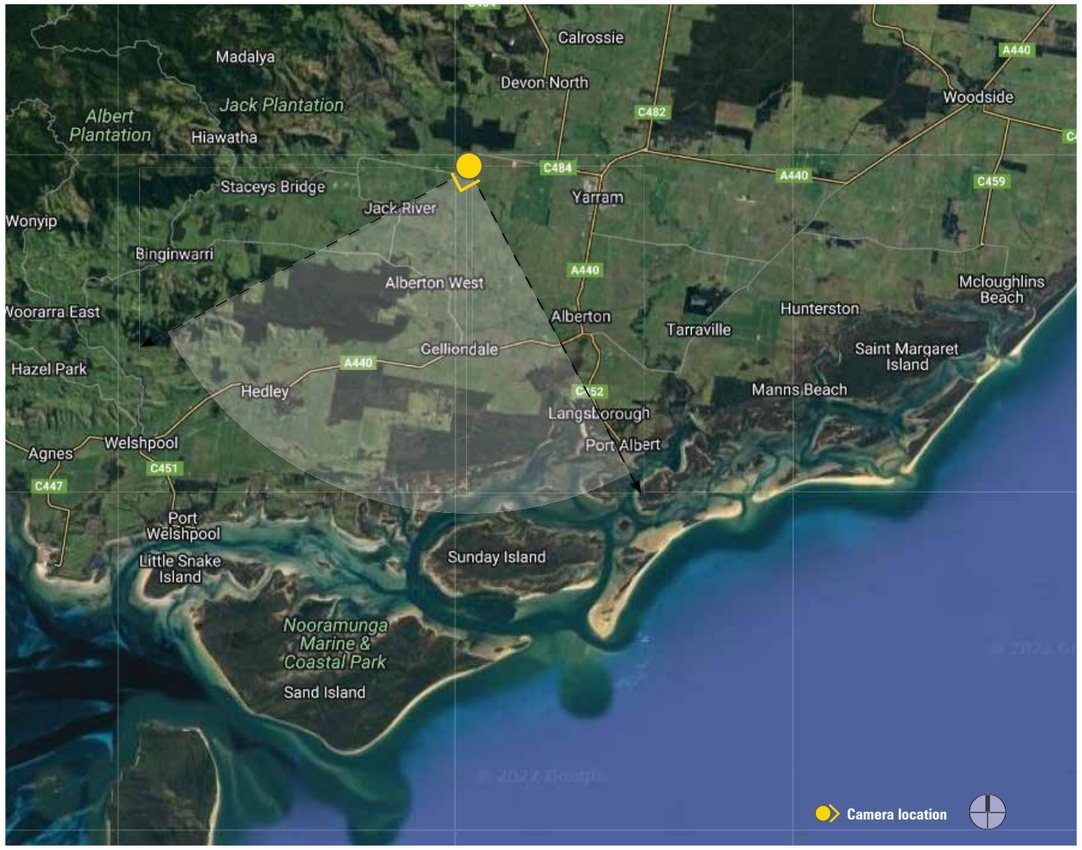
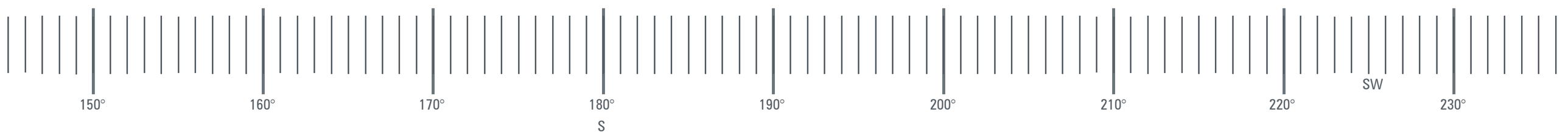


Figure 42 Yarram Morwell Road preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 09 - Existing view

Figure 43 View location 09: Existing view



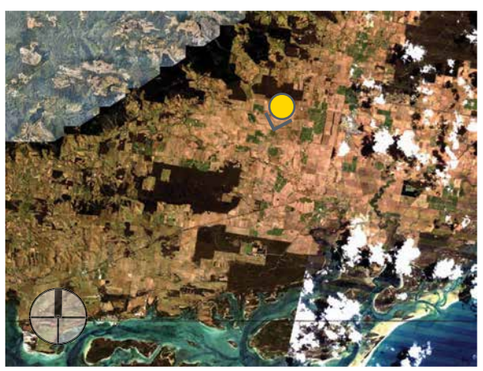
View Location 09 - Yarram Morwell Rd - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
03.41pm on 02/08/22

