

West Arthur Wind Farm Darkan

Visual Impact Assessment – Preliminary Mappings and Photo-simulations

Prepared for

WEST ARTHUR ENERGY

August 2026

Acknowledgment of Country

Urbis acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands we operate on.

We recognise that First Nations sovereignty was never ceded and respect First Nations peoples continuing connection to these lands, waterways and ecosystems for over 60,000 years.

We pay our respects to First Nations Elders, past and present.

Urbis is committed to incorporating our respect for First Nations cultures, peoples and storytelling in our work across the Country. We are proud to have partnered with Darug Nation artist, **Hayley Pigram**, and to profile her artwork – **Sacred River Dreaming**.



The river is the symbol of the Dreaming and the journey of life. The circles and lines represent people meeting and connections across time and space. When we are working in different places, we can still be connected and work towards the same goal.

All information supplied to Urbis in order to conduct this research has been treated in the strictest confidence. It shall only be used in this context and shall not be made available to third parties without client authorisation. Confidential information has been stored securely and data provided by respondents, as well as their identity, has been treated in the strictest confidence and all assurance given to respondents have been and shall be fulfilled.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Urbis was engaged by Lacour Energy to conduct a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for West Arthur Wind Farm development. The wind farm, is to be constructed approximately 184km southeast of Perth, and approximately 105km east of Bunbury within the Shire of West Arthur local government area within the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia.

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 comprises the installation of up to 92 wind turbines with the tip height of each turbine to be up to 253m tall. 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 at the southern part of the Darkan area, and is currently zoned 'Rural' under the Shire of West Arthur No. 2 (LPS2). Additionally, parts of the development site are situated within the Wellington Reservoir Catchment Special Control Area under the Shire of West Arthur Planning Scheme No. 2 and the Wellington Dam Catchment Area under the Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947.

Some of the key objectives for the Rural Zone are “to provide for intensive agricultural uses and diversified farming which retain the rural character and amenity of the locality, and which are consistent with land suitability” and “To consider non-rural uses where they can be shown to be of benefit to the district and not detrimental to the natural resources or the environment”. 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 West Arthur Energy with respect to the proposed concept plan, site levels and proposed structures at the development site (both existing and proposed). 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 18 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 18 viewpoints, 8 prominent viewpoints were selected for photo-simulation review to compare any visual impacts demonstrated by the three dimensional (3D) model with the on-site photography.

Additionally, to ensure concerns surrounding clarity are limited, photographic imagery was taken from each of the 18 viewpoints 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 (WAPC) develops the 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 in Western Australia Manual (DPI 2007):

- Best practice guidelines for implementation of wind energy projects in Australia (Clean Energy Council, June 2018);
- Planning Position Statement: Renewable Energy Facilities (WAPC, March 2020);
- Shire of West Arthur No. 2 (LPS2, Shire of West Arthur, February 2012).

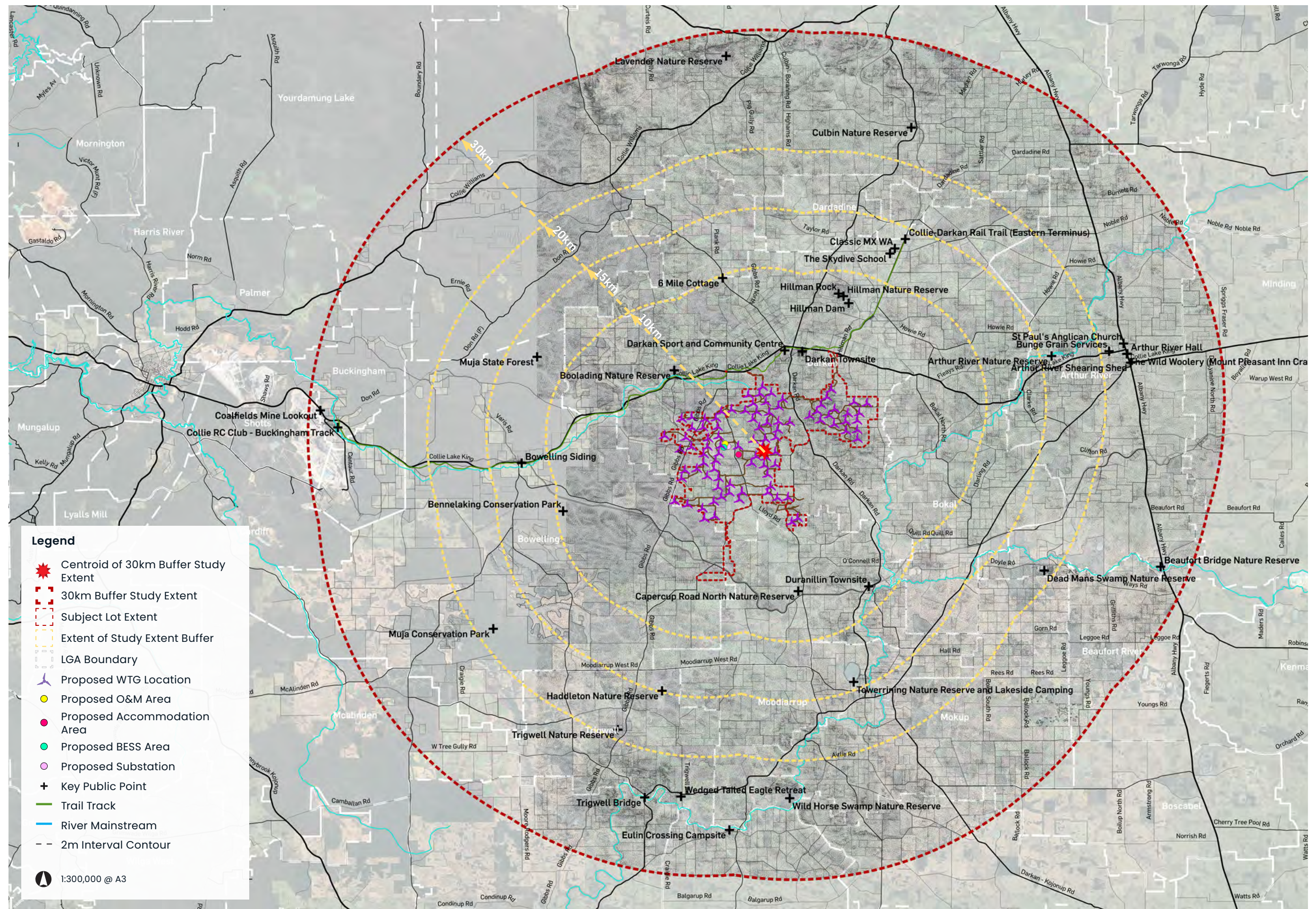


Figure 1 Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area

2.0 Site characteristics

2.1 Proposed development

The development site extends across the southern portion of Darkan and the northern portion of Bowelling. Located south of the Darkan townsite, the site is zoned 'Rural' and is situated between Collie Lake King Road and Bowelling-Duranillin Road, encompassing land on both sides of Darkan Road and Cordering Road North.

The site is predominantly characterised by agricultural land used for livestock grazing, comprising extensive grassed pastures interspersed with pockets of remnant native vegetation.

Bounded by Muja State Forest to the west and the West Arthur cultural heritage lot to the north and east, the site occupies a distinctive rural setting where agricultural, environmental and tourism-related land uses converge.

The proposed development encompasses the following permanent infrastructures:

- Up to 92 wind turbines, with a maximum tip height up to 253m AGL (91m blade length + up to 162m hub height);
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and wind farm substation;
- O&M and accommodation buildings; and,
- Access tracks and cabling.

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

2.1.1 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 procedure, 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 Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area**. This buffer was selected based on a desktop review of key potential viewing locations in the surrounding area with reference

to the Western Australian Planning Commission Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia Manual (DPI 2007) which states that wind farms should be encouraged to be more than 15 km away from major viewpoints.

2.3 Surrounding landscape

The proposed development is located across Bowelling and Darkan, approximately 184 km south-east of Perth and around 5 km south of the Darkan townsite. Situated within a Rural zone in the Shire of West Arthur, the site lies immediately east of the Muja State Forest within the Wheatbelt region of Western Australia, an area recognised for its strong agricultural history, particularly sheep farming and wool production.

The broader study area encompasses a diverse range of landscape character types, including rural townsites, agricultural farmland, lakes, nature reserves, and forested landscapes. The western extent of the study area also includes part of the Coalfields mining area. The development site itself is characterised by productive farmland used for grazing, interspersed with remnant bushland and mature trees. Topographically, the landscape generally rises from south to north.

To the west, the site is bordered by the Muja State Forest and Bennelaking Conservation Park, which contribute a significant natural landscape setting characterised by eucalyptus woodlands and areas of high biodiversity value. Across the study area, the landscape transitions from forested woodland in the west to undulating agricultural land and pasture in the east, punctuated by scattered nature reserves and remnant vegetation corridors.

Collie Lake King Road forms a key east-west transport corridor immediately north of the development area, connecting a series of regional destinations including the Collie townsite, Coalfields mining area, Muja State Forest, Bowelling Siding, Darkan townsite, Arthur River Nature Reserve, and the Arthur River Historic Precinct.

Running broadly parallel to Collie Lake King Road is the Collie-Darkan-Dardadine Rail Trail, a regional tourism and recreation asset extending from Buckingham, approximately 35 km west of the development site, through to Dardadine Siding to the north-east. The trail traverses a variety of landscapes including farmland, forests, waterways and restored railway infrastructure, incorporating the preserved railway stations at Bowelling and Darkan.

Additional regional attractions include Hillman Nature Reserve, located approximately 14 km north of the development site, which contains

notable features such as Hillman Rock and Hillman Dam. Darkan Road traverses the development site in a north-south direction, linking Collie Lake King Road to the north with Arthur River-Dinninup Road to the south. This route provides connections between the Darkan and Duranillin townsites, as well as Towerrining Lake Reserve, passing through a varied landscape comprising rural settlements, agricultural land, bushland and lake environments.

The Arthur River and its associated tributaries form an important landscape feature within the study area, flowing generally from north-east to south-west and connecting a network of wetlands, nature reserves, lakes and townsites. These waterways contribute significantly to the ecological and visual character of the region and provide important habitat and landscape connectivity across the broader rural landscape.

2.4 Natural landform

The study area is characterised by a gently undulating landform, shaped by natural topographic processes and locally modified by road infrastructure and rural development.

The proposed development is situated along a prominent ridgeline and occupies one of the highest points within the study area. Landform generally falls away from the site towards the east, south and west, contributing to its elevated visual prominence within the surrounding landscape. Elevations across the development site range from approximately 250 metres AHD to 388 metres AHD, reflecting the site's position within the broader topographic high point of the locality.

Refer **Figure 3 Elevation Mapping Within 30km Buffer**.

The development will be visible from various vantage points, particularly from the hills where vegetation is sparse. The visual impact will be most noticeable in areas with minimal vegetation, creating a 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.

