

TATHRA WIND FARM ENEABBA VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PREPARED FOR
SYNERGYRED
AUGUST 2025

© Urbis 2025

This publication is subject to copyright. Except as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part of it may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to the publishers.

URBIS.COM.AU

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4				
VIA SUMMARY	4				
SITE CHARACTERISTICS	6				
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	6				
ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	8				
METHODOLOGY	8				
VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	16				
VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	16				
VISUAL PROMINENCE	17				
VISUAL PROMINENCE	17				
VISIBILITY RATIONAL	18				
VISIBILITY RATIONAL	18				
VISUAL ASSESSMENT	20				
ASSESSMENT OF VIEWS	20				
PHOTO-SIMULATION 01 - VIEWPOINT 02: INTERSECTION OF THREE SPRINGS- ENEABBA RD AND BRAND HWY	22	PHOTO-SIMULATION 04 - VIEWPOINT 08: BOUNDARY OF LOT 10487 AND LOT 10890 ON CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD	28	PHOTO VIEW 6 - VIEWPOINT 14: INTERSECTION OF COOROW-GREEN RD AND ROASE THOMSON RD	47
PHOTO-SIMULATION 02 - VIEWPOINT 03: INTERSECTION OF THREE SPRINGS- ENEABBA RD AND SECOND NORTH RD	24	PHOTO-SIMULATION 05 - VIEWPOINT 09: INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND RESERVE RD	30	PHOTO VIEW 7 - VIEWPOINT 15: BOUNDARY OF LOT 10885 AND LOT 10884 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD	48
PHOTO-SIMULATION 03 - VIEWPOINT 04: ENTRANCE TO WHITE GUMS NATURE RESERVE	26	PHOTO-SIMULATION 06 - VIEWPOINT 11: ENTRANCE TO TATHRA PARK ON CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD	32	PHOTO VIEW 8 - VIEWPOINT 17: BOUNDARY OF LOT 1 AND LOT 10878 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD	49
		PHOTO-SIMULATION 07 - VIEWPOINT 12: ENTRANCE TO LOT 10246 ON ROSE THOMSON RD	34	PHOTO VIEW 9 - VIEWPOINT 18: SOUTH TO SOUTH ENEABBA NATURE RESERVE PARKING BAY ON BRAND HWY	50
		PHOTO-SIMULATION 08 - VIEWPOINT 13: ENTRANCE TO LOT 10848 ON ROSE THOMSON RD	36	PHOTO VIEW 10 - VIEWPOINT 19: INTERSECTION OF BRAND HWY AND BEEKEEPERS RD	51
		PHOTO-SIMULATION 09 - VIEWPOINT 16: ENTRANCE TO LOT 10878 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD	38	PHOTO VIEW 11 - VIEWPOINT 21: INTERSECTION OF WILTON WELL RD AND DOOKOONOOKA RD	52
		PHOTO-SIMULATION 10 - VIEWPOINT 20: SOUTH TO WARRADARGE WIND FARM ENTRANCE ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD	40	PHOTO VIEW 12 - VIEWPOINT 22: ENTRANCE TO LOT 10053 BRAND MUDGE RD	53
		PHOTO VIEW 1 - VIEWPOINT 01: INTERSECTION OF ENEABBA COOLIMBA RD AND ERINDOON RD	42	SUMMARY AND MITIGATION	54
		PHOTO VIEW 2 - VIEWPOINT 05: ENTRANCE TO 3023 THREE SPRINGS-ENEABBA ROAD	43	SUMMARY OF VISUAL IMPACTS	54
		PHOTO VIEW 3- VIEWPOINT 06: ENTRANCE TO WOTTO NATURE RESERVE ON FIRST NORTH RD	44	CONCLUSION	56
		PHOTO VIEW 4 - VIEWPOINT 07: INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND BRIMSON RD	45	CONCLUSION	56
		PHOTO VIEW 5 - VIEWPOINT 10: INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND BRAND MUDGE RD	46	PHOTO SIMULATION PROCESS	58
				PHOTO-SIMULATION PROCESS INFORMATION	58
				REFERENCES	59
				ASSESSMENT REFERENCES	59
				TABLES	
				Table 1	Visual Effect Matrix 16
				Table 2	Visual Sensitivity Matrix 16
				Table 3	Visual Impact Rating 16
				Table 4	Horizontal Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence 17
				Table 5	Vertical Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence 17
				Table 6	Visual Prominence in Relation to Distance 17
				Table 7	Determination of Visual Prominence 17
				Table 8	Assessed Visual Impact 54
				FIGURES	
				Figure 1	Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area 5
				Figure 2	Project site Context 7
				Figure 3	Elevation Mapping Within 30km Buffer 9
				Figure 4	Proposed Structures Visibility Within 30km Buffer 10
				Figure 5	Assessed Viewpoint Locations and Focal Points 11
				Figure 6	Existing Site Character - Agricultural Use Farmland 15
				Figure 7	Existing Site Character - Remnant Bushland 15
				Figure 8	Existing Site Character - Hills and Terrains 15
				Figure 9	Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - National Park and Nature Reserve 15
				Figure 10	Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - Rural Farmland and Pasture 15
				Figure 11	Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - Wind Farm 15
				Figure 12	Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - Road Corridor - Sealed Road 15
				Figure 13	Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - Road Corridor - Unseal Road 15
				Figure 14	Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - Salt Lake Reserve 15
				Figure 15	Horizontal Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence 18
				Figure 16	Vertical Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence 18
				Figure 17	Rural Farmland and Bushland 19
				Figure 18	Assessed Viewpoint Locations, Heading Direction and Photo-Simulation Selection 21

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Urbis was engaged by SynergyRED to conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for a renewable energy project in the mid-west of Western Australia, referred to as the Tathra Wind Farm. Tathra Wind Farm is to be constructed approximately 300km north of Perth, and approximately 15km east of Eneabba within the Shire of Carnamah local government area.

Based on our initial discussions, we understand that the project team requires both a Visual Landscape Evaluation (VLE) and a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for the development proposal.

The development of Tathra Wind Farm comprises the installation of up to 140 wind turbines with turbine blade length up to 90m, hub height between 110m - 160m and turbine tip height up to 250m. The project will have a number of associated ancillary features, including, internal substation, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), solar infrastructure and operation and maintenance buildings. Existing vegetation will be retained where possible.

The final make and model of the turbines and associated ancillary features which comprise the wind farm are not yet finalised and would be subject commercial and procurement processes following approval of the project.

The report evaluates the visual impact of the proposed development from various viewpoints in the surrounding area. The development land lies on Eneabba and is currently zoned 'Rural' under the Shire of Carnamah Scheme No. 2 (LPS2) and there are no applicable structure plans for the development site.

One of the key objectives for the Rural zone is "to provide for the sustainable use of land for the agricultural industry and other uses complimentary to sustainable agricultural practices, which are compatible with the capability of the land and retain the rural character and amenity of the locality". The VIA has been prepared in this context to assess the visual impact of the proposal and its management strategies (Refer: **Figure 1 Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area**).

1.2 VISUAL ASSESSMENT SCOPE

The visual impact assessment, including photomontages, is prepared from representative viewpoints surrounding the project site. This assessment will help to describe the likely visual change resulting from the proposed development. Visual impact assessment has been undertaken from publicly accessible locations only.

Photomontages are required to demonstrate the impact of development under consideration. The photomontages examine the area affected by the proposed development, the appearance of the development proposal from the surrounding context, and the resultant visual impacts.

The purpose of the report is to assess the landscape character of the surrounds, potential visual impact of the development proposal and assess any mitigation strategies to reduce impact.

1.3 DATA SET

Urbis obtained data from SynergyRED with respect to the proposed concept plan, site levels and proposed structures at the development site (both existing and proposed) and surface contours. Additionally Urbis sourced supporting GIS DATA to ensure that the data set is appropriate for the modelling exercise. The Data Set accurately illustrates the surrounding site context including topography/terrain, access roads, and built form.

The data set provides us with the expected viewshed and a reference showing the required viewing locations to assess surrounding the site.

Following review of the dataset Urbis selected 22 locational points within the study area from which the impact assessment should be undertaken. The identified points were selected from accessible public areas with the potential to be impacted.

Of the 22 locational points 10 prominent locations were selected for photomontage review to compare any visual impacts demonstrated by the 3D model with the on-site photography.

Additionally, to ensure concerns surrounding clarity are limited, photographic imagery was taken from each of the 22 viewing locations in order to ensure all impacts on the wider viewshed are taken into account.

1.4 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

The visual impact assessment will help to determine whether the proposed development will create an impact on views from its surrounding context.

The objectives of this visual assessment are to:

- identify locations from where views to the proposed development area may be visible,
- assess the potential visual impacts from the identified locations, and
- propose solutions to help mitigate any identified impacts upon those identified viewing locations.

1.5 REPORT COMPLIANCE

The Western Australian Planning Commission develops state planning strategy responsible for conserving landscapes of aesthetic value to the community. The Department of Planning and the Western Australian Planning Commission have developed a manual for visual landscape evaluation and visual impact assessment. This manual contains guidelines for protecting landscape values when planning development.

The methodology used in this report was developed to comply with the Western Australian Planning Commission Visual Landscape Planning Manual (DPI 2007) with reference to the following.

- Best practice guidelines for implementation of wind energy projects in Australia (Clean Energy Council, June 2018);
- WAPC – Planning Position Statement – Renewable Energy Facilities; and,
- Shire of Carnamah No. 2 (LPS2).

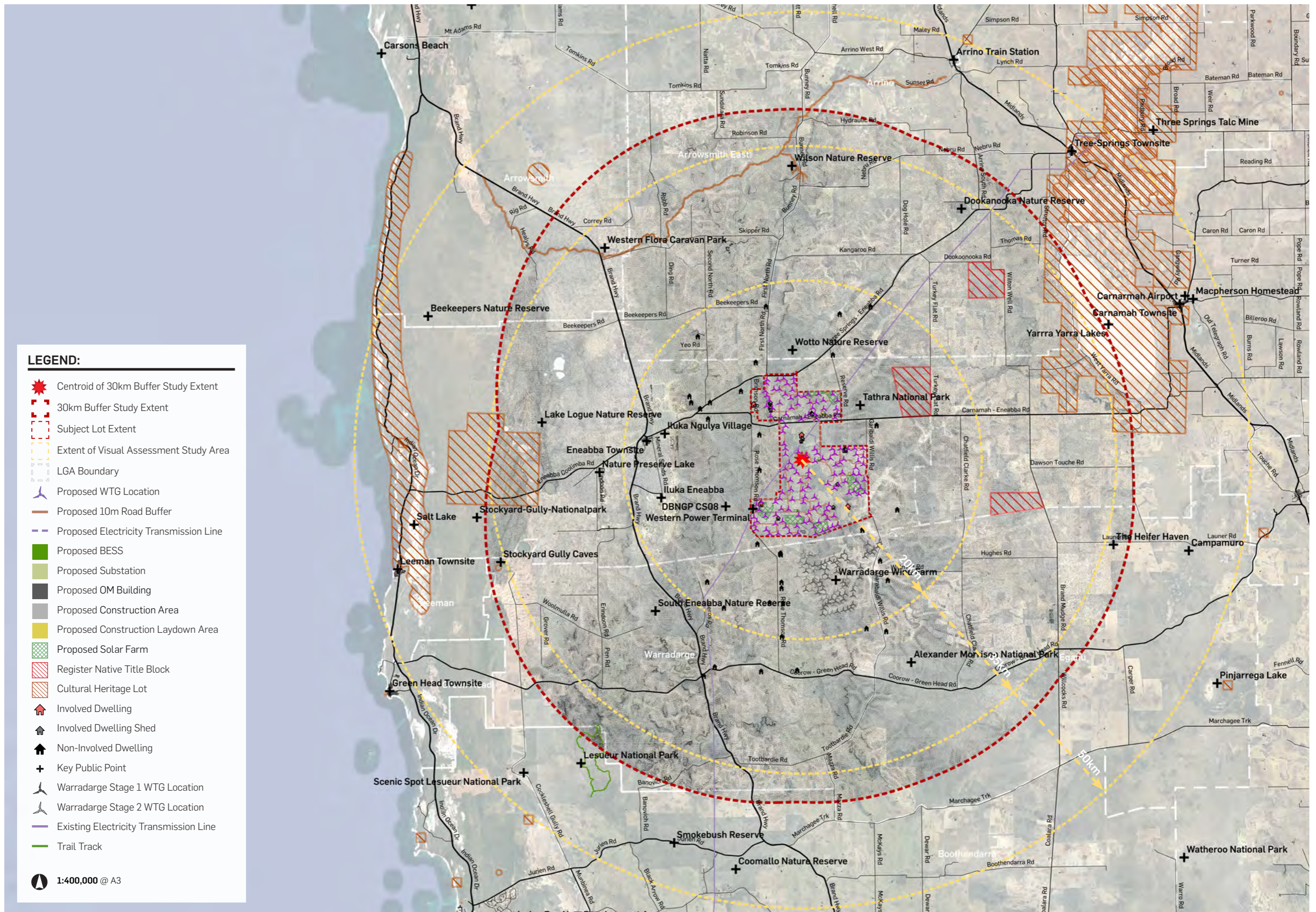


Figure 1 Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area

2.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Tathra Wind Farm is located within the Shire of Carnamah, approximately 15km east of Eneabba town site and approximately 300km north of Perth, Western Australia.

The project is proposed to include up to 140 wind turbine generators (WTGs) (total capacity of up to 1,000MW across the site), 500MW in solar and 500MW in battery storage, with supporting infrastructure (the Proposal). The Proposal, located on predominantly cleared land currently used for agriculture will connect into the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) via the existing 330kV transmission lines which are situated within the development envelope.

The proposed development encompasses the following:

- Up to 140 wind turbine generators (WTGs) with a total capacity of up to 1,000MW across the site.
- Up to 500MW capacity in solar and 500MW in Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), including associated roads, foundations and drainage.
- Associated turbine foundations and hard stand areas.
- A turbine design comprising:
 - Blade length up to 90m.
 - Tower/hub height between 110m and 160m; and
 - Turbine tip height up to 250m.
- Site entrances from public roads and internal access roads between wind turbines and supporting infrastructure.
- Overhead transmission poles or towers and power lines, and underground electrical cables.
- Electrical substations and switchyards, including ancillary electrical equipment (e.g. STATCOM).
- Operations and maintenance buildings, workshops, and associated car parking.
- Temporary construction facilities, including site offices, construction compounds, laydown areas, gravel borrow pits and concrete batching plant.
- Water abstraction bore(s) for construction activities and associated infrastructure (dams/turkey's nests).
- Fire water tanks.
- Communication towers and monitoring masts (meteorological masts) up to 150m tall.

The proposed elements are detailed in **Figure 2 Project Site Context**.

The development site is situated within an area zoned as 'Rural', bounded by Carnamah-Eneabba Road, Three Springs-Eneabba Road, Reserve Road, Garibaldi Willis Road and Rose Thomson Road. The proposed development is approximately 5km north of the existing Warradarge Wind Farm. The existing properties are predominately farmlands that contain crops and livestock with pockets of remnant vegetation.

Bordered by strips of roadside vegetation and surrounded by bushland reserve, the site location offers a mix of agricultural, rural and endemic vegetation elements in close proximity.

Visual elements

Design elements which have the potential to affect the surrounding landscape and its visual character for the proposed wind farm include:

- Siting and layout of the wind farm;
- Design of the turbines, including rotor size, blade rotational speed, height, colour and reflectivity;
- Ancillary features including associated access roads, buildings, signage, telecommunications, infrastructure and transmission lines; and,
- Construction procedures, including any temporary construction areas which are to be rehabilitated following construction.

2.2 STUDY AREA

The study area identifies a radius buffer of 30 km from each proposed wind turbine, as shown in Figure 1. This radius was selected based on a desktop review of key potential viewing locations in the surrounding area with reference to the Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia (WAPC, 2007) which states that wind farms should be encouraged to be more than 15 km away from major viewpoints.

2.3 SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE

The Proposal lies within a rural zone, bordered by Wotto Nature Reserve to the north and Tathra National Park to the east. Situated in the Mid West Region of Western Australia, the area is characterised by gently undulating sand plains, low hills, and a mix of bushland, farmland, wetlands, and existing wind farms.

To the immediate west of the development site, farmland primarily used for cropping is interspersed with areas of remnant bushland. Further west, the landscape transitions into a series of nature reserves and conservation areas, including Lake Logue Nature Reserve - a seasonal wetland - as well as Stockyard Gully Caves and Reserve, noted for its cave systems, and Beekeepers Nature Reserve.