View location 09:
e: 465658.9920
n: 5732750.0910
rl: 25.9090

Approx distance to closest turbine
6596m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-025
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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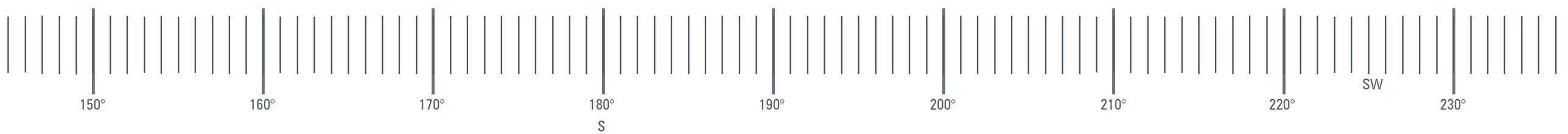
View Location 09 - Wireframe view

Figure 44 View location 09: Wireframe view



View Location 09 - Yarram Morwell Rd - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

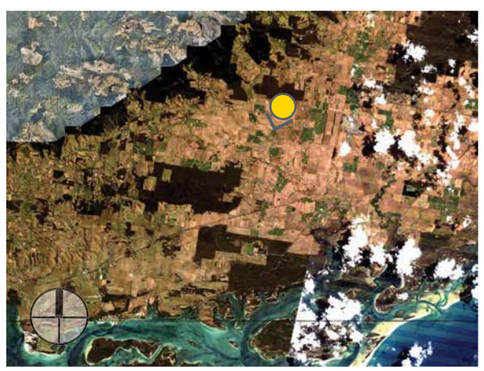
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
03.41pm on 02/08/22

View location 09:
e: 465658.9920
n: 5732750.0910
rl: 25.9090

Approx distance to closest turbine
6596m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-026
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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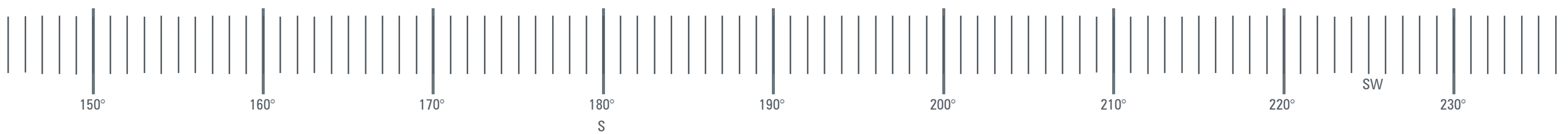
View Location 09 - Photomontage view

Figure 45 View location 09: Photomontage view



View Location 09 - Yarram Morwell Rd - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

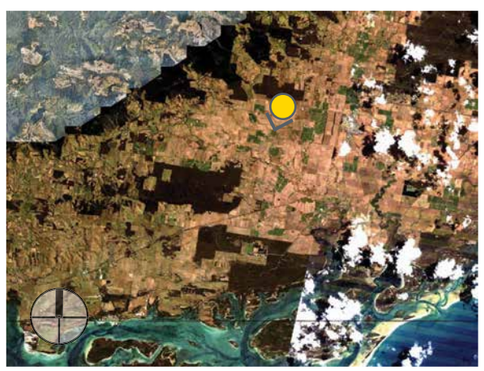
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
03.41pm on 02/08/22

View location 09:
e: 465658.9920
n: 5732750.0910
rl: 25.9090

Approx distance to closest turbine
6596m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-027
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 09 - Impact assessment

Table 10 View 09 - Yarram Morwell Rd impact assessmentl:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	Low	View location is within other landscapes.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible
Visual sensitivity assessment	Moderate	
Magnitude of visibility	Moderate	A number of turbines are viewed in the background east of the road relatively unobstructed, although low in height. West of the road, turbines are concealed behind vegetation.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view is in a rural area looking south along the Yarram Morwell Road along a short north south stretch extending for approximately 800m. Approximately 9 residences are located within 2km of the viewpoint.
Number of receptors	Low	The Yarram Morwell Road is a local connector road with relatively low volumes of traffic. Turbines will be viewed by westbound traffic.
Frequency	Low	The majority of receptors are assumed to visit daily or two – three times per week.
Duration	Very low	The period of view will typically be less than 2 mins.
Receptor sensitivity	Low	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	MODERATE	

3.3.10 View location 10: Hedley

Location

View location 10 is at Hedley. The view is oriented to the south east towards the proposed wind farm project infrastructure, with the closest turbines being approximately 3395m from the view location.