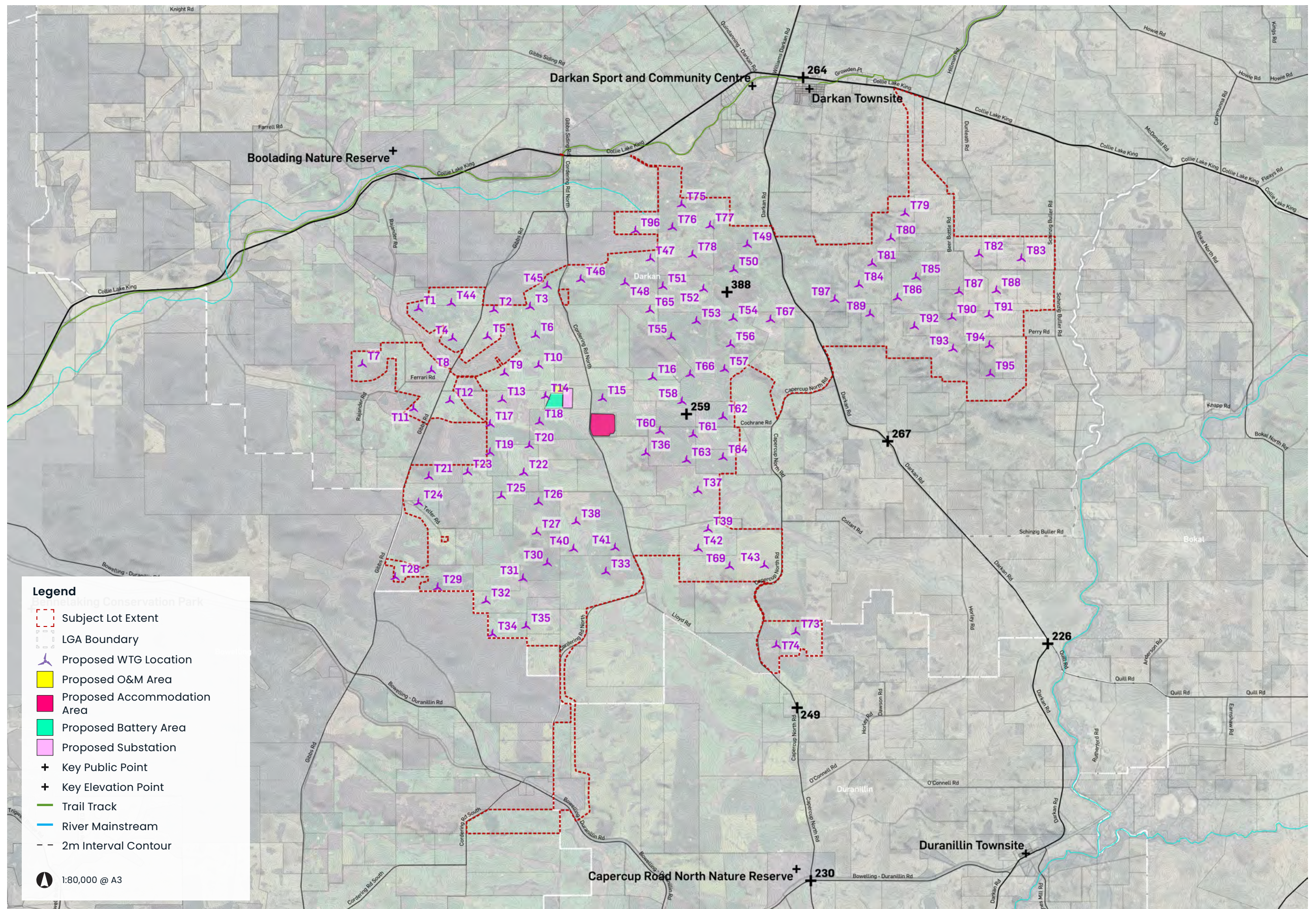
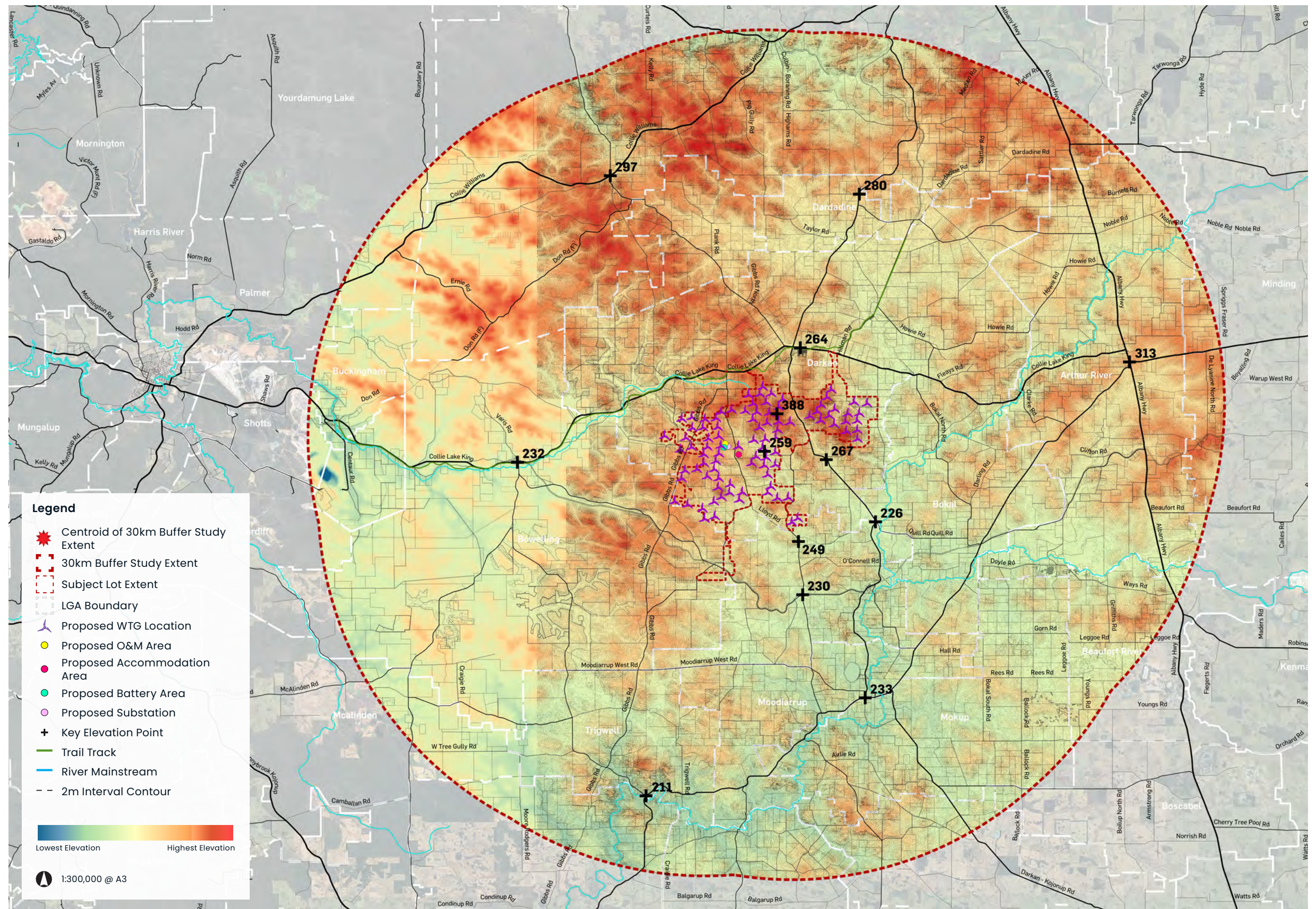


Figure 2 Project Site Context



3.0 Assessment methodology

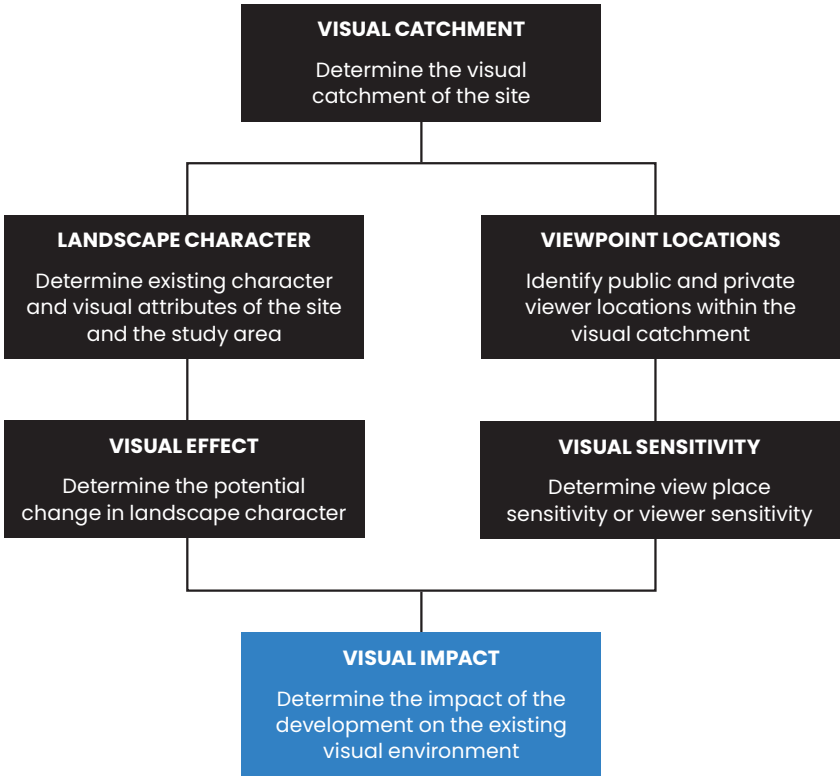
3.1 Visual Landscape Planning in Western Australia

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 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 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 built form. (Refer **Figure 1 Extent of Visual Assessment Study Area**).

The visual catchment of the proposed development is largely defined and constrained by the undulating topography of the surrounding study area. Key views have been identified through visual analysis mapping and verified during site inspections. Foreground and mid-ground views are available from a range of locations surrounding the project site, including the Darkan townsite to the north.

Background views of the proposed turbines are available from several publicly accessible vantage points, including Tawerrining Nature Reserve to the south, the Collie–Darkan Rail Trail (eastern terminal) to the north-east, and Bowelling Siding to the west. However, these views are expected to be faint or barely discernible due to intervening topography, existing vegetation, and built form.

Visual analysis mapping further indicates that locations such as Muja State Forest, Bennelaking Conservation Park and the Coalfields Mine site to the west, Duranillin townsite to the south, and Arthur River townsite to the east fall within areas of low to no visibility of the proposed wind turbines. These locations are considered infrequent vantage points and are likely to have views screened by intervening landform and vegetation.

The proposal will be visible from a number of north–south oriented roads traversing the development area, including Gibbs Road, Cordering Road, Darkan Road and Schinzig Buller Road. Views will also be available from Collie Lake King Road, which runs in an east–west direction to the north of the site (refer Figure 4: Proposed Structures Visibility Within 30 km Buffer). In contrast, views from Albany Highway and Coolup–Williams Road are expected to be heavily constrained by existing vegetation and landform.

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 4 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.

A site visit to validate the results of the desktop study and viewshed analysis was conducted from 10 February 2026 to 11 February 2026. 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.

8 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 16 Assessed Viewpoint Locations**.)

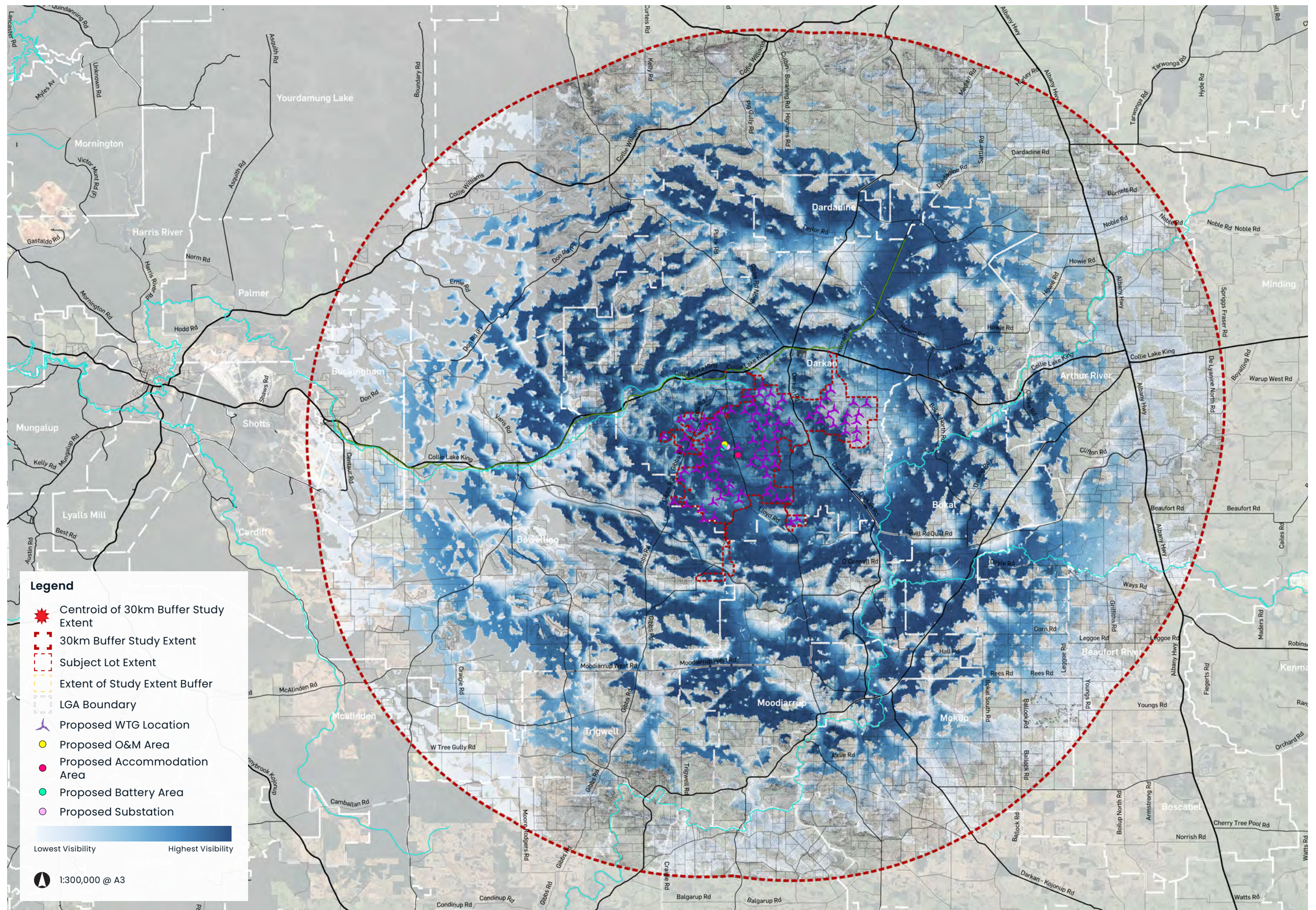


Figure 4 Proposed Structures Visibility Within 30km Buffer

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 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 where practicable.

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 agricultural fields, forest woodland, swamp reserve, low-density rural residential areas, and road corridors. These distinct landscape character types define the visual landscape and contribute to the overall setting.

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

- Rural Farmland with Remnant Bushland;
- State Forest and Conservation Reserve;
- Lake and Wetland Nature Reserves;
- Rural Low-Density Residential Communities;
- Road Corridors;
- Rail Corridor; and,
- Industrial Coal Mining Landscape.

3.5.1 Rural Farmland with Remnant Bushland

The Rural Farmland with Remnant Bushland character type occupies the eastern portion of the study area. This landscape is characterised by undulating agricultural fields used for cropping, rolling pastures supporting livestock grazing, and well-maintained rural properties, interspersed with scattered patches of remnant native bushland. The broader landscape is typically open and expansive, shaped by gently rolling terrain that has been extensively cleared and modified to support agricultural production. The combination of productive farmland, grazing pastures, and retained natural vegetation creates a varied rural setting, where modified agricultural landscapes are punctuated by remnants of the original bushland, contributing to a distinctive and dynamic rural character.

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 through spacing turbines appropriately to avoid an overwhelming presence.

3.5.2 State Forest Woodland and Conservation Nature Reserve

State Forest and Conservation Reserve landscapes are located primarily to the west of the development site, with additional reserves interspersed throughout the surrounding rural farmland. Muja State Forest, Bennelaking Conservation Park and Muja Conservation Park form a continuous band along the western boundary of the development area, while Hillman Nature Reserve, Arthur River Nature Reserve and Capercup Road North Nature Reserve are distributed within and around the broader rural landscape. These areas are characterised by undulating woodland and bushland environments that contribute significantly to the region's biodiversity and ecological function.