To the north, Wotto Nature Reserve and White Gums Nature Reserve feature natural bushland, with a mix of woodlands and shrublands. Beyond these reserves, the landscape consists of alternating patches of farmland and bushland. To the east, Tathra National Park is distinguished by its ecological diversity and varied topography. Further to the northeast and east, the landscape shifts from protected areas to agricultural land and then to salt lakes and wetland reserves, including Yarra Yarra Lake Reserve (approximately 36km northeast of the site) and Capamauro Nature Reserve (approximately 40km southeast). These reserves contribute significantly to the ecological integrity and natural heritage of the region. Between the development site and these reserves, the landscape comprises a mosaic of farmland and native vegetation.

The existing Warradarge Wind Farm is located approximately 5 kilometres south of the development site.

The surrounding region also contains several rural residential townships and a railway line interspersed among reserves and farmland. Eneabba township is located approximately 15km west of the site, at the intersection of Brand Highway and Three

Springs-Eneabba Road. The townships of Three Springs and Carnamah are situated approximately 39km northeast and 40km east of the development site, respectively. Both towns contain heritage buildings dating back to the early 20th century, reflecting the area's agricultural legacy. Arrino Station is located approximately 48 kilometres northeast of the development site.

Access to the development site is facilitated by a network of sealed and unsealed roads. Key transport routes include the sealed Carnamah-Eneabba Road and Three Springs-Eneabba Road, as well as unsealed roads such as Brimson Road, Rose Thomson Road, Reserve Road, and Garibaldi Willis Road. Brand Highway, a major state route located approximately 19 kilometres west of the site, provides direct connectivity between Perth and Geraldton.

2.4 NATURAL LANDFORM

The natural landform of the project study area is characterised by gentle undulations and varied topography, despite modifications from road infrastructure and lot development. The study area features a significant topographic range, with elevations spanning from 26 metres AHD to about 350 metres AHD. The proposed development site itself ranges from 172 metres AHD to 320 metres AHD.

The elevation of the study area increases from the western part towards the middle, where hills and ridges are located, before slightly decreasing towards Yarra Yarra Lake and the inner inland area. The proposed development site is situated on undulating terrain with low hills and valleys. Within the proposed development site, the elevation rises from the west to the east.

Refer to Figure 3 Elevation Mapping Within 30km Buffer.

The development will be visible from various viewpoints, especially where vegetation is sparse. This presents an opportunity to design in harmony with the landscape, using topography for better integration. The visual impact will be most noticeable where vegetation is minimal, creating contrast with the natural site contours.

2.5 LIGHT

Evening lighting creates a visual change which needs to be considered, even when viewed from distant viewpoints.

Retaining existing vegetation on site and along site boundaries will help absorb and diffuse light, softening the impacts on the surroundings.

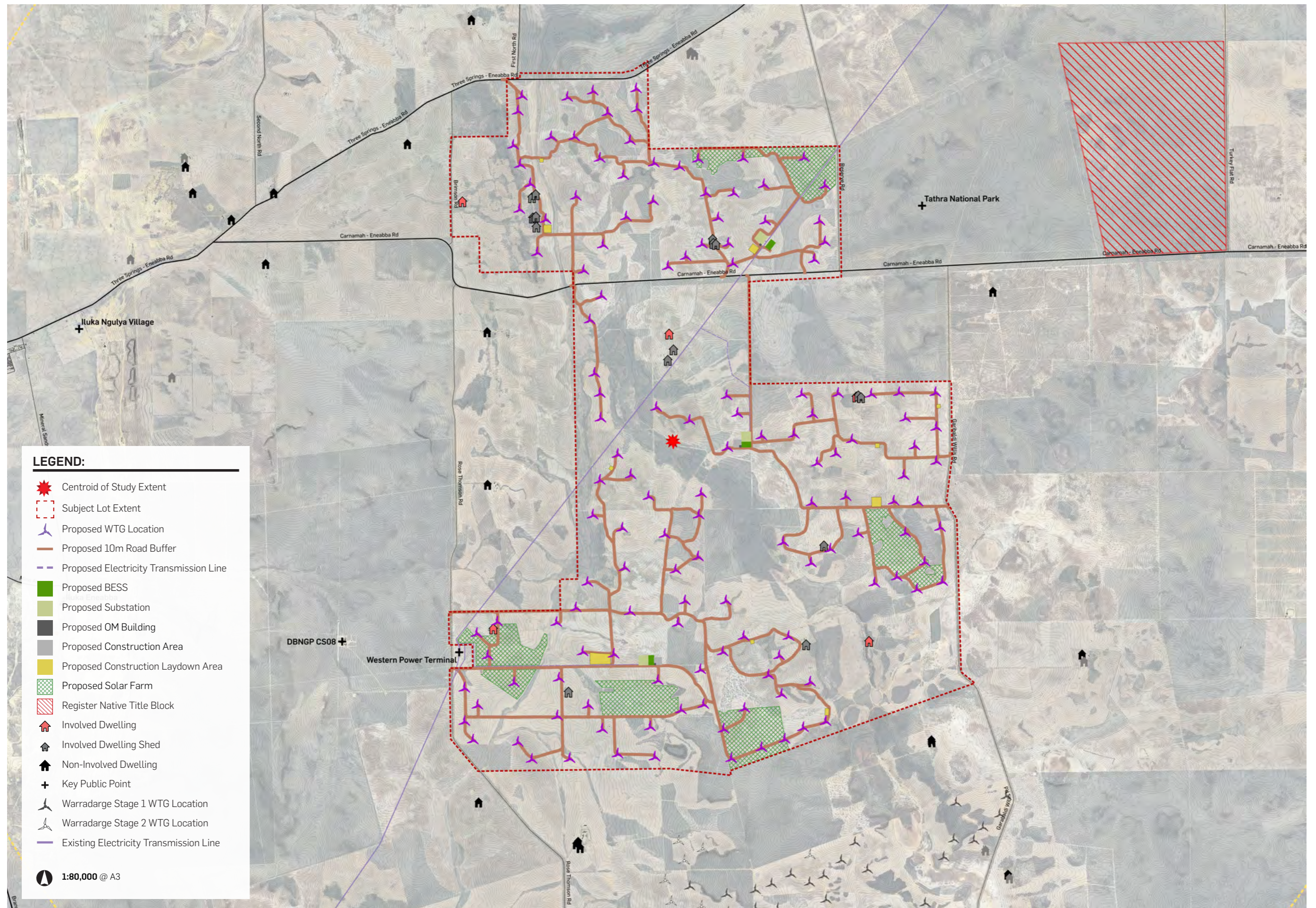


Figure 2 Project Site Context

3.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

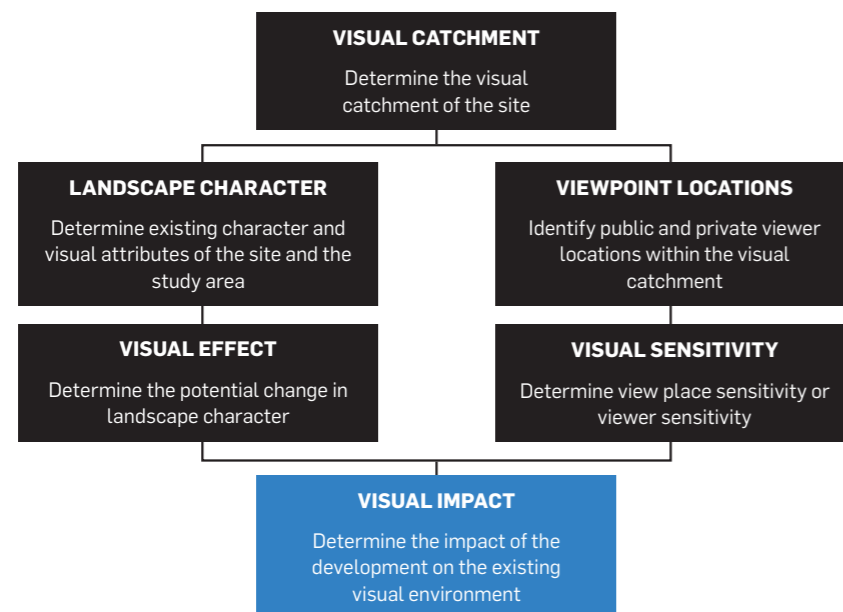
3.1 VISUAL LANDSCAPE PLANNING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

This report uses a well-recognised approach to visual quality assessment that is systematic, consistent and based on professional value judgement of commonly adopted and accepted criteria. This approach has been developed from the Western Australian Planning Commission Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia Manual (DPI 2007).

The visual impact of the proposed development at the proposed wind farm development is determined by evaluating the visual effect of the development in the context of the visual sensitivity of the surrounding areas that it is visible from.

Urbis conducted a desktop data review to provide an assessment of the landscape character and undertook a site visit to examine the viewing focal points, key viewpoints from the surrounding context and take photographs to assist with the preparation of the photomontages.

The following chart describes the visual assessment methodology undertaken for this project:



3.2 VISUAL CATCHMENT

The visual catchment of a site is the extent of the landscape that can be viewed from the site and likewise the extent of locations from which the site can be seen.

Vegetation, land use and landform play key roles in determining visual catchment. For example, where a development is surrounded by vegetation, the visual catchment is likely to be significantly restricted. Conversely, open roads and elevated areas do not create the same impediment to views.

The visual catchment for the project area was approximated by desktop analysis. This was reviewed on site to ascertain the influences of the surrounding vegetation and landform.

Refer: Figure 1 Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area.

The visual catchment for the majority of the development is shaped by the undulating topography surrounded by existing vegetation.

Foreground views were identified through the visibility analysis mapping and confirmed on site. These views are available from a variety of locations surrounding the project site including:

- Wotto Nature Reserve across Three Springs - Eneabba Rd to the north of the project development site,
- White Gums Nature Reserve,
- Carnamah - Eneabba Rd to both west and east of the project development site ,
- Tathra National Park to the west of the project development site,
- Brimson Rd and Rose Thomson Rd, and
- Reserve Rd and Garibaldi Willis Rd.

Middle ground and background views of the proposed structures can be seen from several publicly accessible viewpoints and road corridors, such as Three Springs - Eneabba Rd, Eneabba Townsite, Nature Preserve Lake, parts of the South Eneabba Nature Reserve to the west, and Warradarge Wind Farm and Alexander Morrison National Park to the south. Views from Western Flora Caravan Park and Lake Logue Nature Reserve are barely discernible due to the landform and vegetation.

The primary viewing corridors for the development proposal will be from traffic lanes running southwest and northeast along Three Springs - Eneabba Rd, east and west along Carnamah - Eneabba Rd, and south and north along Rose Thomson Rd, Brimson Rd, Reserve Rd, and Garibaldi Willis Rd. Brand Hwy and Coorow - Green Head Rd will serve as secondary viewing corridors. Views to the proposal may be seen through the windows of the existing vegetation.

Views from Stockyard Gully Caves, Lesueur National Park, Yarra Yarra Lakes Reserve and Carnamah Townsite to both west and east of the development have not been assessed. Although visibility analysis mapping indicates that views would be available from these locations, they were considered to be infrequent viewpoints due to being obscured by the landform and vegetation.

The impact of a view will be greatest where:

- the view is taken from elevated viewing areas;
- the development is highly exposed with little coverage;
- the development is viewed in the foreground; and,
- distance views are removed by the development.

3.3 VIEWS AND VIEWER LOCATIONS

A viewshed 3D model was prepared using land contour information to illustrate the visibility of the site from potential viewing locations within the study area.

The viewshed 3D model does not account for screening from vegetation, buildings or other structures. This analysis identifies the areas where the site is visible from a viewing location.

Refer: Figure 3 Proposed Structure Visibility Within 30km Buffer.

From the visual catchment Urbis identified 20 viewpoint locations. The key viewer locations were selected within the study area and take into consideration key infrastructure(roads), potential tourist destinations, housing and culturally-significant places. The viewpoints were limited to publicly accessible areas and places that present a view towards the site.

Site visits to validate the results of the desktop study and viewshed analysis were conducted on 26 May 2024 and 27 May 2024. The objectives of the visit were to:

- Identify the location and sensitivity of visual impact vantage points for the project;
- Gather photographs from the identified viewing locations to assist in the assessment process and for the development of photomontages; and,
- Provide information to support the determination of the visual catchment.

Identified viewpoint locations were then confirmed through the site visit to check the extent of the view and identify areas that are screened with vegetation or built form. Photographs were taken from each identified location with viewing heights set at average standing height of 1.60 metres.

10 key views were identified as the most suitable viewing locations to undertake the assessment from due to the likelihood of visual change and proximity/accessibility to public viewing locations. The selected views were then used as a basis to develop photomontage images.

Refer: Figure 5 Assessed Viewpoint Locations and Focal Points.