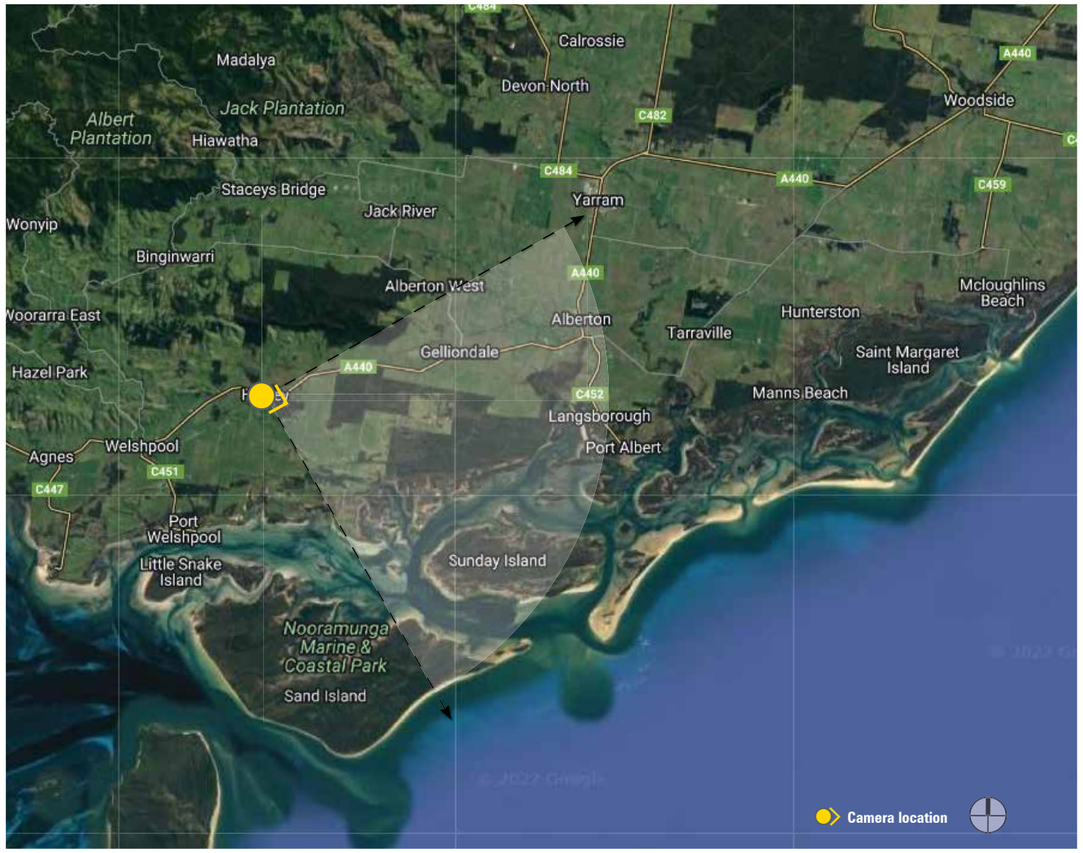
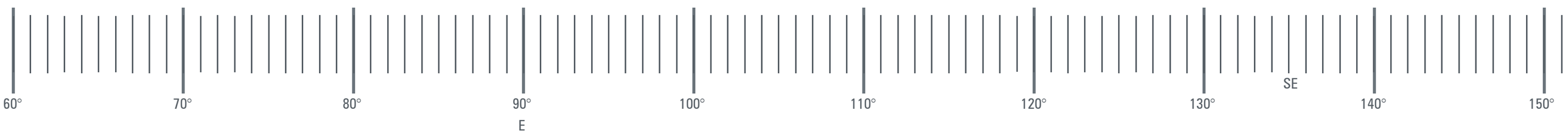


Figure 46 Hedley preliminary visual appraisal

View Location 10 - Existing view

Figure 47 View location 10: Existing view



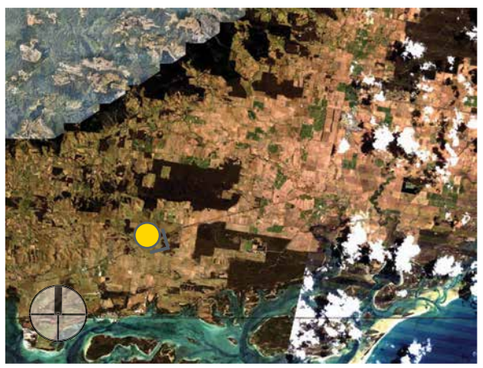
View Location 10 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
04.52pm on 02/08/22