Muja State Forest and Muja Conservation Park

Muja State Forest is located to the west of the development area and is characterised by undulating terrain comprising managed native forest, woodland and bushland. The forest supports significant biodiversity, including jarrah and marri-dominated vegetation communities with diverse understorey and associated fauna. In addition to its ecological value, it contributes to the broader scenic rural landscape character of the region. The area also accommodates a range of land uses, including timber production and limited recreational activities, supported by access tracks and informal facilities.

Hillman Nature Reserve

Hillman Nature Reserve is located approximately 14 km north-east of

the development site and comprises predominantly remnant native bushland. The reserve contains historically significant stone channels and a dam that were previously used to collect and supply water for steam locomotives. As such, the reserve holds both ecological value, through the conservation of remnant vegetation, and historical value as part of the region's early transport and infrastructure heritage.

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 through spacing turbines appropriately to avoid an overwhelming presence.

3.5.3 Lake and Wetland Nature Reserves

The Lake and Wetland Nature Reserves within the study area are predominantly located along the main channels of the Arthur River and Beaufort River systems, to the south and east of the development site. These reserves are characterised by permanent and seasonal wetland environments that provide critical habitat for birdlife, amphibians and aquatic species, while also supporting adjacent woodland ecosystems.

Lake Towerrining Nature Reserve

Lake Towerrining Nature Reserve is located approximately 20 km south-east of the development area. It is a significant conservation and recreation destination within Western Australia's Wheatbelt region, centred on a rare permanent inland lake. The reserve comprises a mosaic of wetland environments and native woodlands, supporting high levels of biodiversity and holding cultural significance for Noongar Aboriginal people. It also provides a range of recreational opportunities, including birdwatching, swimming and picnicking, reflecting a balance between environmental conservation and community use.

Arthur River Nature Reserve

The Arthur River Nature Reserve is located along the Arthur River corridor and is characterised by remnant native vegetation within a largely cleared agricultural landscape. It comprises patches of native trees, understorey vegetation and seasonal watercourses. The reserve functions as an important biodiversity refuge, preserving remnant woodland and wetland habitats that support local flora and fauna, while also providing visual and ecological contrast to the surrounding farmland.

Dead Mans Swamp Nature Reserve

Dead Man's Swamp Nature Reserve is a wetland conservation area located approximately 25 km south-east of the development area. It is defined by low-lying, poorly drained terrain that supports wetland vegetation communities, including sedges, rushes and paperbark species. As a seasonal wetland within an otherwise agricultural landscape, it provides a dynamic environment that changes with seasonal water levels and contrasts strongly with the surrounding cleared farmland.

-

3.5.4 Rural Low-Density Residential Communities

Rural low-density residential communities are located to the north, east and south of the development site, including the Darkan, Duranillin and Arthur River townsites. These settlements are characterised by larger allotments, generous open space, and a strong visual and functional relationship with the surrounding rural and natural landscape.

Darkan Townsite

The Darkan townsite is located to the north of the development area along Collie Lake King Road. It forms a compact rural settlement surrounded by extensive farmland and grazing pastures. The town's character is defined by low-density residential development on larger lots, wide streets, and a mix of residential, civic and community uses, interspersed with mature vegetation and landscaped open spaces. Built form is predominantly single-storey and typically includes pitched roofs, verandahs and timber or lightweight construction materials, reflecting the rural context and reinforcing a built form that sits comfortably within the surrounding landscape.

Duranillin Townsite

The Duranillin townsite is a small rural settlement located approximately 14 km south-east of the development area. It is characterised by very low-density development, large residential lots, detached dwellings and minimal supporting infrastructure, reflecting its small population and strong agricultural setting. Buildings are generally modest in scale, with native landscaping and vegetation contributing to rural character.

Arthur River Townsite

The Arthur River townsite is located approximately 31 km east of the development area along Albany Highway. The town includes a number of historic buildings, including the Arthur River Hall, The Wild Woolery and the Arthur River Shearing Shed, which contribute to its local heritage character. The built environment is otherwise defined by low-density residential lots, detached dwellings and limited infrastructure, consistent with its rural context. Buildings are typically modest in scale and set within mature vegetation, reinforcing the town's integration with the surrounding agricultural landscape.

Key Visual Features:

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

Visual Management Considerations:

- Preserving existing vegetation within the project area that acts as a buffer to screen turbines from the view of neighbouring residences.
- 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.

3.5.5 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.

Sealed Road Corridors in the Study Area:

▪ Collie-Lake King Road

Collie-Lake King Road is a two-lane, single carriageway located north of the site, running east-west. It functions as a key regional corridor connecting rural townsites including Collie, Darkan and Arthur River, and accommodates local traffic, freight and agricultural vehicles. The road passes through a rural landscape of farmland, remnant vegetation and state forest.

▪ Darkan Roa

Darkan Road is a sealed two-lane rural road that runs north-south through the site, linking Collie-Lake King Road with Arthur River-Dinninup Road and extending towards Williams. It supports local farm-to-town movement and passes through a pastoral landscape of open paddocks, grazing land and scattered remnant vegetation.

▪ Bowelling-Duranillin Road

Bowelling-Duranillin Road is a sealed two-lane rural road aligned south-east to north-west, connecting Collie-Lake King Road with Darkan Road. It serves local access functions through a predominantly agricultural landscape of grazing land, open paddocks and remnant vegetation.

Key Visual Features:

- Partially rural views framed by low shrubs, groundcovers, and trees
- Varying visibility of turbines, with some areas obscured by terrain undulations and road side vegetation.

Gravel Road Corridors in the Study Area:

▪ Cordering Road North, Gibbs Road, Schinzig Buller Road and Capercup North Road

A network of gravel roads traverses the development site in a predominantly north-south orientation. These roads provide local access to surrounding agricultural properties and connections to nearby regional road corridors. The routes pass through a pastoral landscape characterised by open paddocks, grazing land and scattered patches of remnant native vegetation. In particular, Gibbs Road also traverses areas of reserve bushland and forest woodland, introducing a stronger natural landscape character along sections of the corridor.

▪ Bokal Road North

Bokal Road North is a gravel road aligned in a north-south direction located to the east of the development site. It traverses a predominantly rural landscape comprising pastoral farmland and nature reserves, with intermittent views of open paddocks, grazing land and bushland environments.

Key Visual Features:

- Partially rural views framed by low shrubs, groundcovers, and native

trees and partially urban views with built structures.

- Varying visibility of turbines, with some areas obscured by terrain undulations and road side vegetation.

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.

3.5.6 Railway Corridor

The historical Collie-Narrogin Railway is located to the north of the development site, generally aligned in parallel with Collie-Lake King Road. The former rail corridor typically comprises a gravel ballast formation with steel rails and timber or concrete sleepers, reflecting standard regional rail infrastructure of its era. Originally constructed to support the transport of coal and agricultural goods, the railway has since been decommissioned and repurposed as the Collie-Darkan Rail Trail. The trail now provides a recreational corridor that highlights the region's railway heritage, including preserved and interpreted railway stations, restored rail bridges, and views across surrounding pastoral farmland, bushland and forested landscapes.

Key Visual Features:

- Partially 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.

3.5.7 Industrial Coal Mining Landscape

Premier Coal Mine

Premier Coal Mine is located approximately 37 km west of the development area, within the surrounding state forest. The site comprises a highly modified industrial landscape shaped by large-scale open-cut coal extraction. Original native vegetation and natural landforms within the Collie Basin have been extensively cleared and reconfigured into a series of terraced extraction pits, overburden dumps and haul roads. This highly engineered landform contrasts strongly with the surrounding forested environment, which remains largely intact beyond the active mining footprint.

Visual Management Considerations:

- Reducing impacts on view corridors to and from these areas, lowering the impact of turbines dominating scenic landscapes where practicable.

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 that is highly modified or commonly occurring and can be characterised by visual clutter, disorganised, or an absence of visual harmony
- Medium-quality – landscape that 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 – landscape that is typically characterised 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-duration– views from naturally vegetated areas that are partially obscured by topography or vegetation
- Moderate-duration – 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 – distances within 0–0.5 km of the viewer – within this range the observer experiences maximum discernment of landscape details such as shape, colour and contrast;
- Middle ground zone – distances between 0.5 km and 6.5 km – within this range, vegetation textures and land use patterns are visible to the observer; and,
- Background zone – distances greater than 6.5 km 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 project 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.

3.7.6 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 5 Surrounding Landscape Character – Walking Trail



Figure 6 Surrounding Landscape Character – State Forest and Woodland



Figure 7 Surrounding Landscape Character – Nature Reserve – Towerrining Lake



Figure 8 Surrounding Landscape Character – Rural Farmland and Pasture – Sheep Farming



Figure 9 Surrounding Landscape Character – Undulating Rural Farmland with Remnant Bushes



Figure 10 Surrounding Landscape Character – Low-Density Residential Community



Figure 11 Surrounding Landscape Character – Railway Track Corridor



Figure 12 Surrounding Landscape Character – Road Corridor – Seal Carriageway



Figure 13 Surrounding Landscape Character – Road Corridor – Gravel Local Road

4.0 Visual Impact

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 Effect 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 FOV Occupied	Potential Visual Prominence – Horizontal FOV
Less than 5°	Insignificant – Low Visual Prominence The development may not be highly visible in the view unless it contrasts strongly with the background.
5° – 30°	Potentially Noticeable – Moderate Visual Prominence 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°	Potentially Dominant – High Visual Prominence The development will be highly noticeable.

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

Degree of FOV Occupied	Potential Visual Prominence – Vertical FOV
Less than 0.5°	Insignificant – Low Visual Prominence A small thin line in the landscape.
0.5° – 2.5°	Potentially Noticeable – Moderate Visual Prominence 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°	Potentially Dominant – High Visual Prominence 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

5.3 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.

Distance from Object	Potential Visual Prominence
Greater 8,000 metres (Regional viewshed)	Visibility Diminishing 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)	Potentially Noticeable 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)	Potentially Dominant 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 Determination of Visual Prominence

5.4 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.

		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				

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).

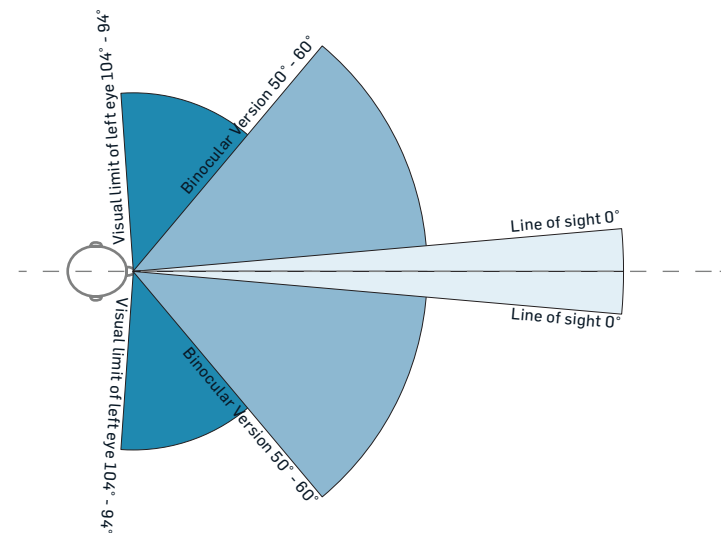


Figure 14 Horizontal Line of Sight – Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence

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).

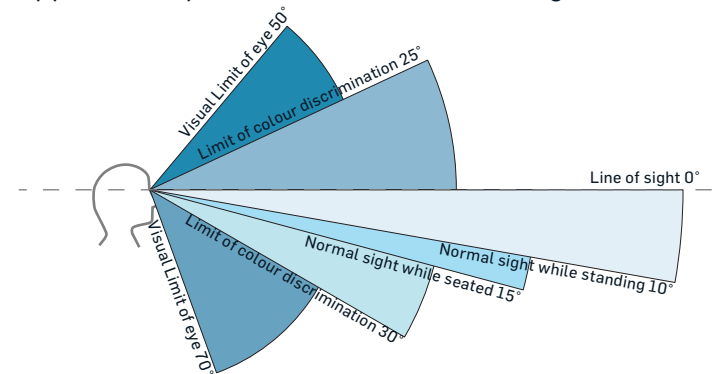


Figure 15 Vertical Line of Sight – Visual Impact/ Visual Prominence



Figure 16 Existing Site Character - Undulating Rural Farmland with Remnant Bushes

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 ridgelines.
- 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 viewshed; 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 visual impact 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 wind turbines by surrounding vegetation and any existing structures.

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:

Collie–Lake King Road

Collie–Lake King Road is a key east–west regional connector located

to the north of the development area, linking rural townsites including Collie, Darkan and Arthur River, as well as providing access to surrounding state forest and agricultural land. Although the proposed wind turbines are located to the south of the road, they will be visible to road users travelling in both directions, with views intermittently available through existing roadside vegetation.

Darkan Road and Williams–Darkan Road

Darkan Road, continuing north as Williams–Darkan Road, is a primary north–south travel route that passes through the development site. It provides regional connectivity between Darkan, Williams, Duranillin and Lake Tawarrining Reserve. Wind turbines are proposed on both sides of Darkan Road, and views will be available from sections of the road where screening by vegetation and topography is limited.

Rural Townsites

Rural residential townsites located along Collie–Lake King Road to the north of the development site, as well as smaller settlements interspersed throughout the surrounding farmland, may experience static views of the proposed wind turbines where intervening vegetation and landform do not provide effective screening.

Tourist Destinations

Key tourist destinations within the broader study area, including Lake Tawarrining Nature Reserve, Hillman Nature Reserve, Classic MX WA and Skydive School facilities, may also provide static viewpoints to the proposed wind turbines where visibility is not constrained by existing vegetation or topography.