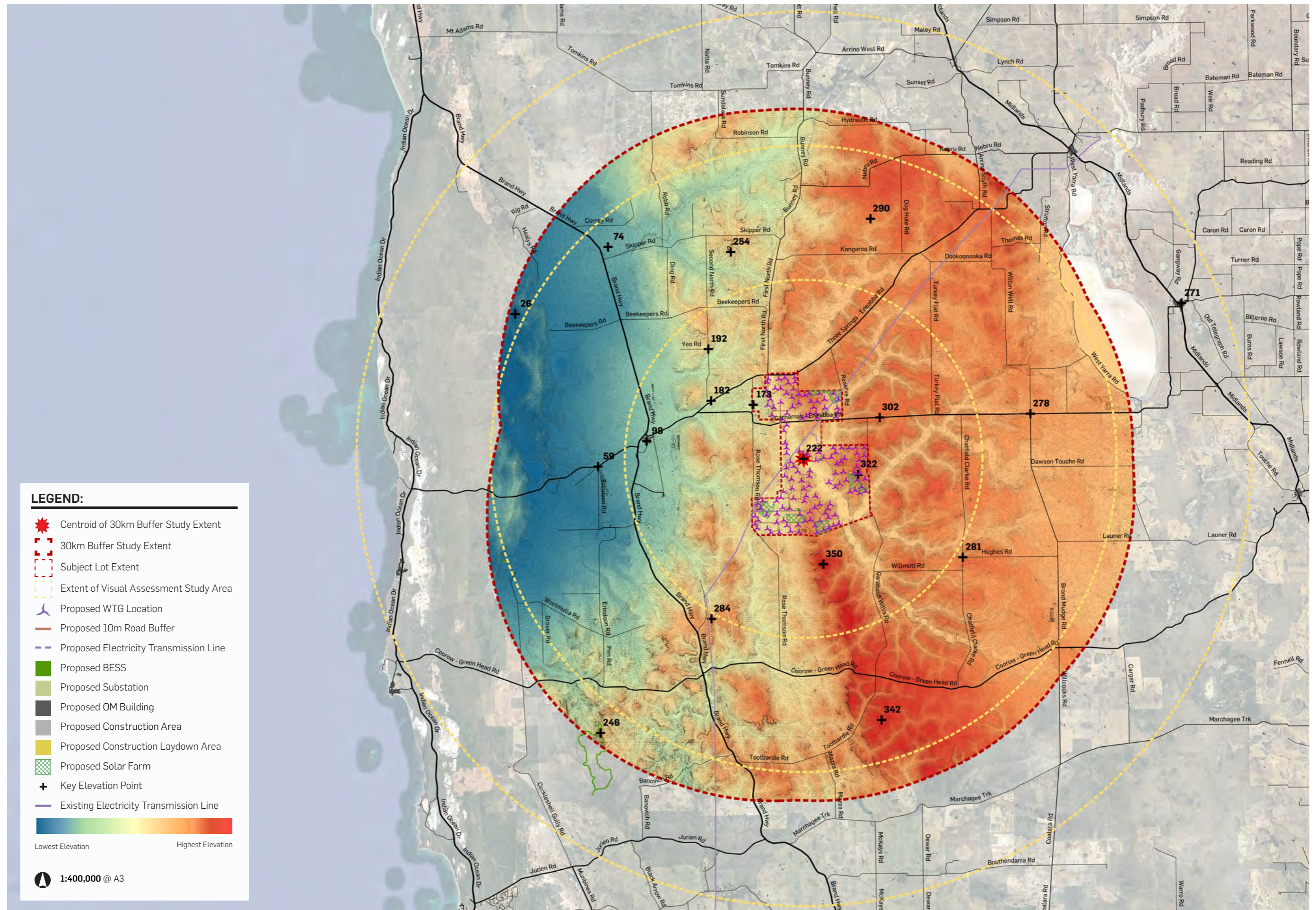


Figure 3 Elevation Mapping Within 30km Buffer

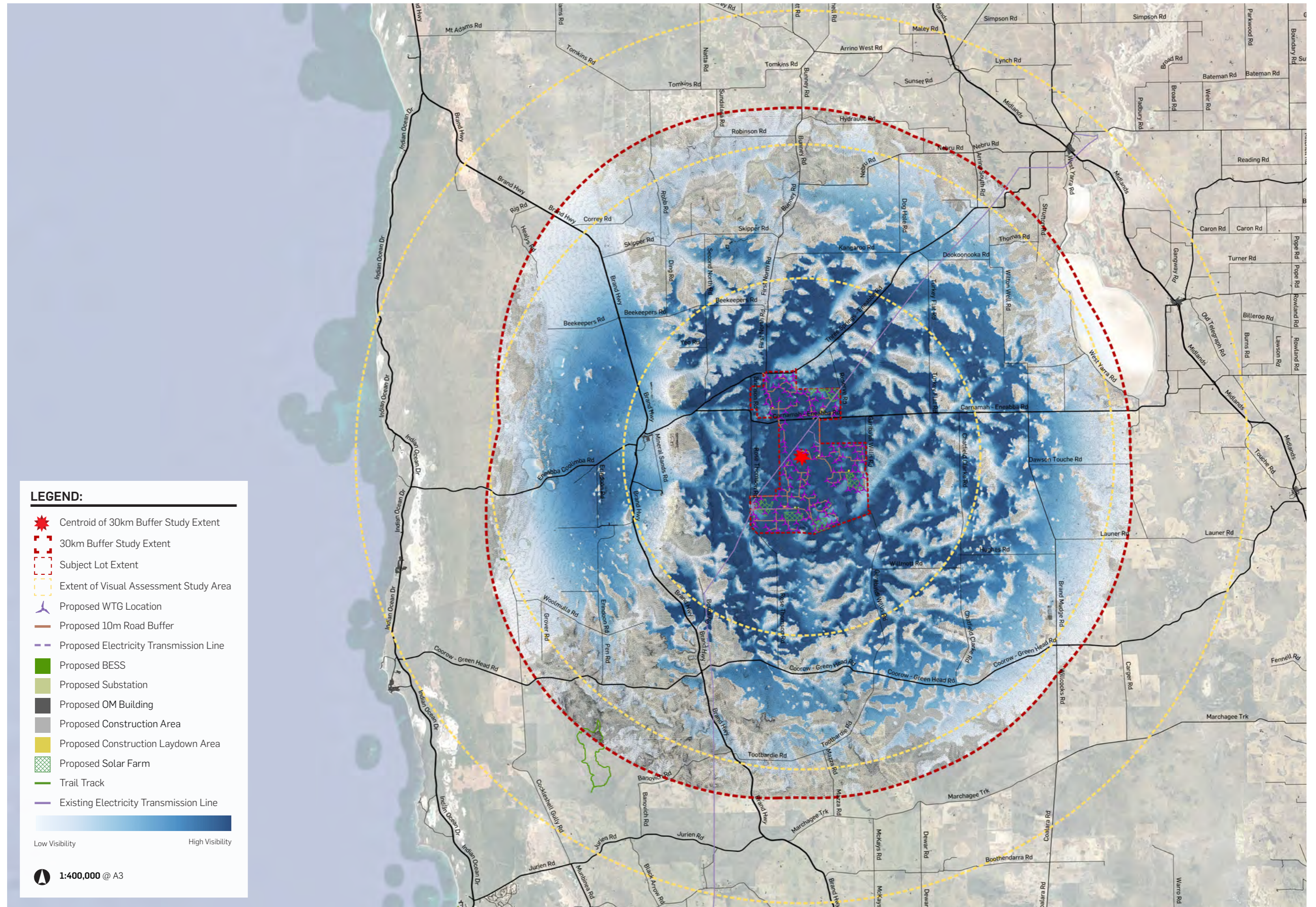


Figure 4 Proposed Structures Visibility Within 30km Buffer

ASSESSED VIEWPOINT LOCATION:

01	Intersection of Eneabba Coolimba Rd and Erindoon Rd	29°50'45.99"S, 115°12'41.72"E	11	Entrance to Tathra National Park on Carnamah-Eneabba Rd	29°47'59.40"S, 115°33'57.29"E
02	Intersection of Three Springs-Eneabba Rd and Brand Hwy	29°48'51.04"S, 115°16'0.23"E	12	Entrance to Lot 10246 On Rose Thomson Rd	29°51'1.73"S, 115°23'27.27"E
03	Intersection of Three Springs-Eneabba Rd and Second North Rd	29°47'5.83"S, 115°20'18.32"E	13	Entrance to Lot 10848 On Rose Thomson Rd	29°56'20.26"S, 115°25'5.98"E
04	Entrance to White Gums Nature Reserve	29°45'23.20"S, 115°24'4.19"E	14	Intersection of Coorow-Green Rd and Rose Thomson Rd	30° 3'16.71"S, 115°25'5.76"E
05	Entrance to 3023 Three Springs-Eneabba Road	29°41'21.77"S, 115°31'53.23"E	15	Boundary of Lot 10885 and Lot 10884 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	29°50'59.74"S, 115°31'22.59"E
06	Entrance to Wotto Nature Reserve on First North Rd	29°42'49.79"S, 115°24'37.43"E	16	Entrance to Lot 10878 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	29°53'42.74"S, 115°31'31.24"E
07	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and Brimson Rd	29°47'41.65"S, 115°23'23.79"E	17	Boundary of Lot 1 and Lot 10878 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	30° 1'37.94"S, 115°32'33.00"E
08	Boundary of Lot 10487 and Lot 10890 on Carnamah-Eneabba Rd	29°48'16.51"S, 115°25'23.41"E	18	South to South Eneabba Nature Reserve Parking Bay on Brand Hwy	29°59'39.59"S, 115°18'34.91"E
09	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and reserve Rd	29°48'7.48"S, 115°29'40.51"E	19	Intersection of Brand Hwy and Beekeepers Rd	29°41'51.86"S, 115°14'22.64"E
10	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and Brand Mudge Rd	29°47'54.98"S, 115°42'45.49"E	20	South to Warradarge Wind Farm Entrance on Garibaldi Willis Rd	29°57'41.21"S, 115°31'42.50"E

LEGEND:

- Centroid of 30km Buffer Study Extent
 - 30km Buffer Study Extent
 - Subject Lot Extent
 - Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area
 - Proposed WTG Location
 - Proposed 10m Road Buffer
 - Proposed Electricity Transmission Line
 - Proposed BESS
 - Proposed Substation
 - Proposed OM Building
 - Proposed Construction Areas
 - Proposed Solar Farm
 - Register Native Title Block
 - Cultural Heritage Lot
 - Involved Dwelling
 - Involved Dwelling Shed
 - Non-Involved Dwelling
 - Key Public Point
 - Warradarge Stage 1 WTG Location
 - Warradarge Stage 2 WTG Location
 - Trail Track
 - Existing Electricity Transmission Line
- Low Visibility High Visibility
- 1:400,000 @ A3

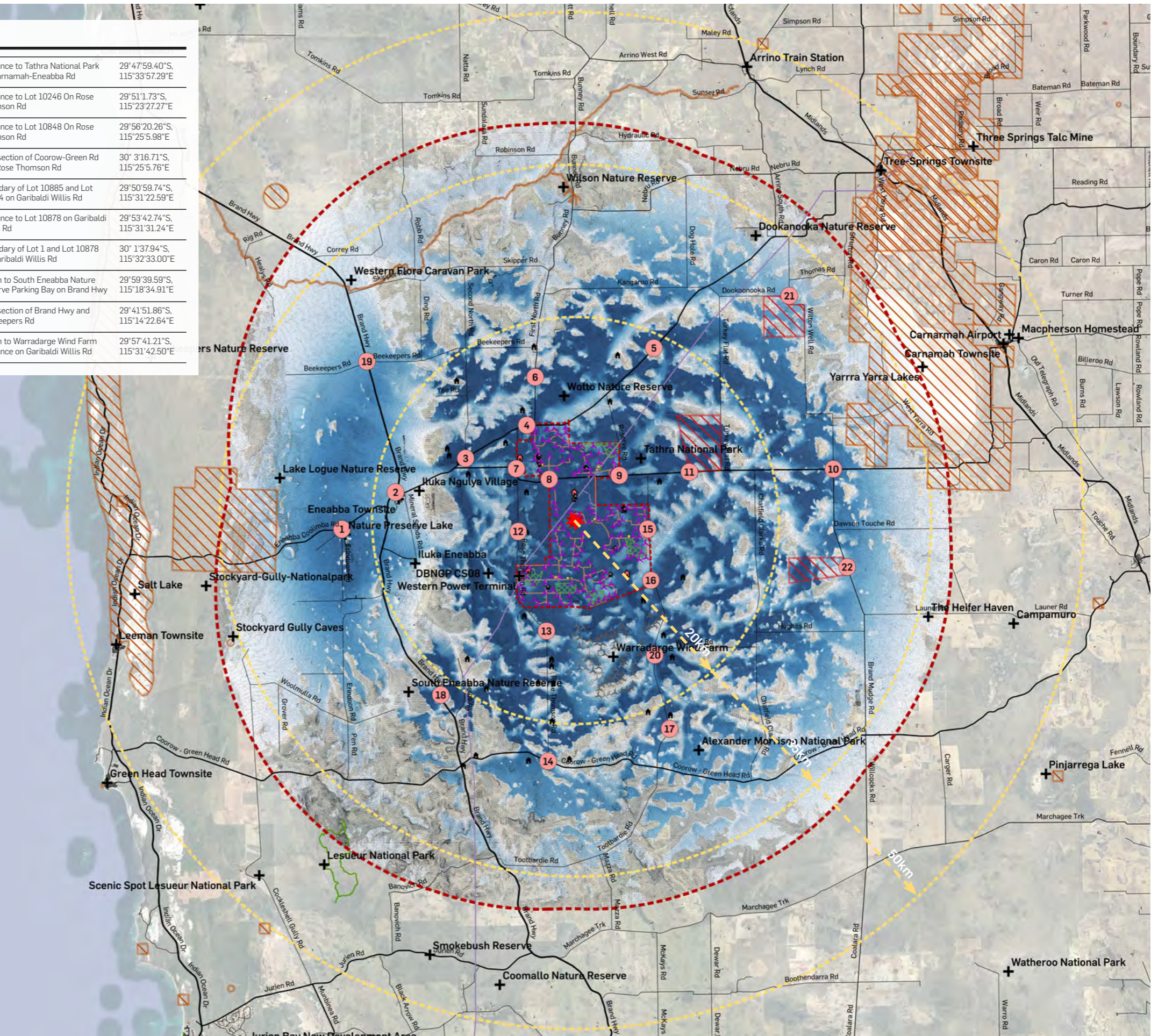


Figure 5 Assessed Viewpoint Locations and Focal Points

3.4 EXISTING CHARACTER

Landscape character is the recognisable pattern of natural and built elements that define a landscape. Variations in geology, soils, landform, vegetation, land use, settlement patterns, and building styles create distinct landscapes, each with its own unique character and sense of place. Understanding these characteristics is critical in determining the potential degree of change to the landscape resulting from a proposed wind farm development.

The Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) Visual Landscape Planning Manual (2007) provides guidance on managing visual impacts in landscape planning, including for wind farms. When assessing and planning wind farm developments, the following Visual Management Objectives (VMOs) should be applied:

Best Practice Siting and Design

- Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable.
- Reduce visual intrusion by blending the turbines into the landscape through strategic planting

Protection and Maintenance of Landscape Character

- Retain and enhance existing landscape features such as tree belts, and open spaces that contribute to visual quality where practicable.
- Manage cumulative impacts and lower visual overload where multiple wind farms exist within the same visual catchment where practicable.

Restoration of Degraded Character & Enhancement Opportunities

- Where feasible, incorporate landscape rehabilitation measures, such as revegetation, to improve degraded areas around the development site.
- Design infrastructure elements (e.g., roads and substations) to complement the surrounding landscape, and avoid unnecessary scarring or disruption where practicable.

3.5 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPE

The study area surrounding the proposed development is characterised by a mix of cleared agricultural fields, nature reserves, wetlands, low-density residential areas, and road corridors. These distinct landscape character types define the visual landscape and contribute to the overall setting.

In accordance with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) Visual Landscape Planning Manual, the identified landscape character types are assessed for their visual quality, landscape setting, and sensitivity to change. The six key character types in the study area include:

- Rural Farmland
- Remnant Bushland and Natural Reserves
- Salt Lake Reserve and Seasonal Wetlands
- Low-Density Residential Communities
- Road Corridors
- Wind Farm

Rural Farmland

The Rural Farmland character type is the predominant landscape within the development area and its surrounds, reflecting the Mid West region's longstanding agricultural heritage. The landscape is characterised by expansive open fields primarily used for cropping and grazing, interspersed with patches of remnant bushland that provide visual and ecological variation across the broad plains.

Key Visual Features:

- Gently undulating terrain, creating long, expansive views.
- Clusters of farm structures, typically made from steel and timber.
- Scattered native tree belts, particularly along fencelines and waterways.

Visual Management Considerations:

- **Lowering Impact to rural vistas by ensuring new development integrates with the landscape where practicable.**
- **Lowering visual impact through careful turbine placement to reduce disruptions to the open character where practicable.**
- **Lowering cumulative effects, ensuring spacing turbines appropriately to avoid an overwhelming presence.**

Remnant Bushland and Natural Reserve

The Remnant Bushland and Natural Reserve character type is interspersed throughout the rural farmland landscape surrounding the development area, reflecting the region's endemic vegetation and providing both ecological and visual continuity with the broader natural environment. These areas are typically characterised by dense native shrubs, groundcovers, and trees, which offer important habitat for local fauna and contribute significantly to the biodiversity of the region.

Wotto Nature Reserve and White Gums Nature Reserve

Wotto Nature Reserve and White Gums Nature Reserve is to the immediate north of the development area. These reserves are dedicated to the conservation of native flora and fauna, providing a sanctuary for a variety of species. The landscape within the reserve typically features natural bushland, including a mix of woodlands and shrublands.

Tathra National Park

Tathra National Park covers approximately 4322ha and lies the immediate east of the site. With the main vegetation type of Kwongan Heath, a low, hard scrub heathland habitat, it is an open sandy country that is renowned for its incredible diversity of endemic wildflowers and wildlife.

South Eneabba Nature Reserve

South Eneabba Nature is located on both sides of the Brand Hwy and it is southwest to the development area. It features a variety of landscapes such as undulating sandplains, heathlands, and woodlands and it is providing habitat for local wildlife and contributing to the area's biodiversity.

Alexander Morrison National Park

Alexander Morrison National Park is located along the Coorow-Green Head Rd to south of the development area. It is renowned for its wildflower displays. Alexander Morrison National Park offers several walking trails that allow visitors to explore its natural beauty and observe the local wildlife.

Visual Management Considerations

- **Lowering development footprint to avoid fragmentation of these natural reserves where practicable.**
- **Reducing impacts on view corridors to and from these areas, lowering the impact of turbines on dominate scenic landscapes where practicable.**
- **Utilising natural screening to soften the visual impact of infrastructure.**

Salt Lake / Seasonal Wetland

Yarra Yarra Lake Reserve

Yarra Yarra Lake Reserve is located approximately 35 kilometres northeast of the project site. The reserve comprises a diverse landscape, including salt flats, wetlands, and areas of remnant bushland. Yarra Yarra Lake is a seasonal salt lake that plays a significant role in the local ecosystem. The lake and its surrounding habitats provide important refuge for a range of bird species, including migratory birds, and are recognised as a valuable site for birdwatching and ecological research.

Lake Logue Nature Reserve

Lake Logue Nature Reserve is located in the southern portion of the project study area. The reserve is centred on Lake Logue, a seasonal wetland that typically fills during the wetter months and may dry out during the dry season. This dynamic ecosystem supports a variety of aquatic and semi-aquatic species, and the wetland habitat is particularly important for waterbirds, including several migratory species.

Visual Management Considerations:

- **Avoiding turbine placement near sensitive wetland areas to protect habitat integrity.**
- **Maintaining visual buffers to retain the natural aesthetic of these unique landscapes.**
- **Ensuring infrastructure (e.g., roads, transmission lines) is carefully sited to avoid disturbing wetlands.**

Residential Community

Eneabba Townsite

The Eneabba townsite is situated approximately 15 kilometres south of the development site, at the intersection of Brand Highway and Three Springs–Eneabba Road. The town is located at a lower elevation relative to the proposed development area. Built form within the town predominantly comprises single-storey dwellings, typically constructed using materials such as brick and weatherboard. Fencing throughout the town commonly utilises timber and Colorbond. Residential properties often incorporate wide verandahs and large windows, which serve to provide shade and promote ventilation in response to the hot, dry climatic conditions of the region.

