



Berrybank Wind Farm  
Chapter 16:

# GEOTECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

### 16.1 Introduction

A report has been commissioned by UFWA in order to assess geotechnical considerations in relation to the proposed the Berrybank Wind Farm. The full report undertaken by Coffey Geotechnics Pty Ltd appears as **Appendix 12**.

The report was commissioned in order to;

- *Provide a better understanding of the geological setting and its potential impact on footing type and size for WTGs, monitoring towers, substations and transmission towers;*
- *Consider groundwater and slope stability issues and their implications for footing types, trenching and access tracks;*
- *Make a preliminary assessment of geotechnical constraints that could affect the construction of access roads, hardstand and lay down areas including the use of locally sourced materials; and*
- *Consider the potential for soil erosion and/or soil/groundwater contamination.*

### 16.2 Assessment Methodology

The investigation undertaken consisted of field work involving a site walk and drive over and excavation of nine (9) test pits (undertaken on the 2nd and 3rd of December 2008).

The site walk / drive over included;

- *Field sketches and photographs of the site.*
- *Making notes regarding the nature of rock outcrop including information such as, rock type, degree of weathering, assessed rock strength, type and likely thickness of soil cover.*
- *Observations regarding evidence of existing instability and general geomorphology of the site.*

To aid preliminary assessment of likely subsurface materials, excavation test pits were used. The subsurface conditions encountered in the test pits were logged by a geotechnical engineer who also collected samples for visual assessment. The report stated;

- *All test pits were terminated at effective refusal, which was generally encountered within highly to moderately weathered basalt rock at depths ranging between about 0.9m and 3.1m.*

For engineering logs of the test pits refer to the full report at **Appendix 12**.

### 16.3 Results

The report's findings were broadly consistent with mapped geology for the region and some basalt outcrops were encountered.

In relation to the subject site, Coffeys found the following sub-surface conditions (refer **Table 20 – Sun-Surface Conditions**).

**Table 20 – Sub-surface conditions**

Depth to Top of Unit (m)	Unit Thickness (m)	Unit Description
0.0	0.8 to 3.1	SILTY CLAY: High plasticity, light to dark brown, grey, yellow, dry to moist, friable/very stiff to hard.
0.8 to 3.1	NOT PENETRATED	BASALT: typically moderately or less weathered with some extremely and highly weathered zones, fine grained, brown grey, low to very high strength.

The report found that in relation to drainage and groundwater it is likely;

- *Due to the generally flat topography of the site, drainage during rain events and farmer irrigation is expected to be slow and some ponding of water may occur.*

The field work did not identify any surface springs and it is considered that the permanent ground water is likely to be several meters below the ground surface. In relation to proposed footings for wind turbines the report found that;

- *WTGs supported on reinforced concrete gravity footings are generally expected to be founded 1.5m to 3m below the existing ground surface.*

In relation to anchored footings the report found that;

- *It would be expected (based on previous experience) that anchors would be constructed below a depth of about 12 m.*

In relation to monitoring towers, overhead power lines & substations the report found that;

- *It is expected that the monitoring towers, power poles, and substation infrastructure would generally be supported by near surface footings (pad or strip footings) founded in either residual soil or weathered bedrock or bored piles founded in weathered bedrock.*

Further;

- *Based on the subsurface conditions encountered in the test pits, for preliminary design purposes, it is considered that the proposed substation may be supported on spread footings founded beneath the topsoil and within the underlying very stiff to hard silty clay or highly or less weathered basalt.*

The report found that due to the relatively flat topography at the site, there is little or no erosion risk.



Berrybank Wind Farm  
Chapter 17:

# CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

## 17 Cumulative Effects

### 17.1 Introduction

Victoria's south west region has been identified as being highly suitable for wind turbines and the generation of renewable energy. As a result, several companies are active in the wider region identifying suitable future sites. Acciona Energy have recently lodged a planning permit for a site near Mortlake, which is approximately 65km to the south west. A planning permit has not been issued for this project.

Some of the consultants working for UFWA on the impact assessments have also worked with Acciona and other proponents in the area. As a result these consultants can provide a more accurate assessment of the cumulative impact, whilst protecting the proprietary information of each company's site.