7.3 View distance zones

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

- Foreground zone – Within the foreground zone, views of the proposed wind turbines from the immediate surrounding context are generally unavailable, with the exception of locations within the project site itself. The internal placement of turbines within the site limits accessible foreground views from external vantage points.
- Middle ground zone – Within the middle ground zone, key identified viewpoints include Viewpoints 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 08, 09, 10 and 20, where views to the turbines are generally available. Partially screened views are also available from Viewpoints 24 and 32, where intervening landform and vegetation reduce full visibility in certain locations.
- Background zone – Within the background zone, identified key viewpoints include Viewpoints 06, 07, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. At this range, partially screened views of the turbines may also occur from Viewpoints 01, 08, 21 and 31, where undulating farmland and remnant vegetation provide intermittent visual screening and frame longer-distance views.

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;
- 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 8 key viewpoints, to aid in the assessment of visual impact. The selection of the photo-simulation viewpoints was based on the accessibility, view distance and visual sensitivity of the viewpoints. These viewpoints and the potential visual impact of the development are outlined in the photo simulation sections 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.

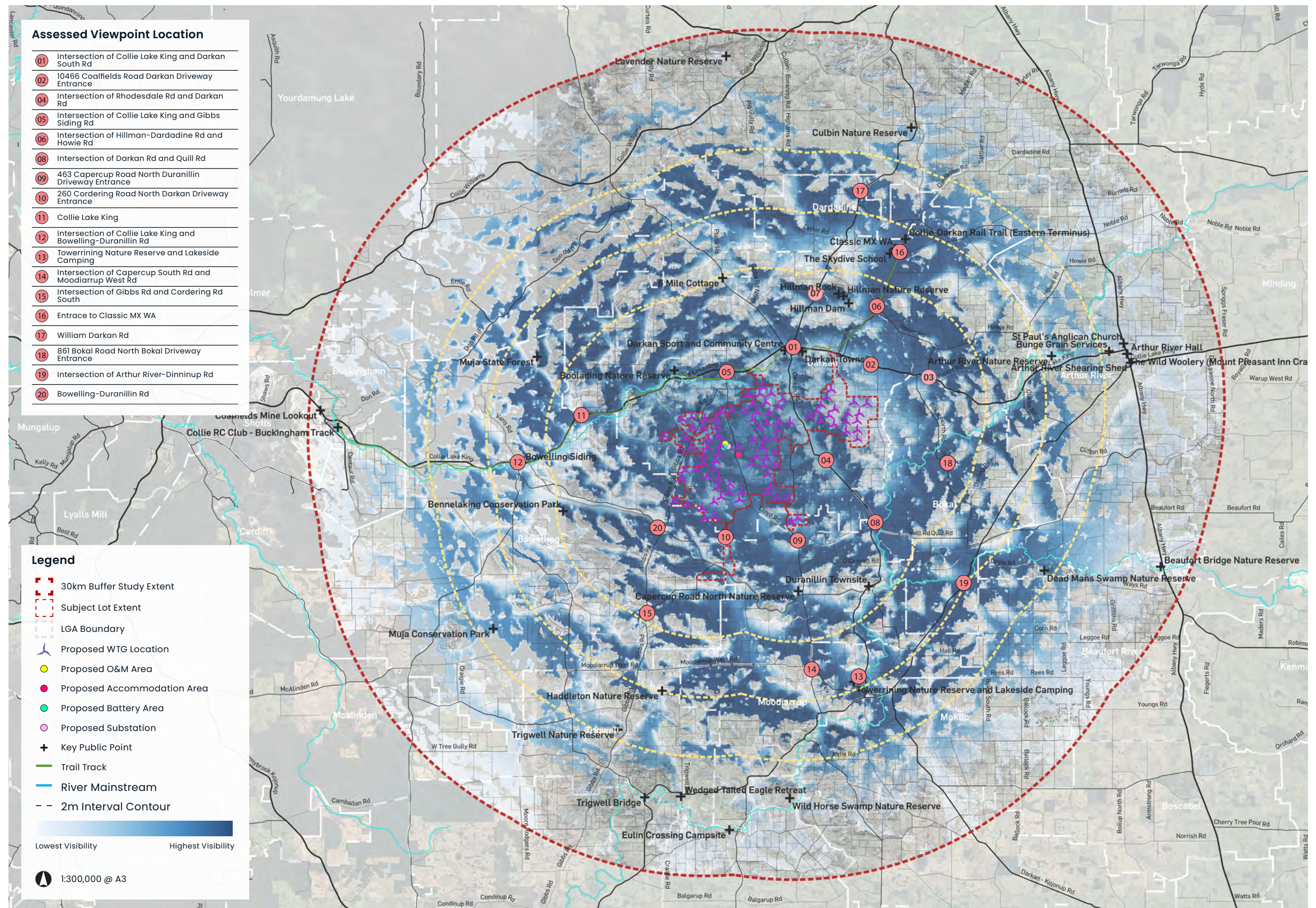


Figure 17 Assessed Viewpoint Locations

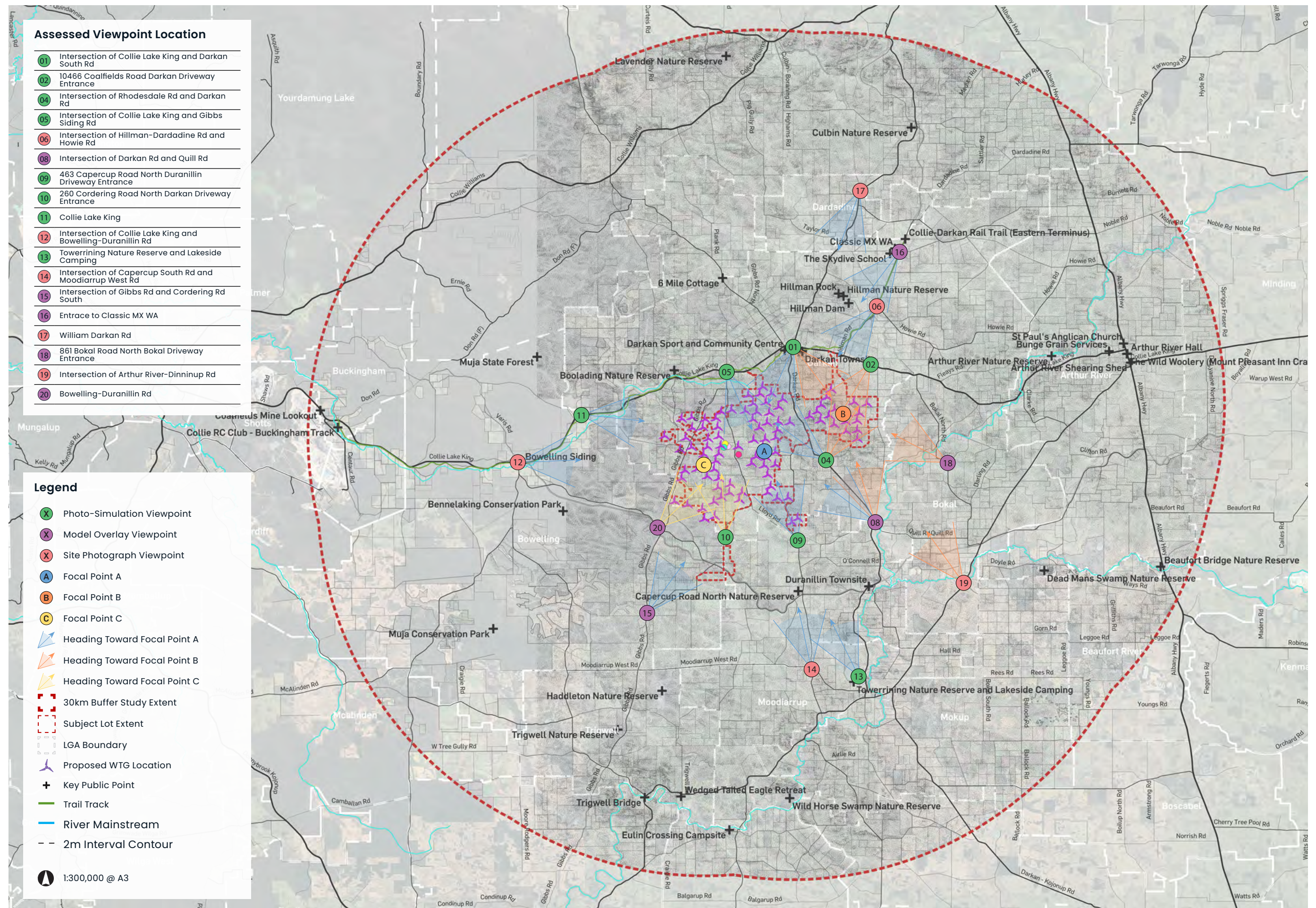


Figure 18 Photo-Simulation Viewpoint Selection

01

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Darkan South Rd
Focal Point A

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point A 204.10°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~9,105m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T75 within Photo-Simulation ~4,200m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 0
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located at the intersection of Collie–Lake King Road and Darkan South Road within a rural road corridor. The view looks across the intersection towards a consistent band of remnant vegetation. Road surfaces, turf verges, directional signage and roadside indicators are visible in the foreground, alongside remnant native trees and vegetation.

Visual Effect

NEGLIGIBLE

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

Views to the proposed wind turbines will be screened by the existing vegetation, and built form, and will not be visible from this vantage point.

Visual Sensitivity

NEGLIGIBLE

- View – No View to Structure

The view to the proposed turbines is separated from the vantage point by existing vegetation in the foreground.

Visual Impact

NEGLIGIBLE

- Visual Prominence – Negligible

The introduction of the proposed turbines will not be visible from this location.

Key Viewpoint Type: Local Road

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design ▪ Position turbines to lower intrusion into key view corridors and avoid visual cluster where practicable	Turbines could appear intrusive affecting visual amenity
Mitigation not required	



01

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Darkan South Rd
Focal Point A
Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

01

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Darkan South Rd
Focal Point A
Photo-Simulation



Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point B 211.16°	Site Distance to Focal Point B ~4,758m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T83 within Photo-Simulation ~3,304m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 4
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located on Coalfields Road, looking across the carriageway towards the driveway entrance to 10466 Coalfields Road. The foreground is characterised by sparse roadside verge planting with mature trees establishing a linear edge condition. The driveway entrance is framed by tree plantings that reinforce the access point, with open paddocks extending into the foreground and surrounding rural landscape. Local topography limits visibility to the middle and background zones, resulting in a filtered and contained rural outlook focused primarily on the immediate roadside and entry landscape.

Visual Effect

LOW/MODERATE

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

The proposed wind turbines would be partially screened by existing vegetation and undulating topography. Turbine structures would be intermittently visible above the ridgeline and through gaps within agricultural infrastructure and remnant vegetation.

The introduction of the proposal would result in a discernible but limited change to the existing landscape character. Visibility would be confined to a relatively small proportion of the overall view, resulting in a low to moderate reduction in scenic quality.

Visual Sensitivity

LOW

- Visual Use Area – Medium Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality – Low Quality
- Frequency – Moderate Frequency
- View Duration – Short Duration
- Distance – Middle ground

This viewpoint is located along Coalfields Road, Darkan, which experiences moderate levels of road user exposure. Views toward the proposed turbines would be partially screened and generally brief in duration, experienced by passing motorists.

Existing remnant vegetation combined with localised topographical variation provides intermittent screening, reducing the continuous visibility of the turbines within the view corridor.

Visual Impact

LOW/MODERATE

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

The proposed wind turbine infrastructure would introduce a partial change to the overall visual composition of the scene. While visibility is influenced by short viewing duration and intermittent screening, the scale and vertical extent of the turbines increases their potential prominence within the field of view.

Accordingly, a combination of low/moderate visual effect and low visual sensitivity results in an overall low/moderate visual impact.

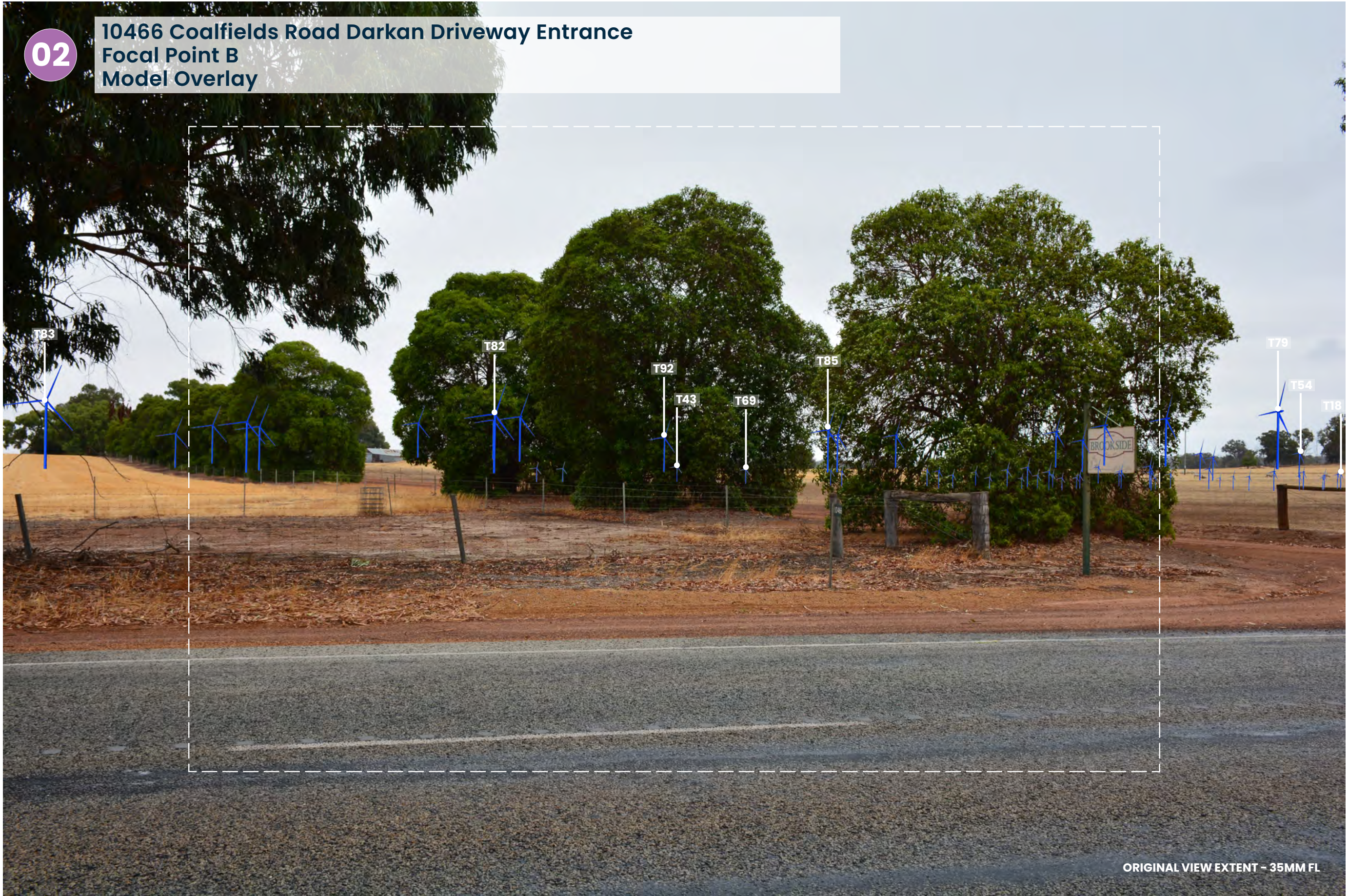
Key Viewpoint Type: Road Corridor

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design • 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 not required	