Visual Management Considerations:

- **Preserving existing vegetation buffers to screen turbines from residential areas.**
- **Careful placement of turbines to reduce visual dominance from key viewpoints.**
- **Maintaining townsite identity by ensuring turbines do not overpower the scale of the built environment.**

Road Corridor

The regional road network plays an important role in shaping the visual experience of the landscape, providing key viewpoints to the proposed development.

Primary Regional Road Corridors

- Three Springs–Eneabba Rd – A sealed regional road linking major townsites and connecting to Brand Highway running in northeast - southwest direction.
- Carnamah - Eneabba Rd - A sealed regional road linking major townsites and connecting to Brand Highway running in south - north direction.

Secondary Regional Road Corridors

- Brand Hwy - A two-way single lanes arterial road that is located approximately 20km to the west of the project site. Running in south - north direction, it connects the northern suburbs of Perth to the Mid West region.
- Coorow - Green Head Rd - A sealed regional road running in west - east direction, located approximately 25 km to the south of the project site.

Local Road Corridors

- Brimson Rd & Rose Thomson Rd – Unsealed, sandy roads running north- south through farmlands and bushland to the west boundary of the project site.
- Reserve Rd & Garibaldi Willis Rd – Unsealed, sandy roads running north - south connecting the nature reserves and national park to the east of the project site.

Key Visual Features:

- Expansive rural views framed by low shrubs, groundcovers, and native trees.
- Varying visibility of turbines, with some areas obscured by terrain undulations.

Visual Management Considerations:

- Lowering impacts on view corridors by siting turbines to complement landform and vegetation patterns where practicable.
- Reducing visual obtrusiveness of supporting infrastructure.
- Provide filtered, rather than overwhelming, views of the wind farm by considering road alignments and vegetation buffers.

Wind Farm

The Wind Farm character is situated to the southeast of the development areas. The wind farms in Eneabba stand as a prominent and transformative feature of the landscape, symbolising the region's dedication to sustainable energy.

Warradarge Wind Farm

Warradarge Wind farm is located approximately 5km to project development site's southern boundary. Stage 1 is currently a 180MW wind farm with 51 turbines. Each turbine is within a tip height of 152m and 67m blades. Stage 2, currently under construction will add a further 30 turbines (103MW), using the same turbine model, including tip height and blade length.

Key Visual Features:

- Large, prominent wind turbines with rural landscape.

Visual Management Considerations:

- Lowering impacts on view corridors by siting turbines to complement landform and vegetation patterns where practicable.
- Reducing visual obtrusiveness of supporting infrastructure.
- Provide filtered, rather than overwhelming, views of the wind farm by considering road alignments and vegetation buffers.

3.6 VISUAL EFFECT

Visual effect is the expression of the change in landscape character created by the interaction between the development and the existing environment. It represents the level of contrast between the development and the visual setting within which it is placed. Critical issues include:

- Changes to landform;
- Changes to vegetation patterns; and,
- The nature, density and scale of existing and proposed development.

The way a landscape is perceived can differ amongst observers. As such the Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia Manual (DPI 2007), provides a guide for assessing general valued characteristics of the landscape.

- A high visual effect would result if the development is a major element and contrasts strongly with the existing landscape. In such a situation the proposal would be viewed as a major change to the character of the areas and there is little or no natural screening or integration, such as could be provided by vegetation or topography.
- A moderate visual effect occurs if the proposed development creates a partial change to key characteristics of the existing landscape. This would occur where the surrounding vegetation and/or topography provide some measure of screening, there is a form of visual integration of the development with its setting or if the development is compatible with the surrounding character.
- A low visual effect occurs where there is minimal contrast and a high level of integration of form, line, shape, pattern, colour or texture values between the development and the environment. This can occur through constructed integration of the development with the landscape, if the proposal constitutes only a minor component of the wider view or by substantial preservation of the existing visual setting.

3.7 VISUAL SENSITIVITY

Visual sensitivity is a measure of the importance of the visual environment and the significance of elements within it to the user group (the general public) and how sensitive the existing character of the setting is to the proposed nature of change. Different activities undertaken within the landscape setting have different sensitivity levels. For example, tourists who are using the surrounding landscape as a part of the holiday experience will generally view changes to the landscape more critically than agricultural workers in the same setting. The visual sensitivity of the development depends on a range of user-group characteristics and public perception of the quality or significance of particular landscapes. The characteristics considered in this study are:

- visual use area (refers to the predominant use of the viewing location area);
- frequency (refers to the number of viewers that will be affected by changes in their views. If more people will be affected, the visual impact is likely to be higher);
- duration of view (refers to how long the viewers spend viewing the proposed development impact); and,
- the distance of the proposed development from viewers.

3.7.1 Visual Use Area

A measure of how critically a change to the existing landscape will be viewed from various use areas. Different activities undertaken within the landscape setting have

different sensitivity levels. Tourists who are using the surrounding landscape as a part of the holiday experience will generally view changes to the landscape more critically than commuters or workers in the same setting. Individuals may view changes to the visual setting of their residence more critically than changes to the visual setting in which they travel or work.

- Low Sensitivity to Change - Local roads / agricultural lands
- Moderate Sensitivity to Change - recreational areas / sporting reserves / tourist roads/private residences.
- High Sensitivity to Change - tourist attractions / lookouts / national parks.

3.7.2 Scenic Quality

Scenic quality is a measure of the visual appeal of the landscape, which is subjective and varies. Scenic quality may be assessed based on three features: visual characteristics, landscape features and man-made features. Three categories were determined:

- low quality (landscape is highly modified or commonly occurring and can be characterized by visual clutter, disorganization, or an absence of visual harmony)
- medium quality (Medium-quality landscapes can be considered attractive however not uncommon. They may contain areas of natural beauty but also include aspects that detract from its overall visual appeal.)
- high quality (A high-quality landscape is typically characterized by its visual appeal, and positive aesthetic attributes. It may include natural features like wilderness areas, scenic vistas, or water bodies.)

3.7.3 Frequency

Frequency is the number of people who might view the proposed development. Three categories were determined:

- low frequency (side roads and screened areas where people traverse infrequently)
- medium frequency (roads, public walkways or parks that have medium usage by the general public)
- high frequency (public places, thoroughfares, and major roads that have high usage)

3.7.4 Duration

Different levels of view duration at various view locations were identified and qualitative descriptions were determined:

- Short - views from naturally vegetated areas that are partially obscured by topography or vegetation
- Moderate - views from local roads where the duration of the view is short to moderate, many of the viewers are frequent users of the road, and their visual sensitivity is constrained because the orientation of the viewer (travelling in a vehicle) is often focussed on the road for much of the time
- Long duration views from residential and public recreational areas. Views include elements that dominate the landscape

Long duration views from public places that have high visitation, would have highest visual impact. Short duration views, which are partially or largely obscured by existing topography, landscape or structures, would have the lowest visual impact.

3.7.5 Distance

The distance zones identified in the Visual Landscape Planning Manual (DPI 2007) have been used in this assessment. The distance zones are as follows:

- Foreground zone - areas within 0-0.5 kilometre of the viewer - within this range the observer experiences maximum discernment of landscape details such as shape, colour and contrast;
- Middle ground zone - areas between 0.5 kilometre and 6.5 kilometre – within this range, vegetation textures and land use patterns are visible to the observer; and,
- Background zone - areas greater than 6.5 kilometres from the proposed development - within this range, textures and patterns are indistinct to the observer. The viewer is unaware of individual details and discerns broader landscape units as patterns of light and dark.

Viewer locations that fall within the foreground zone are considered to be in the zone of highest visual impact as the proposed development would be part of their ground views. Changes to views in the middle ground are considered to be important, but less important than in the foreground. This is because the subject site is further from the viewer and would therefore occupy a lower proportion of the total view from the identified viewer location. It is considered that visual impact or viewer locations within the background zone is of least significance, however, still worthy of consideration.

3.8 VISUAL IMPACT

Visual impact is a measure of the potential effect that the proposed development will have on the visual environment without any remedial treatment. Visual impact is based on a number of factors which affect the perceived visual quality. The degree to which a wind farm development will impact on the landscape will depend upon:

- Siting, layout and design of the turbines, infrastructure, signage and ancillary facilities, including provision for tourism.
- Number, colour, shape, height and surface reflectivity of the towers and blades.
- Visibility of the development, having regard to the location, distance from which the development is visible, skyline and view sheds.
- Significance and sensitivity of the landscape, having regard to topography, the extent and type of vegetation, natural features, land use patterns, built form character and community values

Visual impact depends upon the visual catchment area (extent of visibility), visual sensitivity (the number of views/viewers affected, duration of views, and distance) and visual effect (the degree of visual intrusion or obstruction that will occur). These visual impacts can be positive or negative. Visual impact is determined as a result of the relationship between visual effect and visual sensitivity in accordance with **Table 3 Visual Impact Rating**.

Figure 6 Existing Site Character -
Agricultural Use Farmland



Figure 7 Existing Site Character -
Remnant Bushland



Figure 8 Existing Site Character -
Hills and Terrains



Figure 9 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character -
National Park and Nature Reserve



Figure 10 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character -
Rural Farmland and Pasture



Figure 11 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character -
Wind Farm



Figure 12 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character -
Road Corridor - Sealed Road



Figure 13 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character -
Road Corridor - Unseal Road



Figure 14 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character -
Salt Lake Reserve



4.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 VISUAL IMPACT RATING

The final visual assessment ratings relates only to the identified public domain views.

The criteria listed in the following tables have been defined to measure visual sensitivity and visual effect for the assessment of visual impact to viewpoints. The combined assessment of effect and sensitivity provides an overall rating of the visual impact, as shown in the **Table 3 Visual Impact Rating table**.

Table 1 Visual Effect Matrix presents a range of criteria to quantify the expression of change in landscape character created by the interaction between the development and the existing environment.

Table 2 Visual Sensitivity Matrix provides weighted criteria scores for each of the identified viewer sensitivity characteristics including field of view, relative viewing level and distance. The overall rating for visual sensitivity is weighted according to the combined influence of these characteristics.

Table 3 Visual Impact Rating shows the ratings for each factor and how they collectively contribute to a final assessment of visual impact.

VISUAL EFFECT CRITERIA	RATING
MAJOR CHANGE TO KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE. THE PROPOSAL SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRASTS IN SCALE AND CHARACTER AND IS SEVERELY DETRIMENTAL TO THE QUALITY OF THE SCENE.	HIGH
NOTABLE LOSS OR CHANGE TO KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE. THE PROPOSAL FORMS A DOMINANT FEATURE OF THE SCENE TO WHICH OTHER ELEMENTS BECOME SUBORDINATE, REDUCING THE QUALITY OF THE SCENE.	MODERATE / HIGH
PARTIAL LOSS OR CHANGE TO KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE. THE PROPOSAL IS IDENTIFIABLE WITHIN THE OVERALL SCENE, YET IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE SURROUNDING CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION. THE PROPOSAL WILL RESULT IN A MODERATE REDUCTION IN THE QUALITY OF THE SCENE.	MODERATE
MINOR LOSS OR CHANGE TO KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE. THE PROPOSAL CONSTITUTES ONLY A MINOR COMPONENT OF THE WIDER VIEW, THAT IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE SURROUNDING CHARACTER.	LOW/MODERATE
LIMITED LOSS OR CHANGE TO KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE. THE PROPOSAL CONSTITUTES ONLY A MINOR COMPONENT OF THE WIDER VIEW, AND AWARENESS OF THE PROPOSAL WOULD NOT HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE OVERALL QUALITY OF THE SCENE.	LOW
NO CHANGE IN THE LANDSCAPE OR VIEW.	NEGLIGIBLE

Table 1 Visual Effect Matrix

CHARACTERISTICS	CRITERIA SCORES		
	0	1	2
VISUAL USE AREA	LOW SENSITIVITY USE	MODERATE SENSITIVITY USE	HIGH SENSITIVITY USE
SCENIC QUALITY	LOW QUALITY	MEDIUM QUALITY	HIGH QUALITY
FREQUENCY	INFREQUENT USE	MODERATE USE	HIGH VOLUME USE
DURATION	SHORT DURATION VIEW	MODERATE DURATION VIEW	LONG DURATION VIEW
DISTANCE	BACKGROUND	MIDDLE GROUND	FOREGROUND
CRITERIA TOTALS	SENSITIVITY WEIGHTING		
<2	NEGLIGIBLE		
3	LOW		
4	LOW/MODERATE		
5	MODERATE		
6	MODERATE HIGH		
>7	HIGH		

Table 2 Visual Sensitivity Matrix

		VISUAL EFFECT LEVELS					
		HIGH	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE
SENSITIVITY OF LANDSCAPE TO PROPOSAL	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE
	MODERATE / HIGH	HIGH	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE
	MODERATE	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE
	LOW/MODERATE	MODERATE / HIGH	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW
	LOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW	LOW
	NEGLIGIBLE	MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW/MODERATE	LOW	LOW	NEGLIGIBLE

Table 3 Visual Impact Rating

5.0 VISUAL PROMINENCE

5.1 VISUAL PROMINENCE

Visual prominence refers to how noticeable a wind turbine is within a landscape. This is influenced by multiple factors, including:

- Scale & Height – Taller turbines with larger rotor diameters tend to be more dominant.
- Location & Topography – Turbines placed on ridgelines or elevated ground stand out more.
- Colour & Contrast – A turbine's colour in relation to the background (e.g., white against a dark forest) affects its visibility.
- Skyline Interruption – Turbines that break a natural skyline are more visually prominent.
- Spacing & Clustering – A single turbine may be less prominent than a large wind farm with many closely spaced turbines.

Throughout the visual catchment (or Zone of Visual Influence [ZVI]) the degree of visual prominence will generally decrease as the distance from the development site to various viewing locations increases.

5.2 RELATIONSHIP WITH VIEWSHEDS

The report defines a number of viewsheds based on distance from the development for the purposes of assessment. The methodology is based on the reduction of impact with an increase in distance between a given viewpoint and the development. The transition between the specified ranges is gradual and not immediate but defines parameters for the assessment process.

Degree of Field of View Occupied	Potential Visual Prominence – Horizontal Field of View
Less than 5°	<i>Insignificant – Low Visual Prominence</i> The development may not be highly visible in the view unless it contrasts strongly with the background.
5° - 30°	<i>Potentially Noticeable – Moderate Visual Prominence</i> The development may be noticeable. The degree that it intrudes on the view will be dependent on how well it integrates with the landscape setting.
Greater than 30°	<i>Potentially Dominant – High Visual Prominence</i> The development will be highly noticeable.

Table 4 Horizontal Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence

Degree of Field of View Occupied	Potential Visual Prominence – Vertical Field of View
Less than 0.5°	<i>Insignificant – Low Visual Prominence</i> A small thin line in the landscape.
0.5° - 2.5°	<i>Potentially Noticeable – Moderate Visual Prominence</i> The development may be noticeable. The degree that it intrudes on the view will be dependent on how well it integrates with the landscape setting.
Greater than 2.5°	<i>Potentially Dominant – High Visual Prominence</i> The development will be highly noticeable, although the degree of visual intrusion will depend on the landscape setting and the width/spread of the object.

Table 5 Vertical Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence

Distance from Object	Potential Visual Prominence
Greater 8,000 metres (Regional viewshed)	<i>Visibility Diminishing</i> The visibility of the development will progressively diminish over distance with there being no visibility beyond 20 km.
4,000 – 8,000 metres (Sub - regional viewshed)	<i>Potentially Noticeable</i> The development will be noticeable, reducing with distance. The degree that it intrudes on the view will be dependent on topography and the vegetation of the landscape setting as well as atmospheric conditions.
Less than 4,000 metres (Local viewshed)	<i>Potentially Dominant</i> The development will be noticeable, reducing with distance. The degree that it intrudes on the view will be dependent on topography and the vegetation of the landscape setting as well as atmospheric conditions.

Table 6 Visual Prominence in Relation to Distance

To determine the overall potential level of visual prominence, the values from the vertical and horizontal prominence calculations are combined (refer to Table 7). The vertical angle value has a weighting applied that is double that of the horizontal angle value. This reflects that fact that the human eye is accustomed to a strong horizontal line within the visual landscape. Any strong vertical element is therefore more visually prominent or apparent in views and horizontal elements are more influenced by the screening effects of intervening vegetation between the viewer and the object subject to assessment.