### 17.2 General Impacts

The Ministerial guidelines for assessment of environmental effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978 (2006), acknowledge some of the difficulties associated with undertaking cumulative impact assessment. In the case of this project, undertaking such an assessment is complicated by a lack of information about the form, expected impacts, and whether proposals will actually proceed. It is not uncommon for a permitted wind farm to sit idle for many years, before construction commences, if at all. A decision to refuse a particular wind farm based on the unacceptable cumulative impacts of it together with another nearby wind farm relies on the certainty that the adjoining project will proceed. Established planning practice does not allow for the development of a wind farm project to be conditional on the abandonment of another.

There are no constructed or proposed wind farm within 25 kilometers of Berrybank. Within 60km, there are 9 proposed farms, namely Mt Mercer, Lal Lal, Mt Gellibrand, Naroghid, Mortlake, Darlington, The Sisters, Salt Creek and Stockyard Hill. These are at various stages of approval (refer to **Figure 21 – Cumulative Impacts Plan**).

At a distance of around 60km the majority of potential cumulative impacts are negligible, including for shadow flicker, noise, aviation, fire, transport, geotechnical, EMI and heritage. The impacts of these factors rarely extend beyond 5km. In terms of the visual and landscape assessment, a range of 15-20 kilometers is generally considered the outer extent of the impacts of a wind farm.

### 17.3 Flora and Fauna

UFWA through its consultants has ongoing dialog with DSE to develop an appropriate framework for the cumulative impact assessment of this project, and in particular, towards a state-wide framework to assess impacts on the Victorian Brolga population. The work undertaken by Brett Lane & Associates on behalf of UFWA has made a substantial contribution to that project. The report notes that 15-20km is usually the outer limit of its assessment of flora and fauna species, and in this matter Brolgas were surveyed within 20km of the proposed wind farm. No other wind farms are within that limit.

Of particular note from the **Cumulative Impacts Plan** is the distinct lack of proposed wind farms in the wider Berrybank region compared to other regions where numerous wind farms are proposed. Surrounding Ballarat are several proposals, most approximately 10kms apart. Similar distances between projects are experienced around Mortlake, and Portland. In this context, the distance between Berrybank and the closest proposed wind turbine is considered large.