02

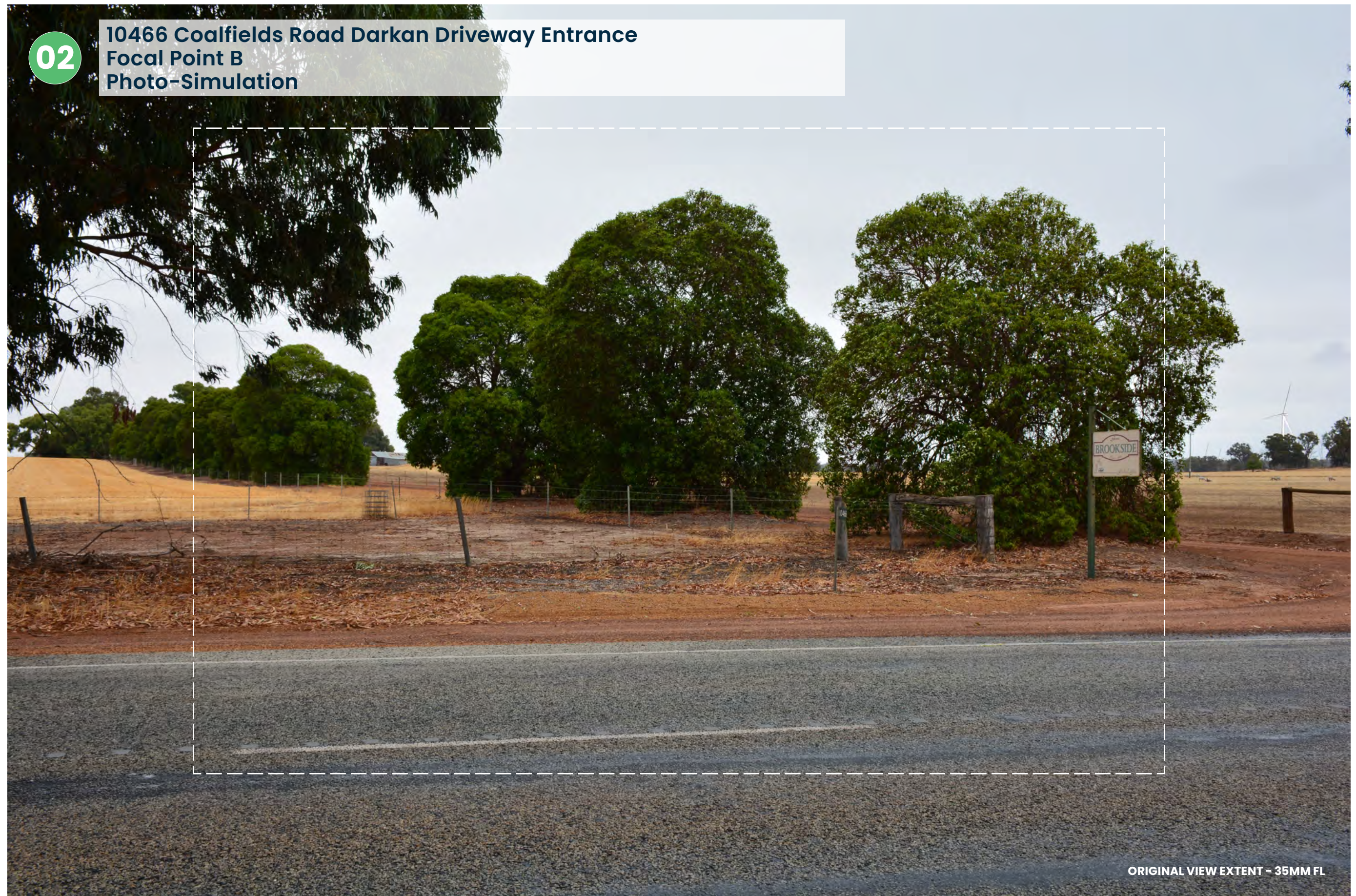
10466 Coalfields Road Darkan Driveway Entrance
Focal Point B
Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

02

10466 Coalfields Road Darkan Driveway Entrance
Focal Point B
Photo-Simulation



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

04

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd
Focal Point B

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point B 30.63°	Site Distance to Focal Point B ~4,139m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T93 within Photo-Simulation ~2,959m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 4
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located at the intersection of Rhodesdale Road and Darkan Road, looking across Darkan Road towards Rhodesdale Road. The roadside verge is defined by mature trees that line Darkan Road, establishing a continuous vegetated corridor. The view extends through to rising topography in the background, where remnant vegetation is scattered across the landscape. A mast structure is visible above the horizon line, providing a vertical built element within the otherwise natural rural setting. Overall, the view is filtered by roadside vegetation and gently contained by landform.

Visual Effect

MODERATE

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

The proposed wind turbine structures would be partially screened by existing vegetation and localised topography. Turbines would be identifiable above the ridgeline and intermittently visible through gaps in remnant vegetation.

The development would introduce a perceptible change to the existing landscape character; however, visibility would be confined to a moderate portion of the overall scene. This would result in a moderate reduction in scenic quality.

Visual Sensitivity

LOW

- Visual Use Area – Medium Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality – Low Quality
- Frequency – Moderate Frequency
- View Duration – Short
- Distance – Middle ground

This viewpoint is located along Rhodesdale Road and Darkan Road, which experiences moderate levels of road user activity. Views towards the proposed turbines would be intermittent and of short duration, experienced by passing motorists. Existing remnant vegetation combined with undulating topography provides partial screening, intermittently limiting full visibility of the turbines within the view corridor.

Visual Impact

LOW/MODERATE

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

The proposed wind turbine structures would introduce a partial change to the overall visual composition of the scene. While visibility is intermittent and of short duration, the scale and vertical extent of the turbines contribute to a high potential visual prominence within the field of view.

Key Viewpoint Type: Road Corridor

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design ▪ 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 not required	



Panorama (Context Only)

04

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd Focal Point B Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

04

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd
Focal Point B
Photo-Simulation



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

05

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Gibbs Siding Rd
Focal Point A

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point A 156.14°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~7,412m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T96 within Photo-Simulation ~2,700m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 11
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located at the intersection of Collie–Lake King Road and Gibbs Siding Road, looking south–east across the intersection. The foreground is defined by the road surface and adjacent roadside verge, where shrubs and tall vegetation line sections of the corridor. Roadside signage is also present within the immediate foreground, contributing to the functional character of the intersection. The view extends towards rising topography in the background, where remnant vegetation is scattered across the landscape. This establishes a rural backdrop beyond the immediate road environment, with vegetation and landform providing a sense of enclosure and depth to the view.

Visual Effect

MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit – Road Corridor
- Viewpoint Screening – Partially Screened View

The proposed wind turbine structures would be located in the background of the overall view and would be partially screened by intervening vegetation within the middle ground. Topography and existing roadside vegetation would intermittently obscure and filter views toward the turbines. The turbines would occupy a moderate portion of the field of view. Their introduction would result in a low to moderate reduction in the overall scenic quality of the scene.

Visual Sensitivity

LOW

- Visual Use Area – Medium Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality – Low Quality
- Frequency – Moderate
- View Duration – Short
- Distance – Middle ground

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Collie Lake King Road and Gibbs Siding Road, where road users experience intermittent, partially screened views towards the proposed wind turbines. While the turbines are generally perceived at distance, users travelling along Collie Lake King Road would have intermittent views towards the development, with moderate viewing duration due to the alignment of the road corridor.

Visual Impact

LOW/MODERATE

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence – Moderate
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence – Potentially Dominant

The proposed wind turbines would be visible in the background context of the view and would be perceptible within the overall landscape composition. The change to the existing landscape character would be minor in nature. Accordingly, the combination of moderate visual effect and low visual sensitivity results in an overall low to moderate visual impact from this viewpoint.

Key Viewpoint Type: Road Corridor

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design • 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 not required	



05

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Gibbs Siding Rd Focal Point A Model Overlay



05

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd
Focal Point A
Photo-Simulation



09

463 Capercup Road North Duranillin Driveway Entrance
Focal Point A

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point A 340.59°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~7,997m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T74 within Photo-Simulation ~1,593m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 9
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located at the driveway entrance to 463 Capercup Road North, looking north-west along Capercup Road North. The foreground is characterised by a gravel road surface, with tall trees located within the roadside verge. The view extends across open, dry grass paddocks enclosed by post-and-wire fencing, reinforcing the agricultural land use of the area. In the background, the topography rises and is covered with remnant vegetation, forming a natural horizon line. Overall, the view is open and expansive, with long-distance visibility across rural paddock landscapes and a transition to vegetated elevated landform in the distance.

Visual Effect

MODERATE/HIGH

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

The proposed wind turbines would be partially visible above existing vegetation from this viewpoint. Given their proximity, turbine structures would also be experienced within the foreground of the view, with only limited interruption from intervening vegetation.

The introduction of the proposal would result in a noticeable alteration to the existing landscape character of the overall scene, due primarily to the scale and proximity of the turbine infrastructure.

Visual Sensitivity

LOW/MODERATE

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

This viewpoint is located along Capercup Road North, which experiences moderate levels of road user activity. Views towards the proposal would be intermittent and generally of short duration, experienced by motorists in motion. Remnant vegetation and localised undulating topography provide partial screening, although openings in the vegetation allow for direct and occasional foreground views of the turbines.

Visual Impact

MODERATE

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

The proposed wind turbines would be visible within the foreground and middle ground of the view, resulting in a discernible change to the visual character of the landscape. While the viewing duration is moderate for passing road users, the proximity and scale of the structures increase their visual prominence. Consequently, the combination of moderate to high visual effect and low to moderate visual sensitivity results in an overall moderate visual impact from this viewpoint.

Key Viewpoint Type: Road Corridor

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
Best Practice Siting and Design • 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
Potential Mitigation Measures	
• Enhance roadside vegetation buffer installing native shrubs, midheight trees, and taller canopy species at key viewpoints or gaps in vegetation to screen sightlines to the wind farm turbines.	



Panorama (Context Only)

09

463 Capercup Road North Duranillin Driveway Entrance
Focal Point A
Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

09

463 Capercup Road North Duranillin Driveway Entrance
Focal Point A
Photo-Simulation



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

10

260 Cordering Road North Darkan Driveway Entrance Focal Point C

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point C 356.50°	Site Distance to Focal Point C ~6,362m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T35 within Photo-Simulation ~1,948m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 33
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located at the driveway entrance to 260 Cordering Road North, looking north along Cordering Road North. The foreground is defined by a gravel road corridor, with remnant bushland consisting of shrubs and trees located to the west of the alignment. To the east, the landscape is characterised by open paddocks with scattered remnant vegetation, bounded by wire fencing along the roadside verge. The topography falls gently to the north, opening long views towards the north and north-east, resulting in an expansive rural outlook framed by a contrast between remnant vegetation and cleared agricultural land.

Visual Effect

MODERATE/HIGH

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

The proposed wind turbines are located on slightly elevated farmland interspersed with areas of remnant bushland. From this viewpoint, the turbines would be visible within an open landscape context, with only limited screening provided by low to medium height roadside vegetation in the foreground. The introduction of the turbines would result in a noticeable change to the existing landscape character across the broader scene due to the open nature of the view and limited visual obstruction.

Visual Sensitivity

LOW

- Visual Use Area – Low Sensitivity Use
- Scenic Quality – Low Quality
- Frequency – Low Use
- Duration – Long Duration View
- Distance – Middle ground

This viewpoint is characterised by relatively open views with limited roadside vegetation comprising low to medium shrubs. The turbines would be visible within a combination of farmland and remnant bushland context. Users of the road would experience moderate to long viewing duration due to the open and extended nature of the view corridor.

Visual Impact

MODERATE

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

The proposed wind turbines would be clearly visible within an open landscape setting, with limited screening and a slightly elevated siting contributing to their prominence within the view.

Given the moderate/high visual effect combined with low visual sensitivity, the proposal would result in an overall moderate visual impact at this viewpoint.