		Vertical Angle (Weighted Value x 2)		
		HIGH (6)	MODERATE (4)	LOW (2)
Horizontal Angle	HIGH (3)	HIGH (9)	HIGH (7)	MODERATE (5)
	MODERATE (2)	HIGH (8)	MODERATE (6)	LOW (4)
	LOW (1)	HIGH (7)	MODERATE (5)	LOW (3)

Low (Insignificant): total score = 3 - 4
Moderate (Potentially Noticeable): total score = 5 - 7
High (Potentially Dominant): total score = 8 - 9

Table 7 Determination of Visual Prominence

5.3 OVERLAPPING PERSPECTIVE FORESHORTENING

The stacking effect, or overlapping perspective foreshortening, occurs when wind turbines appear visually aligned from certain viewpoints, compressing depth and making them seem like a dense cluster rather than an evenly spaced array. This effect alters the perceived scale of a wind farm, creating a sense of visual compression that can disrupt an open or scenic landscape. Overlapping blades may form irregular patterns, increasing visual dominance and drawing more attention to the turbines.

Beyond individual stacking effects, the cumulative impact of multiple wind farms must be considered. The visual presence of several wind farms in close proximity can reduce the sense of open space. Observers traveling through a region may experience prolonged exposure to turbines, increasing perceived visual clutter. Landscapes with natural screening, such as hills or dense vegetation, can better absorb multiple wind farms, whereas open, flat areas with little visual buffering are more affected. Careful site selection and spacing can help mitigate these effects, preserving landscape character while accommodating renewable energy infrastructure.

6.0 VISIBILITY RATIONALE

6.1 VISIBILITY - RELATIONSHIP WITH VIEWSHEDS

The report defines a number of viewsheds based on distance from the development for the purposes of assessment. The methodology is based on the reduction of impact with an increase in distance between a given viewpoint and the development. These viewsheds or settings are:

- Local Setting – up to 4 km from the development.
- Sub-regional Setting – between 4 km and 8 km from the development.
- Regional Setting – beyond 8 km of the development.

These distances have been established based on previous studies undertaken by Urbis. They are based on the reduction of visibility of objects in the distance as the field of view reduces.

6.2 HORIZONTAL LINE OF SIGHT

It is generally accepted that the central field of vision for the human eye covers a horizontal angle of approximately 50° to 60°. Given both eyes see simultaneously and that there is a degree of overlap, a central field of view results in a person looking straight ahead (Figure 15).

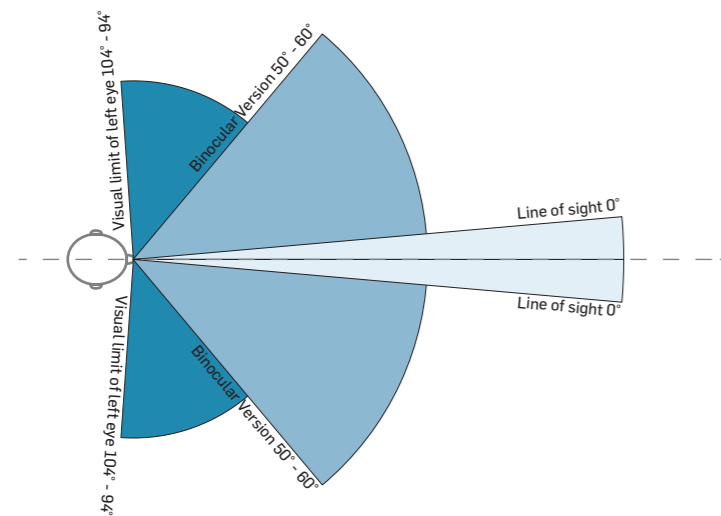


Figure 15 Horizontal Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence

6.3 VERTICAL LINE OF SIGHT

As for the horizontal line of sight, there is also a vertical central field of view. If we assume that the horizon is 0° then the eye clearly defines colour, field of view and has image sharpness for an angle of approximately 25° upwards and 30° downwards. However, in reality, the typical line of sight for a standing person at ground level is approximately 10° below the horizon line (Figure 16).

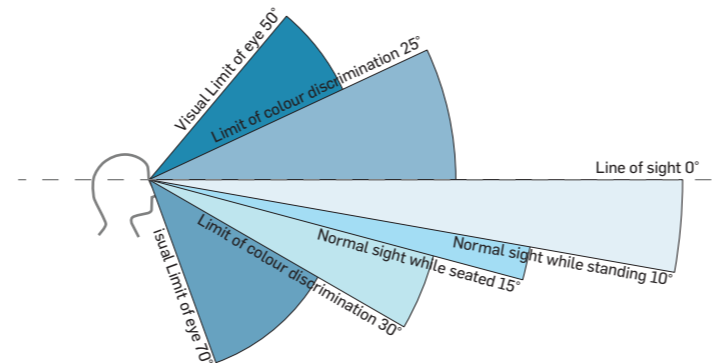


Figure 16 Vertical Line of Sight - Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence



Figure 17 Existing Surrounding Landscape Character - Rural Farmland and Bushland

7.0 VISUAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 VISUAL CHANGE

The visual impact assessment will evaluate the proposed development by determining the degree of visual change that will occur to the landscape. The main contributing factors towards visual change from the viewing locations within the study area will be the position of proposed built form within the landscape and the surrounding vegetation.

The view experience within the study area can be classified as follows:

- Moving/Transitional– dominant view experience along the road corridors
- Elevated - elevated views are experienced at high-points along ridge-lines.
- Static – limited static view opportunities within the study area.

Visual effect and visual sensitivity are considered from each of the viewpoint in order to determine the potential visual impact.

When considering the visual effect of the proposal on each viewpoint the following consistent visual effect judgements are noted:

- Changes to landform - The vertical form of the proposed turbine structures contrasts with the horizontal form of the surrounding landscape. The development proposal will break the horizon line in various locations;
- Changes to vegetation patterns - The proposed development does result in the loss of views to vegetation however the reduction in views to vegetation are limited and a consistent vegetation pattern is typically maintained within the view-shed; and,
- The nature, density and scale of the proposed development - the proposed development integrates well with the surrounding environment due to the sighting of the development and preservation of the surrounding vegetation/landscape.

Each of the selected viewpoint is assessed using the methodology presented in **Section 4.0 Visual Impact Assessment** is determined as a result of the relationship between visual effect and visual sensitivity. **Refer Table 3 Visual Impact Rating.**

7.2 SELECTED KEY VIEWPOINTS

The selected key views forming part of the assessment were taken at the closest publicly accessible locations adjacent to the sensitive viewpoints, key public destinations and prominent locations within the study area. These views are heightened in key locations including the following:

Three Springs-Eneabba Road

A main travelling route within the study area in between Three Springs and Eneabba, Three Springs - Eneabba Road runs southwest - northeast to the north boundry of the site. The road has the potential to provide views where there is no screening by existing vegetation.

Carnamah-Eneabba Road

This is a primary east–west travel route that passes through the proposed development area and serves as one of the main access roads to the site. Proposed wind turbines are located on both sides of the road, travellers approaching from either direction will experience views of the turbines. These views will be filtered through existing roadside vegetation.

Garibaldi Willis Road

This local unsealed road runs in a north–south direction along the eastern boundary of the proposed development site. Travellers using this road may experience views of the proposed wind turbines in areas where existing vegetation and landform do not restrict visibility. The level of exposure will vary depending on the density of roadside vegetation and changes in topography along the route.

Rose Thomson Road

This local unsealed road runs in a north–south direction to the west of the proposed development area. Travellers along this route may experience views of the proposed wind turbines in locations where visibility is not restricted by existing vegetation or landform. The extent of visibility will vary depending on changes in topography and vegetation cover along the road.

The following assessment has been prepared based on the likely view possible from the identified viewpoints and, therefore, takes into account the effects of screening of views to the proposed built form by surrounding vegetation and any existing structures.

Photomontages were created at 10 key viewpoint locations, to aid in the assessment of visual impact. These viewpoints and the potential visual impact of the development are outlined in the photo simulation sections of the report.

7.3 VIEW DISTANCE ZONES

The identified views can be categorized into the following distance zones identified in the Visual Landscape Planning Manual (DPI 2007) as follows:

- Foreground zone - views of the site from the immediate context are available from the viewpoints 8, 15. Wind turbines from these view will be across the view with high visual prominence.
- Middle ground zone - views to turbines situated in the Middle ground are available from viewpoints 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 16. Partially screened views to the turbines are available to be from viewpoint 6, 5, 13 and 16. Views from viewpoints 4, 7 and 12 will within limited screening.
- Background zone - Some turbines will be visible within the background from viewpoints 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22. The rural pasture land and bushland reserves frame the view at this range.

7.4 PHOTOMONTAGES

Photomontages were used to visualise the proposed development from fixed locations. Photographs were taken to create the photomontages consisting of a computer-generated image of the proposed development composited onto the photographs. Digital techniques are used to composite current photographs with computer generated images. This illustrates how the proposed infrastructure might look to a person from a specific location. The process involved taking photographs from select recorded vantage points in the direction of the proposed development. The locations are measured on the floor plan, magnetic bearing of each view, lens spirit level and the camera's focal length were also recorded (to enable field of view to be calculated).

A Computer 3D model of the Study area was created with contour and cadastre information as well as CAD models of the development. Other inputs into the 3D model included the known locations of the viewpoints and the photographer's calculated field of view. Views were then taken from the viewing locations in the 3D model and these were rendered to create white model images of the field of view. The 3D image layer was then merged with the photograph layer to create a photographic impression.

The following were used as input for the modelling process for the photomontages:

- relevant digital photographs taken from the identified vantage points;
- three dimensional (3D) CAD files of the infrastructure;
- heights for proposed infrastructure;
- contour data of the surrounding landscape;
- location and bearing data which describe the views from the vantage points; and,
- reference points, used to align/ check the 3D features against existing scenery.

Photomontages were created at 10 key viewpoints, to aid in the assessment of visual impact. These viewing points and the potential visual impact of the development are outlined in the following section of the report.

7.5 VIEWPOINT LOCATION ANALYSIS

An analysis of view locations identified has been undertaken as a basis for assessing the impact that the proposed development will have on the existing view.


























Each of these views is assessed using the methodology outlined within this report and presented in the view location assessment.

Refer: Section 3.0 Assessment Methodology & Section 4.0 View Impact Assessment.

22 ASSESSMENT VIEWS:

01	Intersection of Eneabba Coolimba Rd and Erindoon Rd	29°50'46.20"S, 115°12'41.87"E	12	Entrance to Lot 10246 On Rose Thomson Rd	29°51'1.63"S, 115°23'27.43"E
02	Intersection of Three Springs-Eneabba Rd and Brand Hwy	29°48'51.04"S, 115°16'0.23"E	13	Entrance to Lot 10848 On Rose Thomson Rd	29°56'20.26"S, 115°25'5.98"E
03	Intersection of Three Springs-Eneabba Rd and Second North Rd	29°47'5.89"S, 115°20'18.70"E	14	Intersection of Coorow-Green Rd and Roase Thomson Rd	30° 3'16.47"S, 115°25'5.71"E
04	Entrance to White Gums Nature Reserve	29°45'23.20"S, 115°24'4.19"E	15	Boundary of Lot 10885 and Lot 10884 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	29°50'59.74"S, 115°31'22.59"E
05	Entrance to 3023 Three Springs-Eneabba Road	29°41'21.77"S, 115°31'53.23"E	16	Entrance to Lot 10878 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	29°53'42.74"S, 115°31'31.24"E
06	Entrance to Wotto Nature Reserve on First North Rd	29°42'49.79"S, 115°24'37.43"E	17	Boundary of Lot 1 and Lot 10878 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	30° 1'37.94"S, 115°32'33.00"E
07	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and Brimson Rd	29°47'41.56"S, 115°23'23.86"E	18	South to South Eneabba Nature Reserve Parking Bay on Brand Hwy	29°59'39.59"S, 115°18'34.91"E
08	Boundary of Lot 10487 and Lot 10890 on Carnamah-Eneabba Rd	29°48'16.54"S, 115°25'23.60"E	19	Intersection of Brand Hwy and Beekeepers Rd	29°41'51.86"S, 115°14'22.81"E
09	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and reserve Rd	29°48'7.48"S, 115°29'40.51"E	20	South to Warradarge Wind Farm Entrance on Garibaldi Willis Rd	29°57'41.6"S, 115°31'42.5"E
10	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and Brand Mudge Rd	29°47'55.44"S, 115°42'45.04"E	21	Intersection of Wilton Well Rd and Dookoonooka Rd	29°38'40.13"S, 115°40'10.88"E
11	Entrance to Tathra National Park on Carnamah-Eneabba Rd	29°47'59.40"S, 115°33'57.29"E	22	Entrance to Lot 10053 Brand Mudge Rd	29°53'7.76"S, 115°43'31.41"E

LEGEND:

-  Viewpoint for Photomontage
 -  Viewpoint for Site Photograph
 -  View Focal Point
 -  30km Buffer Study Extent
 -  Subject Lot Extent
 -  Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area
 -  Proposed WTG Location
 -  Proposed 10m Road Buffer
 -  Proposed Electricity Transmission Line
 -  Proposed BESS
 -  Proposed Substation
 -  Proposed OM Building
 -  Proposed Construction Area
 -  Proposed Construction Laydown Area
 -  Proposed Solar Farm
 -  Register Native Title Block
 -  Cultural Heritage Lot
 -  Involved Dwelling
 -  Involved Dwelling Shed
 -  Non-Involved Dwelling
 -  Warradarge Stage 1 WTG Location
 -  Warradarge Stage 2 WTG Location
 -  Trail Track
 -  Existing Electricity Transmission Line
-  1:400,000 @ A3

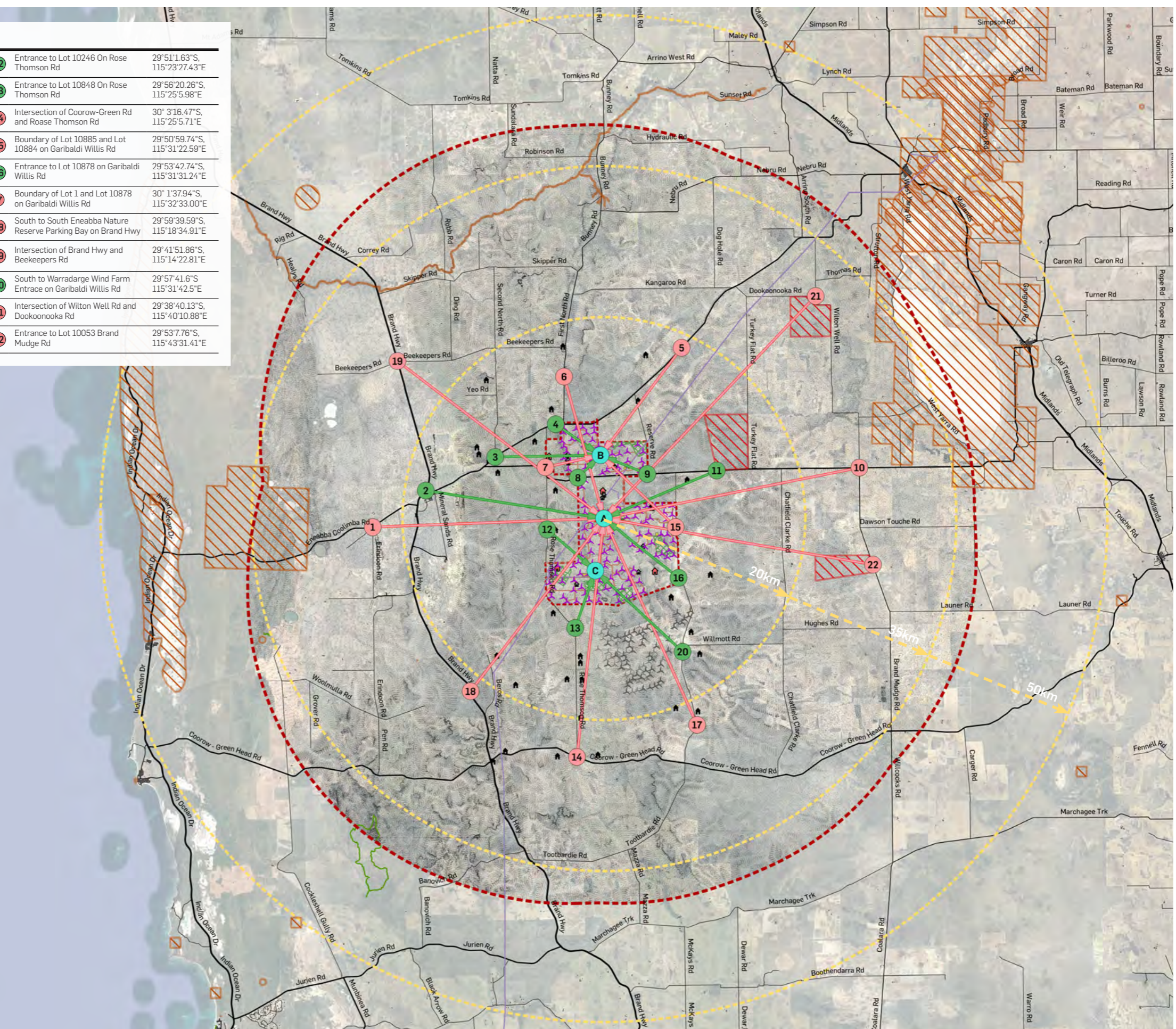


Figure 18 Assessed Viewpoint Locations, Heading Direction and Photo-Simulation Selection

02 PHOTO-SIMULATION 01 INTERSECTION OF THREE SPRINGS-ENEABBA RD AND BRAND HWY

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point A ~17,908m	View Angle to Focal Point A 99°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~14,107m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 18	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 64°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 1.02°
---	--	-----------------------------------	---	------------------------------------	---	---	--	--

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located on the western verge of Brand Highway at its intersection with Three Springs–Eneabba Road, looking southeast towards Focal Point A. The view extends across the road surface in the foreground, over a nature reserve in the middle ground, and towards the ridgeline in the direction of the proposed wind turbines. Light poles and other road infrastructure are present along the road verge within the middle ground. While portions of the proposed wind turbines may be partially visible on the western and eastern edges of the view, the existing vegetation within the nature reserve and the undulating topography substantially screen the majority of the turbines from view.