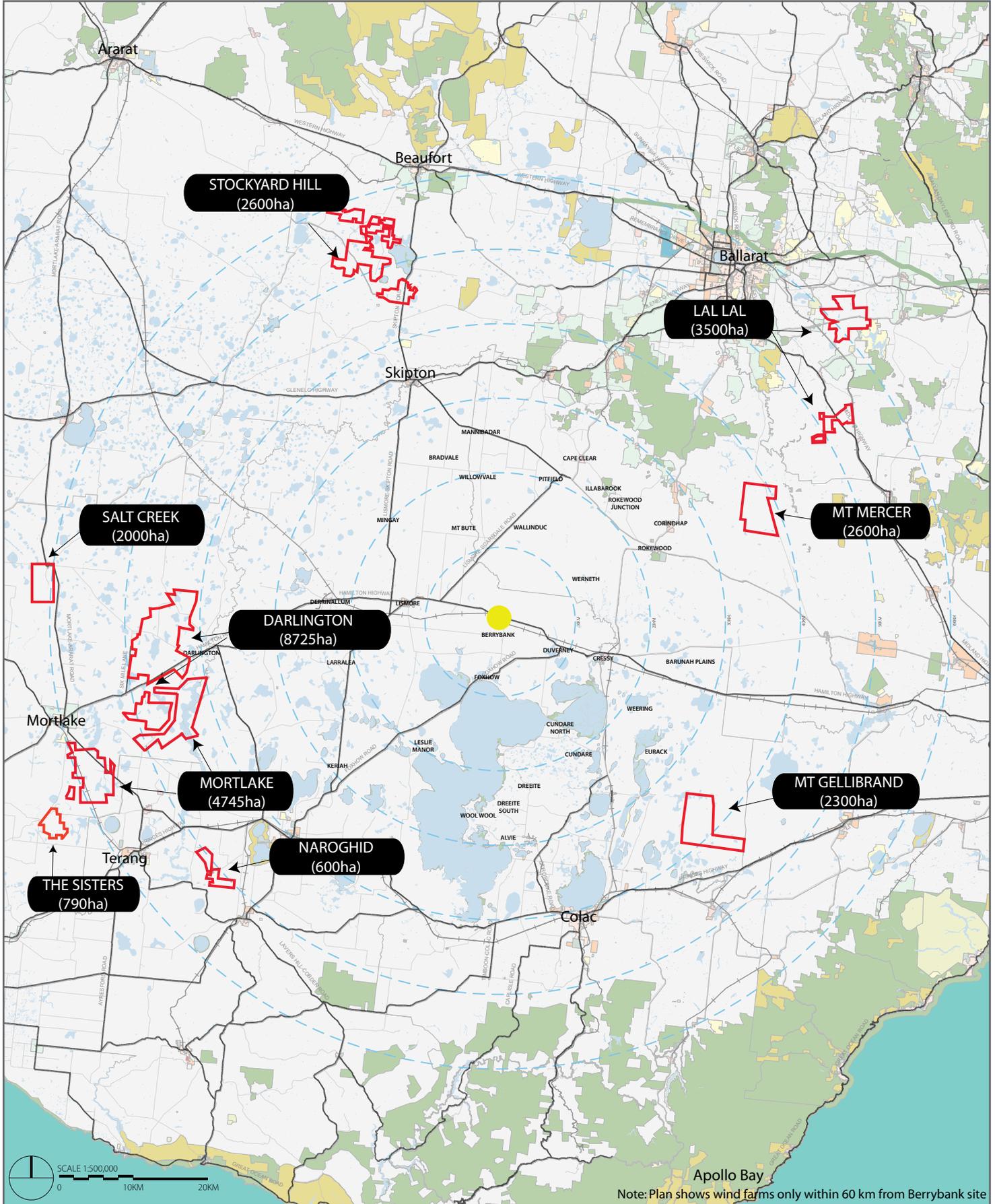


Figure 21 – Cumulative Impact Plan



Berrybank Wind Farm  
Chapter 18:

# CONSULTATION

**18.1 Introduction**

UFWA understands the need to effectively communicate with residents and all relevant stakeholders through a program of community consultation. An analysis of public consultation undertaken and recommendations of future actions are included in the Socio – Economic Report including as **Appendix 6**. As part of this planning application, UFWA has:

- identified stakeholder groups;
- consulted landholders immediately surrounding the boundaries of the proposed Berrybank wind farm site;
- communicated with the broader community through a newsletter widely distributed around the Berrybank;
- held a widely advertised Information Day for interested residents and other stakeholders who attended on 22 November, 2008;
- consulted with Golden Plains Shire Council and Corangamite Shire Council;
- consulted with State Government agencies, specifically the Department of Planning and Community Development, Department of Sustainability and Environment, Sustainability Victoria, Department of Innovation Industry and Regional Development, TransGrid, VicRoads, VicTrack, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria, Commonwealth Civil Aviation Safety Authority and Air Services Australia.

**18.2 Objectives**

The key objectives of the stakeholder consultation were to ensure that key stakeholders were:

- informed of the proposed wind farm;
- aware of the approvals process;
- aware of the details that the project team requires to lodge in its application; and
- granted an opportunity and platform to ask questions and inform the development of the application and the proposed facility.

Another key objective was to ensure local residents and landowners were fully aware of the opportunities to contribute to the planning process. Accordingly, information was given throughout the consultation process to ensure that local residents were specifically aware of the process after the application is submitted to DPCD, including:

- the required exhibition period and the opportunity for residents to make a submission; and
- the existence and role of the Planning Panel.

**18.3 Stakeholders**

Planning for the proposed wind farm at Berrybank included initial consultation with the key stakeholders, chiefly the owners of land on which the proposed wind farm is sited. The scope of consultation widened to include the local councils, MPs, government agencies, neighbouring landowners and the wider local community.

Stakeholders (refer to **Table 21 – Stakeholders** and **Table 22 – Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism**) have been engaged through the following methods:

- Telephone discussions;
- Emails and letters;
- Providing project information: – through the publication and distribution of a newsletter, an information day advertised in the Ballarat Courier and Western

Plains Advertiser, and an article in the Derrinallum Information Centre's newsletter.