Key Viewpoint Type: Road Corridor

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
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 where practicable.	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Potential Mitigation Measures	
▪ Consult with impacted neighbours on preferred sightlines ▪ Potential to screen key view corridors to residential properties (using native shrubs, mid-height trees) in discussion with an affected property owner.	



10

260 Cordering Road North Darkan Driveway Entrance
Focal Point C
Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

10

260 Cordering Road North Darkan Driveway Entrance
Focal Point C
Photo-Simulation



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

11

Collie Lake King
Focal Point A

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point A 95.96°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~15,701m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T07 within Photo-Simulation ~7,253m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 2
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located along Collie–Lake King Road, looking east along the road corridor. The foreground is defined by the road verge, which is lined with remnant mature trees contributing to a vegetated roadside character. To the left of the view, open grass paddocks extend towards rising topography, with remnant vegetation forming the background horizon. To the right, the landscape is relatively level, with a gentle rise towards the background where additional remnant vegetation is visible. Overall, the view is characterised by a rural road corridor set within an open agricultural landscape, framed by scattered remnant vegetation and subtle variations in topography.

Visual Effect

LOW

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

The proposed wind turbines would be predominantly screened by roadside vegetation, remnant farmland vegetation, and intervening landform. Only the upper portions of two turbine blades would be partially visible, rising intermittently above a background paddock.

The proposal would result in a minor change to the existing landscape character within the broader visual context. It would form only a small component of the wider view, and awareness of the turbines would not materially affect the overall quality of the scene.

Visual Sensitivity

LOW

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

This viewpoint is located along Collie Lake King Road, which experiences moderate levels of road user activity. Views towards the proposal are largely screened, with only intermittent and brief visibility anticipated.

Remnant vegetation and local topography provide effective screening, further limiting potential views to partial and transient glimpses of turbine blade tips.

Visual Impact

LOW

- FOV Rating of Potential Visual Prominence – *Insignificant – Low Visual Prominence*
- Distance Rating of Potential Visual Prominence – Potentially Noticable

The proposed wind turbine structures would result in only a minor change to the overall visual composition of the scene, with visibility largely restricted to partial and intermittent blade movement above the background landscape.

Accordingly, the combination of low visual effect and low visual sensitivity results in an overall low visual impact from this viewpoint.

Key Viewpoint Type: Road Corridor

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
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 where practicable.	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive from homes, affecting visual amenity
Mitigation not required	



Panorama (Context Only)

11

Collie Lake King
Focal Point A
Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

11

Collie Lake King
Focal Point A
Photo-Simulation



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

13

Towerrining Nature Reserve Lakeside Lookout
Focal Point A

Camera Lens Height From Ground 1.60m	Camera Lens Focal Length (full frame equivalent) 35mm	Horizontal Field of View 54.4°	Heading Angle to Focal Point A 333.55°	Site Distance to Focal Point A ~20,496m	Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T74 within Photo-Simulation ~14,092m	Number of Wind Turbines Within Photo-simulation 30
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Landscape Character

The viewpoint is located at the Towerrining Nature Reserve Lakeside Lookout, looking north-west along the lakeside edge. The foreground is defined by the lake foreshore and jetty structure, with signage located at the end of the jetty. The view extends across the open water body of the lake, with a strong horizontal water plane forming the central focus of the outlook. Rising topography forms the middle and background of the view, covered in remnant vegetation that frames the lake setting and reinforces the natural character of the wider landscape. Overall, the view is open and expansive, with a strong relationship between water, vegetated landform, and minimal built elements.

Visual Effect

LOW/MODERATE

- Landscape Character Unit – Lake and Wetland Nature Reserves
- Viewpoint Screening – Partially Screened View

The proposed wind turbines are located on a distant ridgeline within the background of the view and would be partially screened by remnant vegetation in the middle ground. While the turbines would be discernible within the broader landscape context, visibility would be intermittent, with structures appearing through gaps in existing vegetation.

The proposal would introduce a change to the existing landscape character; however, the extent of visibility is limited. The turbines constitute a minor element within the overall visual composition and would result in a minor reduction in the perceived quality of the view.

Visual Sensitivity

MODERATE/HIGH

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

This viewpoint is located at the Towerrining Nature Reserve lakeside lookout, where views extend across the lake toward the distant landscape. The proposed turbines would be visible in a partially screened context, primarily experienced by visitors to the reserve and road users with transient, short-duration views.

Existing vegetation and intervening rural farmland within the middle ground provide a partial screening effect, reducing the overall prominence of the turbines within the view.

Visual Impact

MODERATE

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

The introduction of wind turbine infrastructure would result in a minor alteration to the existing landscape character. Given the combination of moderate to low visual effect and moderate to high visual sensitivity, the overall visual impact is assessed as moderate.

Key Viewpoint Type: Lake View

Visual Management Objective (VMO)	Main Impacts
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 where practicable.	Turbines could appear dominant or intrusive affecting visual amenity
Potential Mitigation Measures	
• Potential to screen key view corridors or gaps in vegetation from outlook location.	



Panorama (Context Only)

13

Towerrining Nature Reserve Lakeside Lookout Focal Point A Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

13

Towerrining Nature Reserve Lakeside Lookout
Focal Point A
Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT – 35MM FL

01

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Darkan South Rd Focal Point B Model Overlay



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the Intersection of Collie Lake King and Darkan South Rd. The view looks southwest towards remnant roadside vegetation. Views to the proposed turbines will be screened by the vegetation in the foreground.

04

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd Focal Point A Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the intersection of Rhodesdale Road and Darkan Road, looking along Darkan Road towards the development site. Tree and shrub vegetation lines the road verges, establishing a vegetated corridor along the roadway. A gap in the roadside vegetation allows filtered views across a rising grassland paddock to the west of the view. The existing trees and rising landform form a backdrop to the outlook, providing effective screening of views towards the proposed turbines.

08

Intersection of Darkan Rd and Quill Rd Focal Point A Model Overlay



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located near the intersection of Darkan Road and Quill Road, looking north-west towards Focal Point A. The view extends across an open grassland paddock with scattered remnant trees towards a rising ridgeline in the background. Remnant tree and shrub vegetation traverses the paddock in the middle ground, providing a strong vegetated screen in front of the proposed turbines. The upper portions of the turbines will remain visible above the existing tree canopy along the ridgeline.

08

Intersection of Darkan Rd and Quill Rd Focal Point B Model Overlay



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located near the intersection of Darkan Road and Quill Road, looking along Darkan Road towards Focal Point B. Remnant roadside vegetation lines the road corridor in the foreground and middle ground, contributing to a strongly vegetated and enclosed outlook. Views towards the proposed structures are predominantly screened by existing vegetation from this location; however, turbines will remain visible to the west of the main view, where they can be seen above the existing tree canopy.

15

Intersection of Gibbs Rd and Cordering Rd South Focal Point A Model Overlay

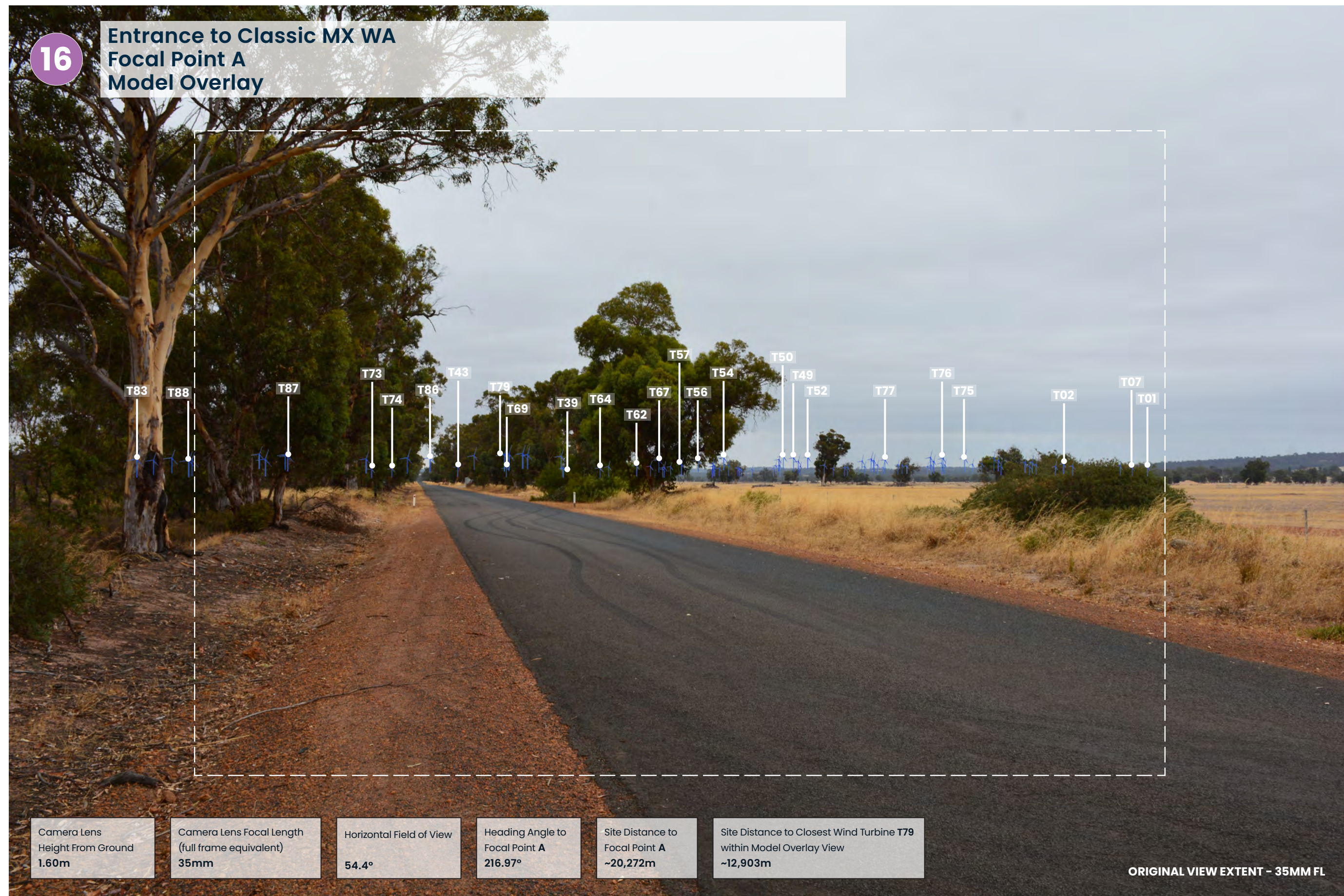


LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the intersection of Gibbs Road and Cordering Road South, looking north-east towards the project site. The view extends across open agricultural paddocks, with scattered clusters of remnant trees leading towards the location of the proposed wind farm. The landform rises gradually towards the background, contributing to a gently enclosed rural outlook. While vegetation and topography within the foreground provide partial screening, views towards some of the proposed turbines will remain visible within the broader landscape context.

16

Entrance to Classic MX WA Focal Point A Model Overlay



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the entrance to CLASSIC MXWA on Hillman–Dardadine Road, Darkan, and looks south–west along the road towards the development site at Focal Point A. Existing verge trees in the foreground provide partial screening of views towards the proposed turbines. To the west of the view, the outlook becomes more open, extending towards rising topography and a ridgeline defined by remnant vegetation in the background. The proposed turbines will be located along this ridgeline and will be visible above the remnant vegetation when viewed from this location.

18

861 Bokal Road North Bokal Driveway Entrance Focal Point B Model Overlay



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is taken from the 861 Bokal Road North Bokal Driveway Entrance looking northwest to focal point B within the development area. The view looks across the gravel road towards roadside vegetation in the direction of the project site. A ridgeline sits in the background of the view. The turbines will be prominent from this location due to the elevation and proximity. Views to the turbines will be partially obstructed by vegetation within the foreground.