VISUAL EFFECT

LOW

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Remnant Bushland and Natural Reserve
- Viewpoint Screening - Partially Screened

Wind turbines are located within the background of the view. Small portions of the proposed wind turbines will be visible above the ridge line.

The introduction of the wind turbines will result in a minor change to the existing character of the overall scene.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

NEGLIGIBLE

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Low Quality
- Frequency - Moderate Use Frequency
- Duration - Short Duration View
- Distance - Background

The viewpoint is located on the intersection of two main roads of the region adjacent to a nature reserve, offering a screened view of the proposed structures through gaps in the existing roadside vegetation and the undulating landform.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles. The viewing duration for these users will be short, and is constrained by their orientation in a travelling vehicle.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Moderate
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Visibility Diminishing

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a minor change to the key characteristics of the existing landscape as the turbines will be predominantly screened by the vegetation and landform within a background viewing distance.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view for travelling vehicles with a short viewing duration.

In this instance, the low visual effect combined with a negligible level of visual sensitivity will result in a low potential visual impact.



KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: COMMUTER ROUTE

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce visual intrusion by blending the turbines into the landscape through strategic planting. 	Turbines could dominate the skyline, creating a visually repetitive impact over long distances
Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create a roadside vegetation buffer with native shrubs, mid-height trees, and taller canopy species at key viewpoints to block sightlines to the wind farm turbines where practical. 	





PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE
LOCATION

PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE
LOCATION

50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

03 PHOTO-SIMULATION 02 INTERSECTION OF THREE SPRINGS-ENEABBA RD AND SECOND NORTH RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point B ~10,467m	View Angle to Focal Point B 90°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~6,843m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 26	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 90.14°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 2.09°
--	---	--	--	---	---	--	--	---

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the intersection of Three Springs–Eneabba Rd and Second North Rd, looking southeast across Three Springs–Eneabba Rd towards rural farmland in the direction of the proposed wind turbines. A band of shrubs and groundcovers lines the roadside, with occasional tall trees emerging above the low verge vegetation, partially interrupting the horizontal visual line. Portions of the proposed wind turbines are likely to be visible above the ridgeline; however, the combination of undulating topography and existing vegetation provides a degree of visual screening.

VISUAL EFFECT

LOW/MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland
- Viewpoint Screening - Partially Screened

Wind turbines are located within a background viewing distance. The proposed wind turbines will be partially visible above the horizontal line.

The introduction of the wind turbines will result in a minor change to the existing character of the overall scene.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

NEGLIGIBLE

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Low Quality
- Frequency - Moderate Use Frequency
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Background

The viewpoint is located on the intersection of two main roads of the region, offering a partially screened view of the proposed structures.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles. The viewing duration for the road users will be moderate duration and their visual sensitivity is constrained by their orientation in a travelling vehicle.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Potentially Noticeable

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a minor component change to the key characteristics of the existing landscape.

The viewing experience for road users will be a passing view with a moderate to long viewing duration.

In this instance, the low/moderate visual effect combined with a low/moderate level of visual sensitivity will result in a low potential visual impact.



MODEL OVERLAY

KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: COMMUTER ROUTE

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could dominate the skyline, creating a visually repetitive impact over long distances
Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Space turbines to avoid uniform 'Linear Alignment Effect' where practicable to avoid turbine placement that leads to a repetitive and potentially intrusive visual impact. 	



PANORAMA (CONTEXT ONLY)



PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE
LOCATION

50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

04 PHOTO-SIMULATION 03 ENTRANCE TO WHITE GUMS NATURE RESERVE

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point B ~5,411m	View Angle to Focal Point B 125°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~991m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 27	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 88.57°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 14.22°
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the entrance to White Gums Nature Reserve on Three Springs–Eneabba Road, near the boundary of the proposed development site, looking southeast across the road towards the proposal. The road surface is visible in the middle of the view, bordered by shrub vegetation that is slightly elevated along the roadside. The proposed wind turbines are situated on rural farmland beyond the road and form prominent elements in the middle ground and background. While vegetation on the eastern side of the view provides partial screening, views to the turbines remain largely open on the western side.

VISUAL EFFECT

MODERATE/ HIGH

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland
- Viewpoint Screening - Limited Screening

The view of the proposed wind turbines will be clearly visible above the existing vegetation from this viewpoint.

Roadside vegetation to the right of the view will assist in screening the view to turbines.

Wind turbines are located in close proximity to this viewing location and be visible in the foreground.

The introduction of the wind turbines will result in a noticeable change to the existing character of the overall scene.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

LOW/MODERATE

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Low Quality
- Frequency - Low
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Foreground

The viewpoint is located on the road verge, offering a partially screened view of the proposed structures through gaps in the existing roadside vegetation.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles. The viewing duration for these users will be moderate, and their visual sensitivity is constrained by their orientation in a travelling vehicle.

VISUAL IMPACT

MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Dominant

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a major change to key characteristics of the existing landscape.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view with a moderate viewing duration.

In this instance, the moderate/high visual effect combined with a low/moderate level of visual sensitivity will result in a moderate potential visual impact.



MODEL OVERLAY

KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce visual intrusion by blending the turbines into the landscape through strategic planting. 	Turbines could dominate the skyline, creating a visually repetitive impact over long distances
Mitigation Measures:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Space turbines to avoid uniform 'Linear Alignment Effect' where practicable to avoid turbine placement that leads to a repetitive and potentially intrusive visual impact. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL -

08

PHOTO-SIMULATION 04 BOUNDARY OF LOT 10487 AND LOT 10890 ON CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point B ~3,168m	View Angle to Focal Point B 46°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~465m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 12	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 243.28°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 27.88°
--	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	--

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the driveway entrance to Lot 10487 and Lot 10890 on Carnamah–Eneabba Road, at the boundary of the proposed development site, looking directly towards the proposed wind farm. In the foreground and middle ground, the view includes a gravel driveway, edge planting of shrubs along the lot boundary, and wire mesh gates and fencing. A group of trees is located along the eastern lot boundary, partially screening views in that direction. Beyond the immediate foreground, expansive rural farmland extends through the middle ground to the background. The relatively flat topography allows for open views towards the proposed wind turbines in areas where vegetation is absent.

VISUAL EFFECT

MODERATE/ HIGH

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland
- Viewpoint Screening - Limited Screening

Wind turbines are located within a foreground viewing distance with a clear view to turbines across the rural paddocks. The view to some of the wind turbines will be partially screened by the existing vegetation.

The introduction of the wind turbines will result in a noticeable change to the existing character of the overall scene.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

LOW/MODERATE

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Low Quality
- Frequency - Moderate Use Frequency
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Foreground

The viewpoint is located on Carnamah-Eneabba Road at the boundary to the proposed development site where is a moderate sensitivity use area.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles. The viewing duration for the road users will be moderate in a travelling vehicle.

VISUAL IMPACT

MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Dominant

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a major change to the key characteristics of the existing landscape and will potentially dominating the visual prominence.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view for travelling vehicles with a moderate viewing duration or static view for adjacent residents.

In this instance, the moderate/ high visual effect combined with a low/moderate level of visual sensitivity will result in a moderate potential visual impact.



KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

09 PHOTO-SIMULATION 05 INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND RESERVE RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point B ~5,006m	View Angle to Focal Point B 292°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~706m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 28	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 208.62°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 19.51°
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Carnamah–Eneabba Rd and Reserve Rd, at the boundary of the proposed development site and the Tathra National Park, looking northwest towards Focal Point B across Reserve Rd. Carnamah–Eneabba Rd can be seen on the western side of the view. Bushes and shrubs are visible along the road verge in the middle ground, with undulating farmland rising in the background and power infrastructure on top of the ridge line. Views towards the proposed wind turbines are partially open, with roadside vegetation in the middle ground providing a small degree of visual screening.

VISUAL EFFECT

MODERATE/ HIGH

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland
- Viewpoint Screening - Limited Screening

Wind turbines are located within a the middleground viewing distance and will be situated near existing transmission towers which can be seen in the pastureland. Existing vegetation will provide limited screening to the proposed wind turbines and therefore the view to the proposed wind turbines will remain open.

The introduction of the wind turbines will result in a noticeable change to the existing character of the overall scene.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

LOW/MODERATE

- Visual Use Area - Moderate Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Medium Quality
- Frequency - Low Use Frequency
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Middle Ground

The viewpoint is located on Carnamah-Eneabba Road at the boundary to the proposed development site outside Tathra National Park. The view looks across pastureland with medium scenic quality.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles and visitors of the national park. The viewing duration for the road users will be moderate in a travelling vehicle.

VISUAL IMPACT

MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Dominant

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a major change to the key characteristics of the existing landscape.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view for travelling vehicles with a moderate viewing duration.

In this instance, the moderate/ high visual effect combined with a low/moderate level of visual sensitivity will result in a moderate potential visual impact.



MODEL OVERLAY

KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

11 PHOTO-SIMULATION 06 ENTRANCE TO TATHRA NATIONAL PARK ON CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point A ~12,170m	View Angle to Focal Point A 247°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~5,624m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 11	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 83.01°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 2.55°
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the entrance to Tathra National Park on Carnamah–Eneabba Rd, looking southwest across the road towards the proposed wind turbines. The sealed road surface extends across the view from west to east. Vegetation along the roadside in the middle ground frames the view and provides partial visual screening of the background. The proposed wind turbines are situated beyond the low shrubs and bushes, with turbine structures visible above the vegetation and through gaps in the foliage.

VISUAL EFFECT

LOW/MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland/ National Park
- Viewpoint Screening - Partially Screening

Wind turbines are located within a middle ground viewing distance. Existing vegetation and landform assist in screening the views to the proposed wind turbines partially.

The introduction of the wind turbines will change a limited portion to the existing character of the overall scene for this assessed viewpoint due to the screening of the vegetation.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

LOW/MODERATE

- Visual Use Area - High Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Medium Quality
- Frequency - Low Frequency
- Duration - Short Duration View
- Distance - Middle Ground

The viewpoint is located on Carnamah-Eneabba Road at the entrance to the Tathra National Park.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles and visitors of the national park. The viewing duration for the road users will be short in a travelling vehicle while it will be moderate static view to the national park visitors.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW/MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Potentially Noticeable

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a limited change of the overall landscape scene outside the national park.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view for travelling vehicles with a short viewing duration or static view for national park visitors.

In this instance, the low/moderate visual effect combined with a low/moderate level of visual sensitivity will result in a low/ moderate potential visual impact.



KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

12 PHOTO-SIMULATION 07 ENTRANCE TO LOT 10246 ON ROSE THOMSON RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point C ~6,281m	View Angle to Focal Point C 130°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~3,666m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 36	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 167.82°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 3.91°
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the entrance to Lot 10246 on Rose Thomson Rd, looking southeast across the unsealed gravel road and adjacent rural farmland towards Focal Point C. The gravel road and low roadside vegetation occupy the foreground, while the middle ground and background consist of expansive rural farmland interspersed with patches of remnant vegetation. The proposed wind turbines are located beyond the private lot in the background, extending across the view. Given the relatively flat topography and low vegetation, views to the proposed wind turbines are open.

VISUAL EFFECT

MODERATE/ HIGH

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland
- Viewpoint Screening - Open View

View to the proposed wind turbines will be open subject to the limited vegetation screening and relatively flat landform.

The introduction of the wind turbines will cause a noticeable change to the existing character of the overall scene. This will be partially mitigated due to distance.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

NEGLIGIBLE

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Low Quality
- Frequency - Low Use
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Middle Ground

The viewpoint is located on a unsealed local road within a low sensitivity use area.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles within a moderate viewing duration in a travelling vehicle.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW/MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Potentially Noticeable

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a noticeable change of the overall landscape scene.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view for travelling vehicles with a moderate viewing duration.

In this instance, the moderate/ high visual effect combined with a negligible level of visual sensitivity will result in a low/ moderate potential visual impact.



MODEL OVERLAY

KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

13 PHOTO-SIMULATION 08 ENTRANCE TO LOT 10848 ON ROSE THOMSON RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point C ~6,042m	View Angle to Focal Point C 19°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~2,652m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 22	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 98.57°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 5.4°
--	---	--	---	---	---	--	--	--

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the entrance to Lot 10848 on Rose Thomson Rd, looking northeast across the unsealed road towards Focal Point C. The gravel road surface occupies the foreground, while roadside vegetation and boundary trees frame the view in the middle ground. In the background, raised undulating farmland with shed-like structures/silos visible on the ridgeline through gaps in the vegetation on the eastern side of the view. The proposed wind turbines are situated beyond the vegetation and landform. Views to the proposed wind turbines are available above the vegetation or through the gap of the foliage.

VISUAL EFFECT

MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland/ Private Resident
- Viewpoint Screening - Partially Screen

Views to the proposed wind turbines will be partially screened by the road verge vegetation and proposed wind turbines will be seen through the gaps of the foliage and above the foliage.

The introduction of the wind turbines will cause a noticeable change to the existing character of the overall scene.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

LOW

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Moderate Quality
- Frequency - Infrequent Use
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Middle Ground

The viewpoint is located on a unsealed local road and the existing views from this viewpoint are framed by the roadside vegetation.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles within a moderate viewing duration in a travelling vehicle. The view is located at the entrance of Lot 10848.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW/MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Potentially Noticeable

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a noticeable change of the overall landscape scene.

In this instance, the moderate visual effect combined with a low level of visual sensitivity will result in a low/moderate potential visual impact.



MODEL OVERLAY

KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

16 PHOTO-SIMULATION 09 ENTRANCE TO LOT 10878 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point C ~9,454m	View Angle to Focal Point C 308°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~2,280m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 14	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 107.25°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 6.27°
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the entrance to Lot 10878 on Garibaldi Willis Rd, looking east towards Focal Point C. Gravel road surface extends across the view in the foreground with roadside vegetation on in the middle-ground of the view. Undulating rural farmland interspersed with patches of remnant vegetation can be seen through the gap of the vegetation. Roadside vegetation in the foreground will assist in partially views to the proposed wind turbines.

VISUAL EFFECT

MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland/ Private Resident
- Viewpoint Screening - Partial Screening

Views to the proposed wind turbines will be partially screened by the road verge vegetation and proposed wind turbines will be seen through the gaps of the foliage and on both sides of the assessed view.

The introduction of the wind turbines will cause a noticeable change to the existing character of the overall scene for this assessed viewpoint.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

LOW

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Medium Quality
- Frequency - Infrequent Use
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Middle Ground

The viewpoint is located on a unsealed local road with infrequent usage.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles within a moderate viewing duration in a travelling vehicle. The view is located at the entrance of Lot 10878.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW/MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - High
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Potentially Noticeable

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a noticeable change of the overall landscape scene within a middle ground viewing distance.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view with a moderate viewing duration.

In this instance, the moderate visual effect combined with a low level of visual sensitivity will result in a moderate potential visual impact.



MODEL OVERLAY

KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

20 PHOTO-SIMULATION 10 SOUTH TO WARRADARGE WIND FARM ENTRANCE ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance Focal Point C ~11,833m	View Angle to Focal Point C 316°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~7,379m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo Simulation 23	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 63.07°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 1.94°
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	---

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located south of the entrance to the existing Warradarge Wind Farm on Garibaldi Willis Rd, looking northwest across the gravel road surface and roadside vegetation towards the existing wind farm and the proposed development. Undulating rural farmland interspersed with remnant vegetation is visible in the background beyond the roadside vegetation. Existing wind turbines are seen along the horizon through gaps in the vegetation. The introduction of the proposed wind farm will increase the number and density of visible turbines within this view. Due to the greater distance, the proposed turbines will appear smaller in scale compared to the existing turbines.