- Some residents have written to UFWA requesting further details in relation to aspects of the proposal and information was provided in response to these queries.
- Face- to- face discussions with residents and other stakeholders at the Information Day
- Formal briefings and meetings with MPs, councillors, council officers, and relevant government agencies and departments.
- Door-to-door visits of residents within 3km the proposed wind farm.

Many of the individual issues raised has helped guide the development of the proposed facility. A number of revisions to the site plan and turbine layout have been specifically influenced by stakeholder input.

The project team intends to continue the consultation process through the further planning, construction and operation of the wind farm. It will be reviewed to assess effectiveness over these stages.

**Table 21 - Stakeholders**

Sector	Relevant Persons
Local Community	<p>The landowners of the property on which the modified turbines are being located.</p> <p>Residents in close proximity of the proposed facility.</p> <p>Residents of Berrybank, Cressy, Lismore and the surrounding communities.</p>
Victorian Government Agencies	<p>Department of Planning and Community Development</p> <p>Regional office of Department of Sustainability and Environment</p> <p>Country Fire Authority</p> <p>VicRoads</p> <p>VicTrack</p> <p>Sustainability Victoria</p> <p>Aboriginal Affairs Victoria</p>
Local Members of Parliament	<p>Federal Member for Wannon, David Hawker, MP</p> <p>Federal Member for Corangamite, Daren Cheeseman, MP</p> <p>State Member for Ripon, Minister Joe Helper, MP</p> <p>State Member for Polwarth, Terry Mulder, MP</p> <p>Liberal and Labor Members for Western Victoria Region, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- David Koch, MLC</li> <li>- John Vogels, MLC</li> <li>- Jaala Pulford, MLC (also representing Gayle Tierney, MLC)</li> </ul>
Federal Government Agencies	<p>Civil Aviation Safety Authority.</p> <p>Airservices Australia.</p> <p>Department of Defence.</p>

	Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.
Local Government	Corangamite Shire Council. Golden Plains Shire Council.
Other Stakeholders	Cressy Bowls Club Derrinallum Information Centre. Local media organisations.

**Table 22 - Stakeholder Consultation Mechanisms**

STAKEHOLDER	Newsletter	Group Meeting	Corro (Email , letter, phone)	Ad in Local Papers	Website	Info Day	Personal meeting
Landowners	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Neighbours	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Government	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
State Government Agencies and Members of Parliament		✓	✓				✓
Berrybank and surrounding communities	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Commonwealth Civil Aviation Authority/Air Services Australia			✓				
Local Media Organisations	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	

#### 18.4 Consultation program and activities

In addition to direct engagement with government and landowners, the program of community consultation activities included the following key activities.

##### 18.4.1 Projection inception

During initial concept and strategy development, UFWA identified Berrybank as a region to be investigated for a commercial wind farm. UFWA approached a landowner in the Berrybank area with a proposal to host a monitoring station to assess the suitability of the area and determine whether there was an adequate and consistent wind resource to support a commercial wind farm. After several years of monitoring on this property it was determined that the wind conditions were favourable for development. After this was determined, UFWA commenced consultation with

adjacent neighbouring property owners to establish their interest in being involved in the proposed wind farm.

UFWA has a policy of full community consultation about the proposed wind farm, but was only able to commence the consultation activities when the commercial negotiations were completed and wind testing indicated a viable project. The discussions with landowners over leasing arrangements were, as with all wind farm and other large commercial projects involving numerous owners, necessarily confidential. It would be inappropriate to conduct discussions about sensitive commercial terms in a public manner.

Once a suitable land area is established and landowners agreements in place, wind testing commences which can take several years. Until this stage is completed, the project may not proceed, and there are many wind farms that have not proceeded because testing has shown insufficient wind resources. UFWA believes it is inappropriate to commence a community consultation process until the project has some certainty.

Broader consultation was also undertaken with identified stakeholders in Berrybank, Lismore and Cressy. These consultation activities included engagement with the Lismore Chamber of Commerce and the Cressy Bowls Club. The project team also identified representatives of aboriginal people in the region as an important stakeholder group.

Due to changes in the proponent's commercial structure the project experienced a delay through early 2008. As such all consultation activities were put on hold through this period. The newsletter briefing and Information Day in late 2008 initiated this new phase of the project.

#### 18.4.2 2007 Consultation

TME Australia Pty Ltd conducted considerable consultation during the development of the Environmental Effects Statement (EES) referral documentation.