20

Bowelling-Duranillin Rd Focal Point C Model Overlay

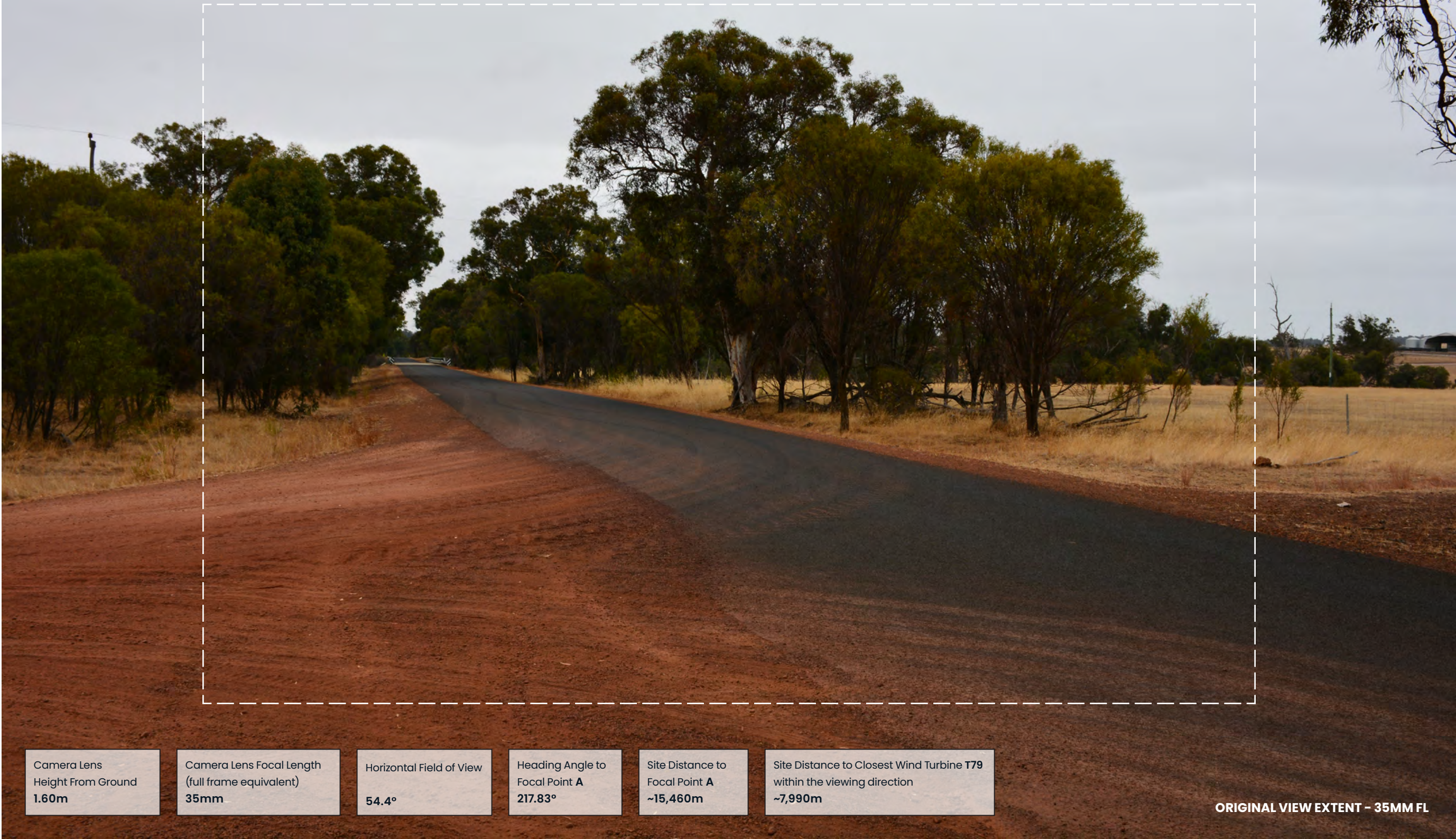


LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located on the verge of Bowelling-Duranillin Road and looks north-east towards Focal Point C of the development area. The view extends across a tree regrowth plantation, with the landform rising in the direction of the view. Remnant tree vegetation is retained along the crest of the elevated topography, contributing to the vegetated character of the landscape and assisting in screening views towards the development area. Although the proposed turbines are located in relatively close proximity, views will be predominantly filtered and obstructed by vegetation within the foreground and along the intervening landform.

06

Intersection of Hillman-Dardadine Rd and Howie Rd
Focal Point A
Site Photograph



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
The viewpoint is taken from the Intersection of Hillman-Dardadine Rd and Howie Rd. The view looks across the Hillman-Dardadine Rd towards remnant roadside vegetation comprising dense shrubs with some mature trees. An open grassland paddock can be seen to the southwest behind vegetation on the verge. The view to the proposed turbines is likely to be screened by the existing roadside vegetation.

12

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Bowelling–Duranillin Rd Focal Point A Site Photograph



Camera Lens
Height From Ground
1.60m

Camera Lens Focal Length
(full frame equivalent)
35mm

Horizontal Field of View
54.4°

Heading Angle to
Focal Point A
87.49°

Site Distance to
Focal Point A
~20,753m

Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine, T28
within the viewing direction
~12,516m

ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is located at the intersection of Collie–Lake King Road and Bowelling–Duranillin Road, looking east towards the development site. The landscape is characterised by roadside shrubs and mature trees lining the road verges, with vegetation extending through the middle ground along the Collie–Lake King Road corridor. The established roadside vegetation provides a well-vegetated outlook and will likely screen views towards the proposed turbines.

14

Intersection of Capercup South Rd and Moodiarrup West Rd Focal Point A Site Photograph

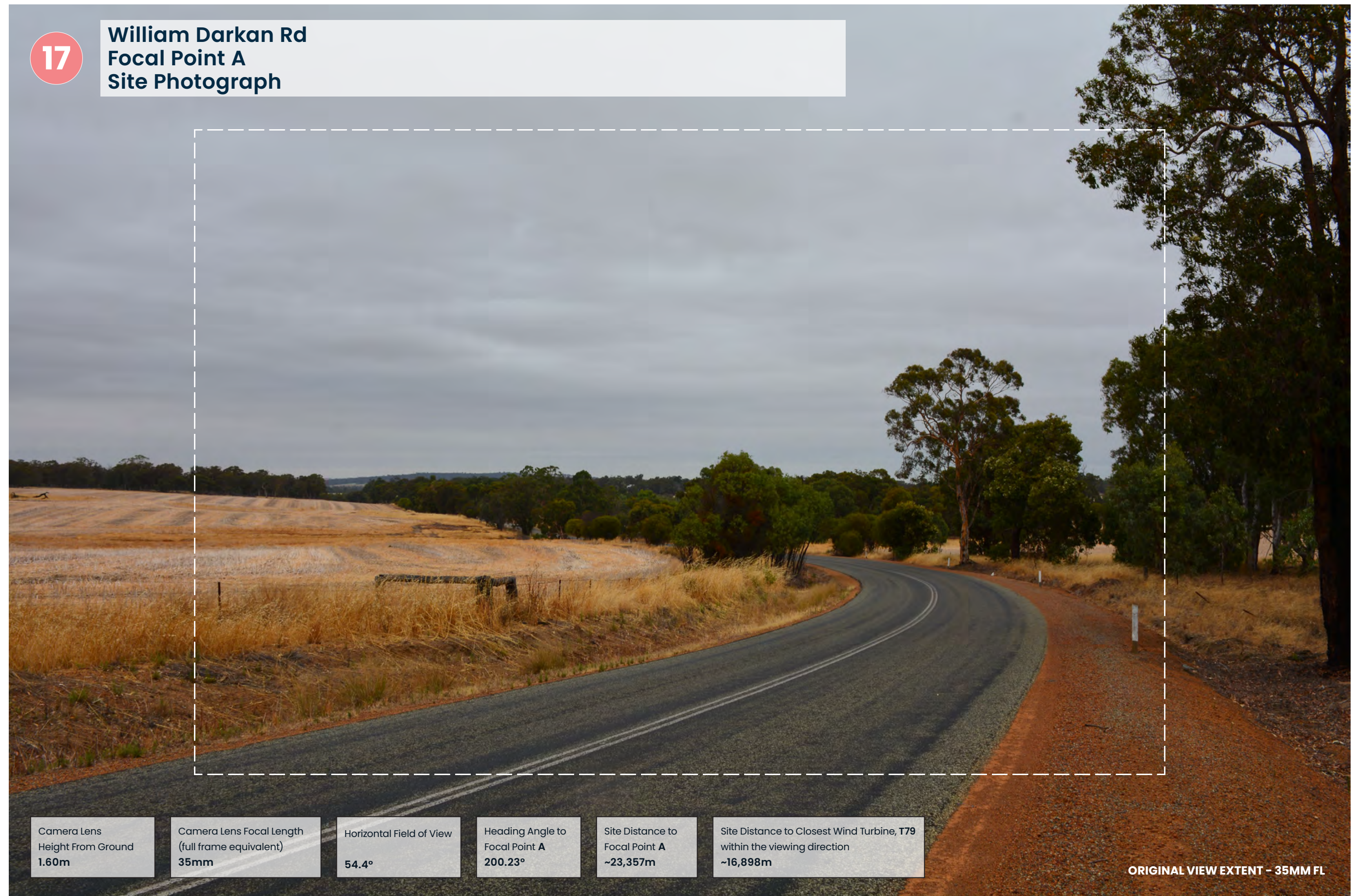


LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is located at the Intersection of Capercup South Rd and Moodiarrup West Rd and looks north to focal point A within the development site. The view looks along Capercup South Rd which is lined with roadside Trees and shrubs and surrounded by paddocks with pockets of remnant vegetation. Remnant bushland can be seen in the middle ground and will assist to screen the view of the proposed turbines from this distance.

17

William Darkan Rd Focal Point A Site Photograph



LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The viewpoint is taken from the verge of William Darkan Road looking southtowards past the Hillman nature reserve. The view looks across a rising paddock in the direction of focal point A to the south of the development area. Mature trees are standing in the foreground with a post and wire lot boundary fence behind. The view to the turbines will be screened by the rising topography and remnant vegetation from this location.

19

Intersection Of Arthur River–Dinninup Rd and Bokal South Rd Focal Point B Site Photograph



Camera Lens
Height From Ground
1.60m

Camera Lens Focal Length
(full frame equivalent)
35mm

Horizontal Field of View
54.4°

Heading Angle to
Focal Point B
324.49°

Site Distance to
Focal Point B
~17,458m

Site Distance to Closest Wind Turbine T95
within the viewing direction
~15,019m

ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT – 35MM FL

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

This viewpoint is at the intersection of Arthur River–Dinninup Rd and Bokal South Rd and looks across the development site toward focal point b and the Darken Town beyond. Remnant tree and shrub shrubs can be seen in the foreground beyond grassland paddock. Post and wire fence sits along the property boundary line. The natural bushland can be seen in the middle ground and will screen the view of the proposed turbines.

8.0 Summary And Mitigation

8.1 Impacts on View Experience

The viewshed analysis and 3D modelling indicate that the proposed development may be visible from 18 identified viewpoints within the study area. Assessment of eight photomontages shows that the development will be partially visible from seven of these locations (refer to **Table 8: Assessed Visual Impact**). At the remaining viewpoint, views to the turbines are expected to be fully screened.

Viewpoint No.	Viewpoint Name	Assessed Visual Impact
01	Intersection of Collie-Lake King and Darkan South Rd	NEGLIGIBLE
02	10466 Coalfields Road Darkan Driveway Entrance	LOW/MODERATE
04	Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd	LOW/MODERATE
05	Intersection of Collie Lake King and Gibbs Siding Rd	LOW/MODERATE
09	463 Capercup Road North Duranillin Driveway Entrance	MODERATE
10	260 Cordering Road North Darkan Driveway Entrance	MODERATE
11	Collie Lake King	LOW
13	Towerrining Nature Reserve and Lakeside Camping	MODERATE

Table 8 Assessed Visual Impact

The visibility analysis and photo-simulation study indicate that foreground views of the development site are potentially available to the public from locations along Gibbs Road, Codering Road North, and Capercup North Road, where gaps in remnant vegetation and undulating topography allow intermittent visibility.

Middle-ground views of the project site are available from viewpoints along Collie-Lake King Road (Viewpoints 02 and 05), Darkan Road (Viewpoints 04 and 08), Capercup North Road (Viewpoint 09), Codering Road North (Viewpoint 10), and Bowelling-Duranillin Road (Viewpoint 20). However, middle-ground views of the proposed turbines at the intersection of Collie-Lake King Road and William-Darkan Road, outside the Darkan township (Viewpoint 01), are largely restricted by intervening topography and vegetation.

Background views of the project site are also available from Gibbs Road (Viewpoint 15), Coalfields Road (Viewpoint 11), Capercup South Road (Viewpoint 14), Bokal North Road (Viewpoint 18), Hillman-Dardaine Road (Viewpoints 06 and 16), and Arthur River-Dinninup Road (Viewpoint 19), although these views are generally distant and less distinct. Background views to the proposed wind turbines are also available from within the Towerrining Nature Reserve and Lakeside Camping area (Viewpoint 13).

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.

8.3 Mitigation Strategies

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

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

Mitigation should reduce turbine 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.

Visual Landscape Planning in WA (WAPC 2007) identifies a series of methods to ameliorate visual impact of wind turbines. The mitigation strategies presented below are in line with these recommendations, can assist in the preparation of detailed designs, and can help to clarify possible scope of work for landscape treatment.

8.3.1 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 may be required.
- For affected dwellings (within 4 kilometers of turbine), 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.
- Planting to screen views of the wind farm should attempt to avoid impeding the existing significant views to the broader landscape.

8.3.2 Remnant Vegetation Actions

Specific mitigation strategies should include the following:

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

8.3.3 Turbine Design Actions

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

8.3.4 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.

8.3.5 Project Infrastructure Actions

- Use of low-profile and unobtrusive building designs to minimise the urbanised appearance or industrial character of sites located in rural or remote areas.

- Align the built style of the 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 are to be visually unobtrusive, either by concealing them within existing structures or by using landscaping to minimise their visual impact.
- Where practicable, select material colours for new structures to blend into the surrounding landscape (pasture/vegetation coloured) and lower their visibility.

8.3.6 Light Spill

Specific mitigation strategies should include the following;

- Light spill from the turbines should be minimised where possible to reduce impacts on surrounding residential areas, Flight/aviation warning lighting must however be designed to comply with aviation safety standards.
- Security lighting throughout the wind farm and the substation should be designed to decrease the contrast between the wind farm and the nighttime landscape of the area.
- Motion detectors should be used to activate nighttime security lighting where practicable.
- Dust Control
- Undertake staged clearing of vegetation to limit the number of open areas causing erosion / wind-blown sand during construction.
- Consolidate roads and reduce the need for clearance of large areas of ground cover vegetation for roads where practicable.
- Revegetation of any cleared areas 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 West Arthur 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 typically low sensitivity to visual change except the Towering Nature Reserve and Lakeside Camping area, where the surrounding landscape, already extensively modified for agricultural use, can accommodate the proposed wind turbines.

The development will introduce a change in landscape character at the local, and sub-regional scale. The study area consists of undulating terrain, predominantly comprising nature and lake side reserves, road corridors, and farmland – a landscape assessed as having a low to moderate 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.
- The undulating topography of the site.

The eight photomontages prepared as part of the assessment identified one viewpoint at negligible impact, one viewpoint of low visual impact, three viewpoints of low/moderate visual impact and three viewpoints 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 affected stakeholder, and a qualified landscape architect.

9.3 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:

- VIEWPOINT 11 – COLLIE LAKE KING

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.

While these locations may be visually sensitive, the impact is lessened by distance or infrequency. The development when viewed from these locations will blend well and compatible with the surrounding character and will not detract from the view experience.