VISUAL EFFECT

LOW/MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit - Road Corridor/ Rural Farmland/ Wind Farm
- Viewpoint Screening - Partial Screening

Views to the proposed wind turbines will be partially screened by the existing roadside vegetation within a background viewing distance.

The introduction of the wind turbines will cause an increase visible wind turbines density in the background of the view in addition to existing wind turbines of Waradarge Wind Farm, which will cause a minor change of the to the overall landscape scene but will be in context with the existing view.

VISUAL SENSITIVITY

NEGLIGIBLE

- Visual Use Area - Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality - Low Quality
- Frequency - Low Frequency Use
- Duration - Moderate Duration View
- Distance - Background

The viewpoint is located on a unsealed local road within a low sensitivity use area. The proposed development in at background viewing distance.

The primary viewers from this viewpoint will be road users in moving vehicles.

VISUAL IMPACT

LOW

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Moderate
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence - Potentially Noticeable

The introduction of the proposed wind turbines would result in a minor change of the overall landscape scene.

The viewing experience of users will be a passing view for travelling vehicles with a moderate viewing duration.

In this instance, the low/moderate visual effect combined with a negligible level of visual sensitivity will result in a low potential visual impact.



KEY VIEWPOINT TYPE: LOCAL ROAD

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable. 	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation Measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner. 	





PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE
LOCATION

50MM FL REFERENCE VIEW

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

01

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 01 INTERSECTION OF ENEABBA COOLIMBA RD AND ERINDOON RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~22,978m	View Angle to Focal Point A 89°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~18,365m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 48.26°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 0.78°
--	---	--	---	---	--	--	---

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the verge of the intersection of Eneabba-Coolimba Road and Erindoon Road, looking east across the sealed road and roadside vegetation towards Focal Point A. The roadside vegetation primarily consists of low shrubs and bushes, with a few scattered taller trees. This vegetation partially restricting views of the farmland beyond. A ridgeline is visible in the background through gaps in the vegetation. The proposed turbines will be situated behind this ridgeline and are likely to be screened from view by the existing landform and vegetation.

05

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 02 ENTRANCE TO 3023 THREE SPRINGS-ENEABBA ROAD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point B ~13,371m	View Angle to Focal Point B 217°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~10,543m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 52.97°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 1.36°
--	---	--	---	--	--	--	---

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located on the driveway to 3023 Eneabba–Three Springs Road, looking southwest towards Focal Point B. The sealed Eneabba–Three Springs Road extends from the western edge to the middle of the view, flanked by low bushes and shrubs on both sides. In the foreground, a gravel-surfaced driveway and a lot plate are visible on the eastern side of the view. A large expanse of rural farmland is present on the western side, while a mix of bushland and farmland occupies the eastern side. The landform gently rises in the middle ground. With the relatively open view, portions of the proposed turbines may be visible above the horizon line.

06

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 03 ENTRANCE TO WOTTO NATURE RESERVE ON FIRST NORTH RD



Camera Lens
Height From Ground
1.60m

Camera Lens Focal Length
(full frame equivalent)
35mm

Horizontal
Field of View
54.4°

Site Distance to
Focal Point A
~14,636m

View Angle to
Focal Point A
164°

Site Distance to
Closest Wind Turbine
~5,162m

Occupied Horizontal
Field of View
51.42°

Occupied Vertical
Field of View
2.78°

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is taken from the trail entrance to Wotto Nature Reserve along First North Road, looking southeast across the gravel-surfaced road towards the reserve and in the direction of the proposed wind turbines. The unsealed road occupies the foreground of the view, while bushland dominates the middle ground and background. Due to the relatively flat topography and low bushy vegetation, the view to the background remains open; however, taller roadside shrubs partially screen the view at the edges. The proposed turbines are situated beyond the bushland and, while portions of the structures may be visible above the horizon line, their prominence is expected to be diminished due to the viewing distance.

07

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 04 INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND BRIMSON RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent)	Horizontal Field of View	Site Distance to Focal Point B	View Angle to Focal Point B	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine	Occupied Horizontal Field of View	Occupied Vertical Field of View
1.60m	35mm	54.4°	~5,607m	78°	~2,067m	151.48°	6.9°

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Carnamah–Eneabba Road and Brimson Road, looking northeast across the road towards the proposed development site. The sealed road surface is visible in the foreground, while a gravel-surfaced road extends through the middle ground on the western side of the view. A wide road verge is present on the eastern side, with shrub vegetation situated beyond it. The landform gently rises from the foreground to the middle ground, with the horizon line defined by a band of vegetation. The proposed turbines are expected to be visible above the vegetation along the horizon.

10

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 05 INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND BRAND MUDGE RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~25,868m	View Angle to Focal Point A 259°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~18,953m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 38.65°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 0.76°
---	--	-----------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	---	---	--

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the verge of the intersection of Carnamah–Eneabba Road and Brand Mudge Road, looking southwest across the sealed road towards rural farmland and Focal Point A. The sealed road and adjacent verge vegetation extend from the western edge to the centre of the view, while a gravel-surfaced road and its verge occupy the foreground. In the background, undulating rural farmland is partially visible through gaps in the roadside vegetation on the western side, whereas views on the eastern side are more limited due to the presence of taller vegetation. Views towards the proposed turbines are expected to be limited, constrained by the combination of distance, roadside vegetation, and landform.

14

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 06 INTERSECTION OF COOROW-GREEN RD AND ROSE THOMSON RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent)	Horizontal Field of View	Site Distance to Focal Point A	View Angle to Focal Point A	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine	Occupied Horizontal Field of View	Occupied Vertical Field of View
1.60m	35mm	54.4°	~23,816m	6°	~15,459m	35.07°	0.93°

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Coorow–Green Road and Rose Thomson Road, looking northeast across the road junction towards the proposed development site. The sealed road surface is visible in the foreground, with a gravel-surfaced road intersecting from the eastern side in the middle ground. Shrubs and bushes are present along the verges of both roads, providing partial visual screening of the background. Rural farmland is visible in the background through gaps in the middle-ground vegetation. While the proposed turbines may be visible along the horizon line, their visual prominence is expected to be diminished due to the viewing distance from this location.

15

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 07 BOUNDARY OF LOT 10885 AND LOT 10884 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point B ~10,315m	View Angle to Focal Point B 314°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~440m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 163.15°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 29.66°
--	---	--	--	---	---	---	--

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located on Garibaldi Willis Road at the boundary of the proposed development site, looking northwest across the gravel road and roadside vegetation towards rural farmland within the project area. The farmland is interspersed with patches of remnant vegetation. While roadside vegetation in the foreground provides partial visual screening, the relatively flat landform and short foreground viewing distance allow for views through gaps in the foliage. The proposed wind turbines will be visible across the view in both the middle ground and background, appearing through and above the existing vegetation.

17

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 08 BOUNDARY OF LOT 1 AND LOT 10878 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~22,468m	View Angle to Focal Point A 336°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~14,261m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 42.07°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 1°
--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located on Garibaldi Willis Road at the boundary of Lot 1 and Lot 1078, looking northwest across the unsealed road towards bushland and the existing Warradarge Wind Farm, in the direction of Focal Point A. Roadside shrubs and bushes in the middle ground provide partial screening of the background, though existing wind turbines are visible through gaps in the vegetation above the horizon line. The introduction of the proposed development is expected to increase the apparent density of wind turbines within the background of the view.

18

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 09 SOUTH TO SOUTH ENEABBA NATURE RESERVE PARKING BAY ON BRAND HWY



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~21,659m	View Angle to Focal Point A 38°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~13,103m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 40.37°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 1.09°
--	---	--	---	---	--	--	---

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located south of the southern Eneabba Nature Reserve parking bay on Brand Highway, looking northeast across the highway towards the Eneabba Nature Reserve bushland and Focal Point A. The sealed highway surface dominates the foreground, while undulating bushland occupies the middle ground and background of the view. Taller roadside vegetation along the highway provides limited screening of the background. Existing wind turbines from the Warradarge Wind Farm are visible along the ridgeline in the eastern portion of the background. The introduction of the proposed wind turbines is expected to increase the apparent density of turbines within the background of the view.

19

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 10 INTERSECTION OF BRAND HWY AND BEEKEEPERS RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~25,784m	View Angle to Focal Point A 127°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~17,912m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 38.27°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 0.8°
--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--

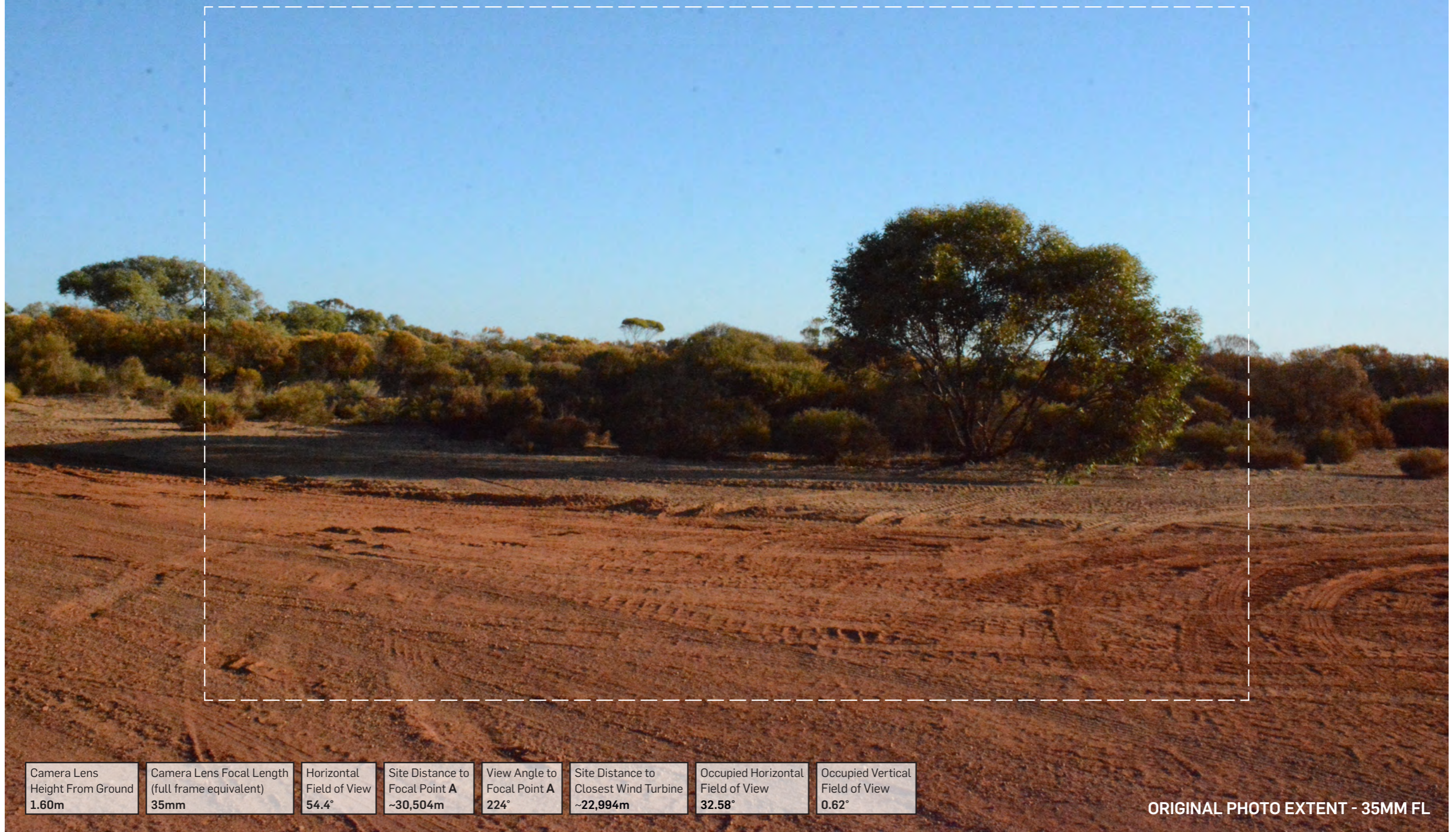
ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Brand Highway and Beekeepers Road, looking southeast towards Focal Point A. The sealed surface of Brand Highway occupies the foreground, with roadside vegetation framing the view in the middle ground. The road intersection is visible at the eastern edge of the view. Views beyond the highway are largely restricted by the existing vegetation. Due to the viewing distance and the extent of visual obstruction from vegetation, the proposed wind turbines are unlikely to be visible from this location.

21

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 11 INTERSECTION OF WILTON WELL RD AND DOOKOONOOKA RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~30,504m	View Angle to Focal Point A 224°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~22,994m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 32.58°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 0.62°
---	--	-----------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	---	---	--

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Wilton Well Road and Dookoonooka Road, at the corner of the Registered Native Title Block. The view is oriented southwest across the road towards the Registered Native Title Block, in the direction of Focal Point A. The gravel road surface is visible in the foreground, while bushes and shrubs in the middle ground frame the view and obstruct further visibility into the lot. The proposed wind turbines are not likely to be visible from this viewpoint due to the viewing distance and vegetation.

22

SITE PHOTOGRAPH 12 ENTRANCE TO LOT 10053 BRAND MUDGE RD



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~27,107m	View Angle to Focal Point A 280°	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine ~19,763m	Occupied Horizontal Field of View 35.26°	Occupied Vertical Field of View 0.73°
--	---	--	---	--	--	--	---

ORIGINAL PHOTO EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located on Brand Mudge Road at the entrance to Lot 10053, situated at the boundary of the Registered Native Title Block. The view is oriented northwest towards Focal Point A. The gravel-surfaced road occupies the foreground, while existing vegetation in the middle ground restricts visibility further into the landscape. Due to the viewing distance and visual obstruction caused by the vegetation, views to the proposed wind turbines are not likely to be available from this viewpoint.

8.0 SUMMARY AND MITIGATION

8.1 IMPACTS ON VIEW EXPERIENCE

The viewshed and 3D modelling results showed that the development area may be visible from 22 identified view locations within the study area. The analysis of 10 photomontages revealed that the open views with limited screening can be obtained from four identified locations (refer **Table 8 Assessed Visual Impact**). For the remaining six viewpoints, the view to the turbines is likely to be partially screened.

Photo-Simulation	Viewpoint No.	Viewpoint Name	Assessed Visual Impact
01	02	Intersection of Three Springs-Eneabba Rd and Brand Hwy	LOW
02	03	Intersection of Three Springs-Eneabba Rd and Second North Rd	LOW
03	04	Entrance to White Gums Nature Reserve	MODERATE
04	08	Boundary of Lot 10487 and Lot 10890 on Carnamah-Eneabba Rd	MODERATE
05	09	Intersection of Carnamah-Eneabba Rd and Reserve Rd	MODERATE
06	11	Entrance to Tathra National Park on Carnamah-Eneabba Rd	LOW/MODERATE
07	12	Entrance to Lot 10246 On Rose Thomson Rd	LOW/MODERATE
08	13	Entrance to Lot 10848 On Rose Thomson Rd	LOW/MODERATE
09	16	Entrance to Lot 10878 on Garibaldi Willis Rd	LOW/MODERATE
10	20	South to Warradarge Wind Farm Entrance on Garibaldi Willis Rd	LOW

Table 8 Assessed Visual Impact

The analysis showed that foreground views of the development site are publicly available from Carnamah–Eneabba Road (Viewpoint 08) and Garibaldi Willis Road (Viewpoint 15). These views are seen through gaps in existing roadside vegetation and above the surrounding foliage of the development lot.

Middleground views of the proposed wind turbines are available from Viewpoint 07 and Viewpoint 09 along Three Springs–Eneabba Road. Viewpoint 11, also on this road, offers only partial views due to vegetation screening. Along Rose Thomson Road, Viewpoint 12 provides open views of the turbines, while Viewpoint 13 is partially screened by existing vegetation.

Background views are visible from Viewpoint 03 and Viewpoint 05 on Three Springs–Eneabba Road, although these views are minimal and less clear due to the distance. At Viewpoint 02, views are largely obstructed by landform and vegetation. From Viewpoints 17, 18, and 20, the turbines will be visible, but they are expected to blend well with the existing turbine structures.

Views from Viewpoints 01, 10, 14, and 19 along the road corridor are very limited or completely unavailable due to dense vegetation. Additionally, Viewpoints 21 and 22,

located outside the Registered Native Title Block, do not provide views of the turbines as they are fully screened by vegetation and topography.