View location 10:
e: 456059.9470
n: 5722721.3990
rl: 22.1920

Approx distance to closest turbine
3395m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-028
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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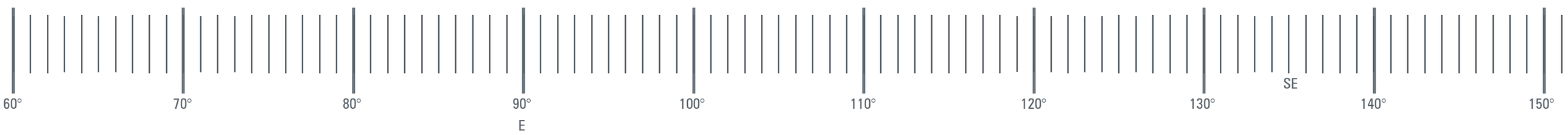
Figure 48 View location 10: Wireframe view



View Location 10 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

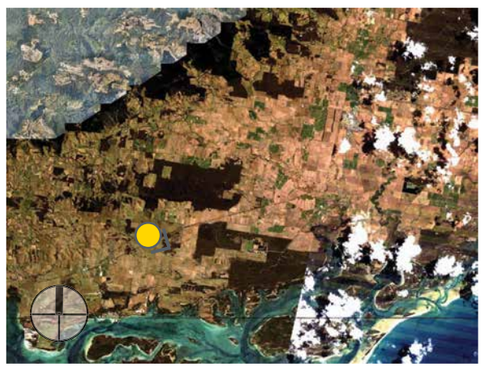
Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
04.52pm on 02/08/22

View location 10:
e: 456059.9470
n: 5722721.3990
rl: 22.1920

Approx distance to closest turbine
3395m

Camera location



Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-029
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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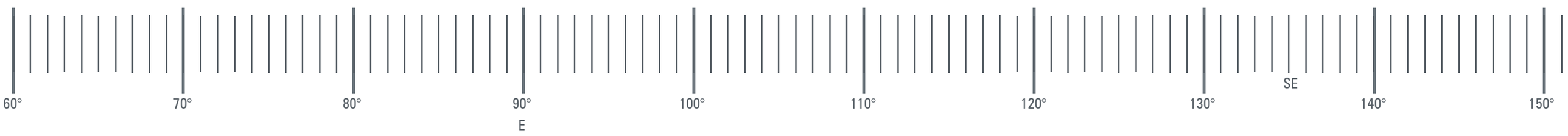
View Location 10 - Photomontage view

Figure 49 View location 10: Photomontage view



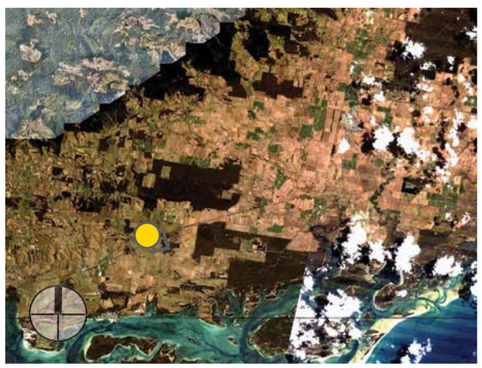
View Location 10 - S Gippsland Hwy - Facing south west towards proposed turbines.

Photomontage created by:
OZ - 3D Visualizer
Images created using:
3ds max 2023, Vray 5, autocad 2023, adobe photoshop, illustrator & indesign cc 2022
Method used to collect relevant data:
Photo locations surveyed on site by Geocomp Consulting pty ltd on 02/08/22
Camera:
Canon EOS 5Ds Digital SLR
Camera lens:
Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 USM

Photograph taken:
04.52pm on 02/08/22

View location 10:
e: 456059.9470
n: 5722721.3990
rl: 22.1920

Approx distance to closest turbine
3395m



Camera location

Project ref: 2022/0195
Dwg no.: VIA-030
Date: 07/10/22
Revision: P2

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View location 10 - Impact assessment

Table 11 View 10 - Hedley impact assessment:

Assessment criteria	Assessment ranking	Rationale
Landscape value	High	View location is within an identified landscape of Regional significance.
Visual exposure	High	10-13 wind turbines will be visible
Visual sensitivity assessment	High	
Magnitude of visibility	Low	Turbines are mostly concealed behind roadside vegetation. One turbine appears above the vegetation south of the highway.
Nature of receptors	Public realm	The view location is located at the crest of a rise along the South Gippsland Highway in Hedley.
Number of receptors	Moderate	Hedley is a very small village with approximately 15 residences mostly fronting the South Gippsland Highway. residents. Located along the highway, most the receptors will be drivers heading east (and their passengers). Most residents would typically head west towards Welshpool for their services.
Frequency	Low	The majority of receptors are assumed to visit weekly or less frequently.
Duration	Very low	Visitors will be passing through Hedley in less than 2 minutes. Some residents may be able to view the turbines, however the large quantity of vegetation around the town is likely to obscure most views.
Receptor sensitivity	Low	
Overall preliminary impact assessment	**MODERATE**	