9.4 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:

- VIEWPOINT 02 – 10466 Coalfields Road Darkan Driveway Entrance
- VIEWPOINT 04 – INTERSECTION OF RHODESDALE RD AND DARKAN RD
- VIEWPOINT 05 – INTERSECTION OF COLLIE LAKE KING AND GIBBS SIDING 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.

9.4.1 Moderate Visual Impact

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

- VIEWPOINT 09 – 463 CAPERCUP ROAD NORTH DURANILLIN DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE
- VIEWPOINT 10 – 260 CORDERING ROAD NORTH DARKAN DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE

- VIEWPOINT 13 – TOWERRINING NATURE RESERVE AND LAKESIDE CAMPING

At these viewpoints, the turbines will be visible, altering the existing views. While they will not necessarily dominate, their presence will be noticeable. In such cases, mitigation measures may be implemented.

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.

9.5 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 Shire of West Arthur, defined by undulating farmland and woodland, 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.

9.6 Micro Siting Study

The micro-siting study undertaken for Viewpoint 05 was used to test the sensitivity of the initial visual impact assessment to small-scale positional changes in the location of the proposed turbines. The original assessment for this viewpoint identified a Low/Moderate visual impact rating, with the introduction of the proposal resulting in a noticeable alteration to the existing landscape character of the broader scene, primarily due to the scale and proximity of the turbine infrastructure.

To further refine this assessment, a micro-siting analysis was undertaken by shifting the turbine locations incrementally up to 300 metres in two directions (northeast, and southwest) from the original assessed position. The purpose of this exercise was to determine

whether minor locational adjustments would materially alter the level of visual exposure or change the overall assessment outcome at this viewpoint.

The results of the micrositing review indicate that, while small variations in turbine positioning do result in changes to specific sightlines and degrees of visibility, the overall visual impact rating remains consistent. The combined assessment of visual effect and visual sensitivity continues to support a Low/Moderate rating for this location. This is due to the relatively open nature of the view corridor, balanced by the presence of mitigating landscape elements, including intervening tree and shrub vegetation and subtle topographical variation, which collectively assist in reducing full exposure to turbine structures.

Importantly, the analysis demonstrates that although micrositing can influence the prominence of individual turbines within specific viewing frames, it does not materially alter the broader visual assessment outcome at this location. This highlights that visual impacts are best understood as a composite condition derived from multiple viewing perspectives, rather than a single fixed viewpoint, and that minor positional adjustments may redistribute visual effects locally without fundamentally changing the overall landscape character impact rating.

9.7 Mitigation Options

While the economic, social, and environmental benefits of the West Arthur Wind Farm are considered to outweigh the identified visual impacts, the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures can minimise adverse effects on sensitive visual receptors where practicable.

A Registered Landscape Architect can be engaged to prepare a detailed Landscape and Visual Mitigation Plan to support the development and operation of the wind farm. Such a plan can identify opportunities to reduce visual impacts while maintaining the operational requirements of the project.

Key initiatives to reduce visual impact include:

- Utilising natural landform and vegetation: Positioning turbines and associated infrastructure to take advantage of existing topography, woodland areas, and vegetation corridors to reduce visibility and visual prominence from sensitive viewing locations.
- Retention of existing vegetation: Minimising the removal of established vegetation, particularly where it provides effective screening of turbines, access tracks, substations, or other project infrastructure.

- Targeted screening vegetation: Establishing strategic landscape planting in the vicinity of sensitive receptors, including residences and key public viewpoints, where additional screening can effectively reduce visibility of turbine infrastructure.
- Sensitive siting of ancillary infrastructure: Locating substations, battery storage facilities, compounds, and other ancillary elements in areas that minimise visual exposure and maximise opportunities for landscape integration.
- Ongoing stakeholder engagement: Working collaboratively with landowners and the local community to identify site-specific mitigation opportunities and address visual concerns where reasonable and practicable.

9.8 Conclusion

The proposed West Arthur Wind Farm at Darkan will introduce a new large-scale renewable energy infrastructure element into a landscape characterised by an undulating mosaic of farmland, woodland, and remnant vegetation. As a result, the development will create a measurable change to the visual environment and landscape character of the study area.

The assessment demonstrates that visual effects will vary depending on viewing location, viewing distance, topographic conditions, vegetation screening, and the sensitivity of the observer. Visual effects are generally greatest in close proximity to the development, where the scale, form, and movement of turbine blades are most apparent. At greater distances, the visual influence of the development is progressively reduced by atmospheric conditions, landform, vegetation, and the broader landscape context.

The viewshed analysis, photomontage assessment, and micrositing review indicate that while turbine visibility may vary across the study area, the overall visual impact outcomes remain relatively consistent. The surrounding landscape contains a range of natural screening elements, including remnant woodland, roadside vegetation, and undulating topography, which assist in moderating views and reducing the prominence of the development from many locations.

Where higher levels of visual impact are identified, particularly in relation to nearby residences and other sensitive receptors, targeted mitigation measures such as strategic vegetation planting and site-specific screening treatments can be implemented to further reduce visual effects and improve landscape integration.

Although the development will introduce a prominent new feature within the landscape, the assessment concludes that the existing landscape character will remain recognisable and legible. The

proposed wind farm will become an identifiable component of the evolving rural landscape while contributing to broader State and national renewable energy objectives, including the transition to a lower-carbon energy future.

On balance, the visual impacts associated with the West Arthur Wind Farm are considered acceptable within the context of the receiving landscape and the significant environmental, social, and economic benefits associated with renewable energy generation. A balanced planning approach that recognises both landscape sensitivity and the importance of renewable energy infrastructure is therefore considered appropriate to support the integration of the development into its surrounding environment.

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:

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

Data Sources

- Near Map Imagery (2025-03-31)
- Site feature survey received via client
- Proposed structure dimensions from client
- 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 JUNE 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 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)

12.0 Appendiex A – Micro Siting

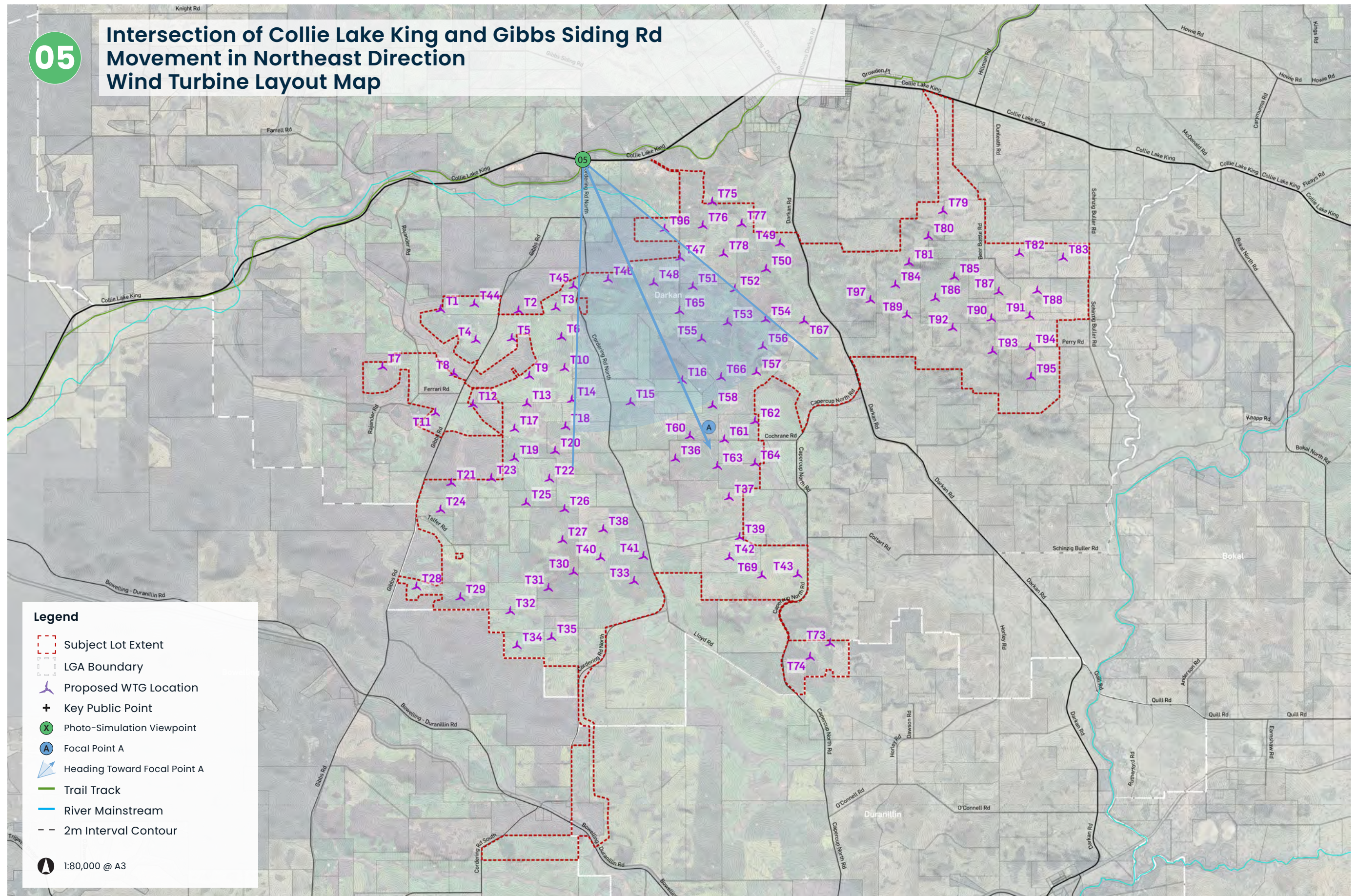


Figure 19 Micro Siting – Movement in East Direction

05

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Gibbs Siding Rd Movement in Northeast Direction Model Overlay



ORIGINAL VIEW EXTENT - 35MM FL

05

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd
Movement in Northeast Direction
Photo-Simulation



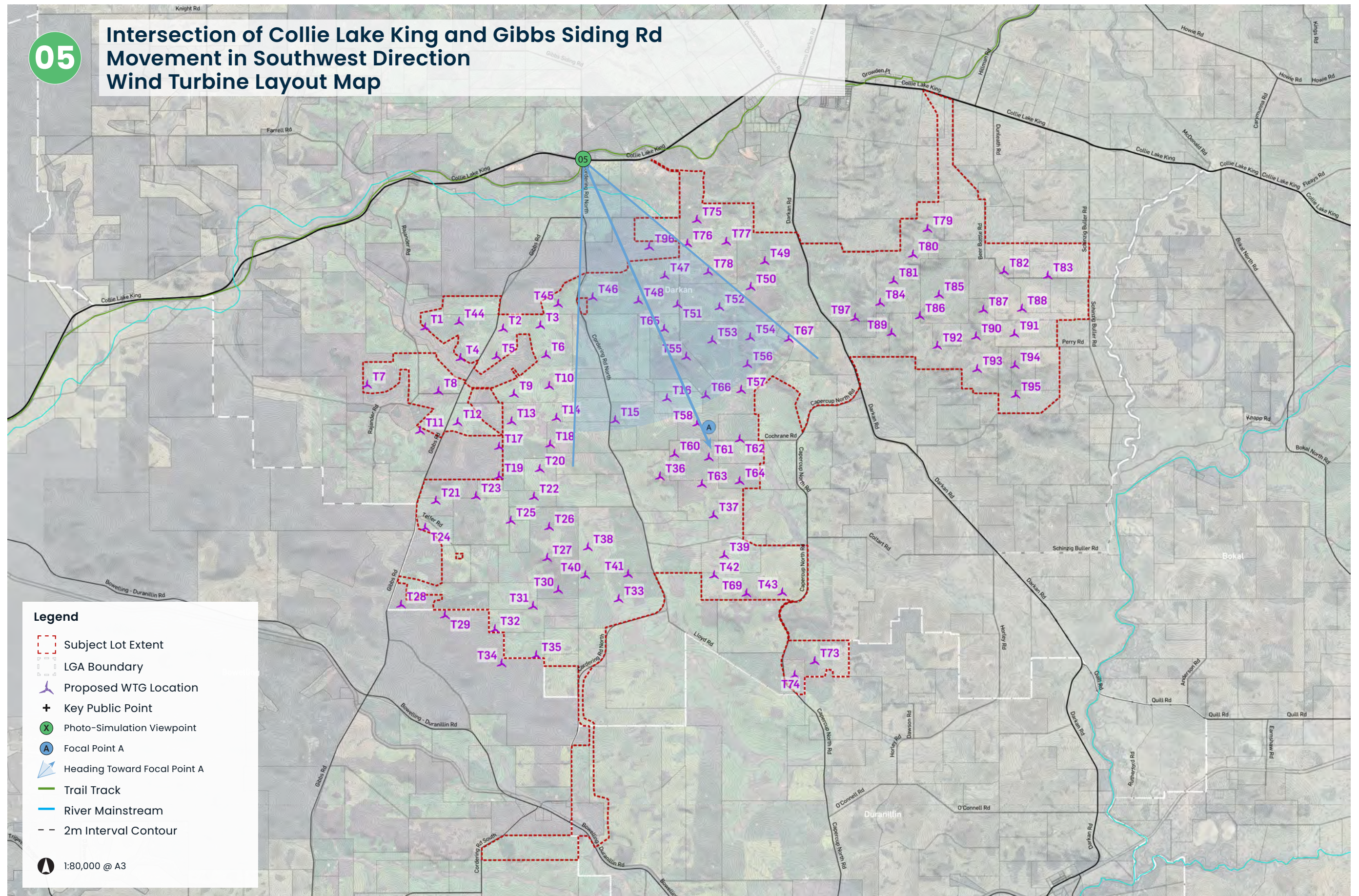


Figure 20 Micro Siting – Movement in West Direction

05

Intersection of Collie Lake King and Gibbs Siding Rd Movement in Southwest Direction Model Overlay



05

Intersection of Rhodesdale Rd and Darkan Rd
Movement in Southwest Direction
Photo-Simulation