8.2 IMPLEMENTATION AND VISUAL IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION

Prior to construction and removal of any existing vegetation, it is recommended that seed collection take place through the surrounding endemic vegetation areas to ensure there is suitable endemic seed available for rehabilitation planting if required. Visual impact mitigation works should be carried out prior to construction where possible to allow the maximum time for establishment of new plantings.

Construction zones, construction specific access roads and site compound areas are to be located in areas that create low impact on existing vegetation. Where endemic vegetation requires removal, this should be restored with new endemic planting once construction has been completed where practicable.

Following the completion of construction activities, re-vegetate affected areas where practicable to reinstate any disturbed endemic vegetation areas to return the quality of the immediate surroundings to as close to that prior to construction commencing.

8.3 MITIGATION STRATEGIES

The proposed development includes the installation of large turbines and other built-form structures. The focus of the visual assessment has been to examine the impact of these structures from public vantage points where the view may be affected.

In addition to the turbines, the development is expected to include associated infrastructure such as solar arrays and potentially battery energy storage systems (BESS). These components, while generally lower in height than turbines, can contribute to additional visual change, particularly when viewed from elevated or more open locations. The presence of such infrastructure reinforces the need for comprehensive mitigation strategies tailored to each element of the development. For example, boundary planting and targeted vegetation buffers around the solar farm can assist in breaking up and softening its form, reducing contrast against the surrounding landscape, and lessening visibility from sensitive viewpoints.

Under the Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia (WAPC 2007) guidelines, mitigation is required where wind farms and related energy infrastructure cause significant visual changes, particularly in high-value scenic areas and locations with cultural or recreational significance.

Mitigation should reduce visibility through strategic landscape design, such as planting native vegetation buffers or careful siting to minimise exposure. On-site and off-site landscaping can assist in screening infrastructure and reducing visual impacts. The mitigation strategies presented below are in line with WAPC (2007) recommendations, can assist in the preparation of detailed designs, and can help to clarify the possible scope of work for landscape treatment.

Foreground Visual Screening / Forward Planting

- Visual screening is to be considered in areas of high visual sensitivity, such as close to residences and other areas where amelioration of views to the wind farm or solar farm may be required.
- For affected dwellings (within 4 kilometres of turbines or solar arrays), off-site landscaping can be developed in consultation with landowners to provide vegetation screening.
- Given the height of wind turbines, visual screening within a setting is most effective when the screening is closer to viewpoints; for solar infrastructure, perimeter boundary planting is particularly effective in limiting low-level visual exposure.
- Planting to screen views should be designed to avoid impeding existing significant views to the broader landscape.

Remnant Vegetation Actions

- Retain existing roadside and other significant bands of vegetation.
- Minimise the extent of native vegetation removed or disturbed by new development.
- Where disturbance of native vegetation occurs, reinstate the vegetation following decommissioning.

Turbine Design Actions

- Non-reflective coatings must cover all of the structure, including fastenings between the blades and the hub.

Turbine Placement Actions

- Control the placement of turbines to ensure a balanced distribution that avoids overly dense clusters or linear arrangements that could lead to visual monotony.
- Areas of high scenic value or proximity to residential zones should be prioritised for lower turbine densities to reduce visual dominance.

Project Infrastructure Actions

- For solar farms, consider layout and panel orientation to minimise glare and reflectivity when viewed from nearby roads or residences.
- Use low-profile and unobtrusive building designs for associated infrastructure (including BESS units and substations) to minimise the urbanised appearance or industrial character of sites in rural or remote areas.
- Integrate boundary planting and perimeter vegetation buffers for key areas surrounding the solar farm and other associated facilities.
- Align the built style of substations and other above-ground structures with the existing built style of the area.
- Bury powerlines underground within the site, except where prohibitive cost or challenging terrain makes this unfeasible.

- Design equipment, such as transformers and switchgear, to be visually unobtrusive—either by concealing them within existing structures or by using landscaping to minimise their visual impact.
- Select material colours for new structures that blend into the surrounding landscape (pasture/vegetation tones) to lower their visibility.

Light Spill

- Light spill from the turbines should be minimised where possible to reduce impacts on surrounding residential areas. Flight/aviation warning lighting must comply with aviation safety standards.
- Security lighting throughout the wind farm, solar farm, and substation should be designed to reduce contrast with the nighttime landscape.
- Motion detectors should be used to activate nighttime security lighting where practicable.

Dust Control

- Undertake staged clearing of vegetation to limit open areas that may cause erosion or wind-blown sand during construction.
- Consolidate roads and reduce the need for clearance of large areas of ground cover vegetation for roads where practicable.
- Re-vegetate any cleared areas that are no longer required.

8.4 MITIGATION EFFECTIVENESS

Mitigation measures when incorporated into the design process, such as those outlined above, will have a positive effect on reducing the visual impact of the proposed wind farm. The effect of measures will be greatest for sensitive static viewpoints such as residences lacking existing screening vegetation.

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 PERCEPTIONS OF CHANGE

The visual impact of the Tathra Wind Farm is inherently linked to public perception. While the extent to which the wind turbines are visible from key viewpoints can be objectively measured, the degree to which they are perceived as intrusive or acceptable is influenced by individual attitudes toward change and renewable energy infrastructure.

Community acceptance of wind farms varies widely. In areas where renewable energy is valued, turbines may be seen as positive additions to the landscape. Conversely, in locations where landscape integrity is prioritised over infrastructure, they may be viewed as intrusive. The visual impact of turbines is also shaped by their perceived function-elements associated with safety and progress, such as lighthouses or control towers, are often accepted within a landscape.

Local residents and users of the surrounding area will have diverse perspectives on the project, influenced by personal values, familiarity with the setting, and their expectations of how the landscape should be maintained or altered. These factors must be considered in assessing and mitigating visual impacts.

9.2 LEVELS OF IMPACT

The visual impact assessment concludes that the project is located in an area with low to moderate sensitivity to visual change, where the surrounding landscape, already built with wind turbines and extensively modified for agricultural use, can accommodate the proposed wind turbines.

The development will introduce a change in landscape character at the local, sub-regional, and regional scales. The study area consists of an open, slightly undulating terrain, predominantly comprising nature reserves, road corridors, wind farm and farmland. The project area is situated within a landscape assessed as having a low to medium scenic quality.

The broad visual catchment of the project is due to:

- The height of the turbine structures
- The open nature of the rural farmland
- Limited areas of retained tall vegetation
- The undulating topography of the site

The 10 photomontages of the visual impact assessment identified 3 viewpoints as areas of low visual impact, 4 viewpoints as areas of low/moderate visual impact, and 3 viewpoints as areas of moderate visual impact.

Where the project has the potential to create a moderate visual impact or greater, mitigation measures should be explored on a case by case basis in consultation with the effected stakeholder, and a qualified landscape architect.

Low Visual Impact

The visual analysis identified locations within the study area where a low level of visual impact will result from the proposed development including:

- PHOTO-SIMULATION 01 - INTERSECTION OF THREE SPRINGS-ENEABBA RD AND BRAND HWY
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 02 - INTERSECTION OF THREE SPRINGS-ENEABBA RD AND SECOND NORTH RD
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 10 - SOUTH TO WARRADARGE WIND FARM ENTRANCE ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD

The project development will have a low impact on viewpoints where it is visible but represents a small part of the broader view, results in minimal alteration to the key features of the current landscape and its presence would not impact the overall quality of the scene.

Low/Moderate Visual Impact

The visual analysis identified locations within the study area where a low/moderate level of visual impact will result from the proposed development including:

- PHOTO-SIMULATION 06 - ENTRANCE TO TATHRA NATIONAL PARK ON CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 07 - ENTRANCE TO LOT 10246 ON ROSE THOMSON RD
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 08 - ENTRANCE TO LOT 10848 ON ROSE THOMSON RD
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 09 - ENTRANCE TO LOT 10878 ON GARIBALDI WILLIS RD

The project development will have a low/moderate impact on viewpoints where it is visible but does not attract attention.

These locations may be visually sensitive however mitigated by distance or frequency. The development when viewed from these locations will not detract greatly from the view experience.

Moderate Visual Impact

The visual analysis identified locations within the study area where a moderate level of visual impact will result from the proposed development including:

- PHOTO-SIMULATION 03 - ENTRANCE TO WHITE GUMS NATURE RESERVE
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 04 - BOUNDARY OF LOT 10487 AND LOT 10890 ON CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD
- PHOTO-SIMULATION 05 - INTERSECTION OF CARNAMAH-ENEABBA RD AND RESERVE RD

At these viewpoints, the turbines will be visible in the foreground or mid-ground, altering the existing views. While they will not necessarily dominate, their presence will be noticeable. In such cases, mitigation measures may be required.

For road users, the transient nature of viewing and the presence of roadside vegetation assist in reducing visibility. Where gaps in roadside vegetation exist, additional planting may help screen the turbines from sensitive viewpoints.

Off-site landscaping/vegetation screening when placed in close proximity to the viewer will provide the best form of mitigation in these circumstances.

For residential properties with moderate impact, targeted mitigation, such as planting screening vegetation in proximity to key viewing areas, can be implemented in consultation with property owners to reduce visibility.

Impacts on Visual Character

The introduction of wind turbines will inevitably modify the existing visual character of the study area. However, the predominant landscape character of the Mid-West region and the Shire of Carnamah, defined by undulating farmland and bushland, will remain dominant.

While the turbines will introduce a contemporary, industrial element into the landscape, their effect will be contingent on public perception. For some, they may represent an environmentally progressive feature, potentially drawing interest and tourism to the area. Others may view them as a disruption to the existing rural setting.

Mitigation Strategies

While the economic, social, and environmental benefits of the Wind Farm are expected to outweigh the identified visual impacts, it is essential to adopt appropriate mitigation strategies where required.

It is recommended to consult with a registered landscape architect to assist in the preparation of a comprehensive mitigation plan for the wind farm development. A qualified landscape architect will provide expert guidance in assessing visual impacts, identifying key viewpoints, and designing effective screening measures.

They will ensure that mitigation strategies are well-integrated into the surrounding landscape, meet relevant regulatory requirements, and align with best practices in landscape and environmental design.

Key initiatives to reduce visual impact include:

- Minimising colour contrast: Ensuring turbine structures blend with the existing landscape through the selection of neutral, low-reflective finishes.
- Utilising natural topography and vegetation: Positioning turbines to take advantage of existing landforms and tree cover to reduce visual prominence.
- Retaining existing vegetation: Minimising disturbance to established vegetation, particularly where it provides effective screening.
- Introducing targeted screening vegetation: Planting in close proximity to key viewing locations to mitigate visibility impacts, particularly for residences and key vantage points.

9.3 CONCLUSION

The Tathra Wind Farm will introduce a prominent new infrastructure element into a rural landscape characterised by gently undulating topography, open farmland, nature reserves, and road corridors. While the development will result in a discernible change to the landscape character at local, sub-regional, and regional scales, the visual impact assessment has determined that the project is located within an area of low to moderate sensitivity to visual change. This is largely due to the surrounding landscape already being extensively modified for agricultural purposes and partially developed with existing wind energy infrastructure.

The open nature of the terrain, limited areas of tall vegetation, and the considerable height of the turbine structures contribute to a broad visual catchment. As such, the turbines will be visible from multiple vantage points, particularly in close proximity to the site, where their scale, verticality, and rotational movement will be most apparent. However, the visual prominence of the turbines diminishes with increasing distance, terrain screening, and where vegetation and built form provide intervening elements.

To ensure the development integrates as harmoniously as possible into its setting, visual mitigation measures should be prioritised at key viewpoints, particularly around nearby residences and public roads. These measures include retaining and augmenting existing vegetation, utilising the site's topography to reduce visibility, and implementing targeted screening through revegetation or structural planting. Furthermore, minimising colour contrast by using neutral, low-reflective finishes on turbines will help reduce visual sharpness against the landscape backdrop.

While some viewpoints will experience moderate levels of visual change, these effects are considered acceptable within the context of a landscape that has capacity to absorb such infrastructure. The appointment of a qualified landscape architect is recommended to support the development of a comprehensive mitigation plan. Their expertise will be critical in identifying sensitive receptors, refining screening strategies, and ensuring visual mitigation aligns with best practice and regulatory expectations.

Ultimately, the proposed Tathra Wind Farm will alter the visual landscape, it will do so within an environment assessed as capable of accommodating such change. A balanced approach, and one that respects visual sensitivities while embracing the benefits of renewable energy is essential to delivering a wind farm that integrates effectively into its rural setting and supports a low-carbon future.

10.0 PHOTO-SIMULATION PROCESS

10.1 DATA SOURCES

Camera Equipment:

- Camera body: Nikon D7100 - 24.1MP DX format CMOS sensor
- Lens: Nikon AF-P DX 18-55MM F3.5-5.6G VR

Software:

- QGIS
- AutoCAD 2021
- Google Earth Pro
- Sketch-up Pro 2023
- Photoshop CC 2024
- Naviswork 2024
- Rhino 8

Data Sources

- Site feature survey received via SynergyRED
- Proposed structure dimensions from SynergyRED
- Surveyed locations of photo viewpoint locations
- Data Downloaded from Data WA (<https://data.wa.gov.au/>)
- Data Downloaded from Elvis (<https://elevation.fsdf.org.au/>)

10.2 METHODOLOGY

Photo-simulations provided have been produced with a high degree of accuracy. The process for producing these photo-simulations are outlined below:

Photographs have been taken on site using the above listed equipment to obtain high resolution photos whilst minimising image distortion. Photos are taken with the camera mounted to a tripod, at a standing height of 1.60m above natural ground level or above floor level. A combination of aerial and GPS data has been used to record the locations of the camera setup at each viewpoint location. Photos have generally been taken at a standard focal length of 50mm (full frame equivalent) or at 35mm (full frame equivalent) to cover a wider context. Where photos are wider than a 50mm focal length, a 50mm reference window is provided to assist with standardising the set for a standard view. A photo taken using the 50mm focal length on a full-frame camera (equivalent to 39.6° horizontal field-of-view) is considered an accepted photographic standard to approximate human vision.

Available geo-spatial data for the site listed above are combined to form a geo-referenced base 3D model from which additional information, such as proposed build forms, landscape and photographic viewpoints can be inserted.

Details of the proposed development are obtained from the client. All models are registered to their correct geo-location in the base 3D model.

For each photo being used for the photo-simulation, the photo's taken location and focal length is extracted, and matched in the 3D base model. A camera match is created by aligning the 3D camera with the 3D base model against the original photo, matching the original photographic location and orientation.

From each viewpoint, the final photo-simulation is then produced by compositing 3D rendered images of the proposed development into the original photo with editing performed to sit the render at the correct view depth. Photographic elements are cross-checked against the 3D model and reference materials to ensure elements such as foreground trees and buildings that may occlude views to the proposed development are retained. Conversely, where trees/buildings may be removed as part of the proposal, these are also removed in the photo-simulation.

10.3 DISCLAIMER

This Visual Impact Assessment is dated **July 2025** and incorporates images, data, information up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd's (Urbis) opinion in this Assessment.

Urbis is under no obligation in any circumstance to update this Visual Impact Assessment for events occurring after the date of this Visual Impact Assessment. Urbis prepared this Visual Impact Assessment on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of **SynergyRED** (Instructing Party) for the purpose of determination of a **Development Application** (Purpose) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this Visual Impact Assessment for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this Visual Impact Assessment for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this Visual Impact Assessment, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

Urbis has recorded any data sources used for this Visual Impact Assessment within this Visual Impact Assessment. These data have not been independently verified unless so noted within the Visual Impact Assessment.

All projections and models contained in or associated with this Visual Impact Assessment are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this Visual Impact Assessment, and upon which Urbis relied.

Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this Visual Impact Assessment, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. The visual image in this Visual Impact Assessment showing the proposed new building structure in situ after construction is complete, is an estimate only of its possible visual impact. The actual visual impact of the new building may be impacted by a number of variables including amongst others

the actual location of the building structure on the site, the topography of the site and the final height of the fully constructed building structure.

Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in visual representations of the completed building structure in situ, in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

This Visual Impact Assessment has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this Visual Impact Assessment are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading and taking into account events that could reasonably be expected to be foreseen, subject to the limitations above.

11.0 REFERENCES

11.1 ASSESSMENT REFERENCES

- Department of Planning and Infrastructure (DPI) (2007) Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia: a manual for evaluation, assessment, siting and design. Western Australian Planning Commission, Perth.
- Australian Institute of Landscape Architects (AILA) (2018) Guidance Note for Landscape And Visual Assessment: AILA.
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) (2022) 2m Contour Dataset in PDF and DWG format.
- Hydro Enforced 1 Second DEM in GeoTIFF (Geo-referenced Tagged Image File Format)