Government agencies or organisations consulted in relation to the EES referral included:

- Department of Sustainability and Environmental (now divided into DSE and DPCD)
- Corangamite Shire Council - Council Officers and Councillors;
- Golden Plains Shire Council - Council Officers and Councillors
- Federal Member for Wannon
- ALP Candidate for Wannon
- Local Members of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council

The following modes of consultation were used at part of the EES referral:

- Face-to-face briefings with all of above
- Numerous emails and telephone calls

#### 18.4.3 Newsletter Briefing

In late 2008 a newsletter was prepared giving preliminary details and a map of the proposal. It introduced UFWA and also included the scope of issues to be explored by the project team. The newsletter, along with advertisements in two regional papers, announced the information day at Berrybank Hall. Additionally, contact details were provided for telephone, post, email and internet.

Over 750 newsletters were distributed in November 2008 within several kilometres including residents living in Berrybank and the townships of Lismore and Cressy. It was subsequently posted on the UFWA website.

This newsletter is intended to be followed by others as the project moves to exhibition, to construction and operation, marking key milestones along the way. The next newsletter will be distributed before the exhibition phase advising residents of the opportunity to submit.

#### 18.4.4 Information Day

An information day was organised for Saturday, 22 November 2008 at the Berrybank Community Hall, and held from 2pm to 6pm.

A range of experts in their fields attended the information day on behalf of UFWA. Aspects of the proposal covered by the attending experts included noise, visual impacts, aviation, fauna and flora, planning, as well as traffic and transport.

The information day was advertised widely. Advertisements appeared in local newspapers including:

- The Ballarat Courier
- The Western Plains Advertiser
- Berrybank Wind Farm Newsletter (which was also posted on the UFWA website)

Invitations were also extended to the Chief Operating Officers, Planning Managers, Mayors and Councillors of both the Shires of Golden Plains and Corangamite prior to the information day.

The information day was well attended with an estimated 50-plus attendees, more than 30 of whom signed an attendance book.

#### 18.4.5 Website and information line

UFWA provides information to the public on approved and proposed wind farm developments via the website [www.unionfenosa.com.au](http://www.unionfenosa.com.au). The website provides information on wind energy, renewable energy targets and information about the company history and structure. In regard to this project, the website posted the November 2008 Newsletter that provided a project update and key information about the development along with advance notice of the community information day and the door-knock consultation process.

The website contains an email inquiry service through which the public can seek information about the project or raise concerns. The email inquiry service allows for matters raised by the public to be responded to via an email from the company. The website also provides telephone contact details, including an 1800 free call number listed in the Berrybank project newsletter. Members of the public can make contact through this information line to seek out specific information, or to raise matters of concern regarding the project.

UFWA endeavoured in all correspondence to answer the community's questions in relation to the proposed wind farm. UFWA and the project team endeavoured to provide such responses in a timely manner. However, much of the specific details of the proposal have only recently come to hand as the project team completed their investigations. Therefore, it has been stressed that the answers were given on a preliminary basis only and that further information would be made available once the full planning application was lodged and publicly exhibited.

#### 18.4.6 Program of farm and home visits

UFWA responded to community concerns about the thoroughness of community engagement and extended the consultation program with a three day door-knock consultation process for the region in and around the proposed wind farm boundary. This program of farm and home visits was carried out by UFWA representatives on 4 – 6 February 2009. Public advertisements about the door knock consultation program appeared in local newspapers including *The Western Plains*, *The Golden Plains Minor*, *The Ballarat Courier* and the *Warnambool Standard* on 22 and 24 January 2009.

The door knock consultation process asked residents a series of questions regarding their views of wind farms and specific questions about concerns relating to noise, visual impacts, shadow flicker, land value and bushfire hazards. The final section of the survey invited respondents to ask questions or to comment on other areas of concern regarding the wind farm development.

The two person project team recorded data from a total of 69 properties. Of the 69 properties visited, residents at 28 properties (40.5%) were not home at the time or were 'not interested' and did not participate in the survey.

The opening question of the survey gauged respondent's general views of wind farms. Seventeen respondents (24.6% of total properties visited) expressed concern about wind farms generally, and 17 (24.6%) were supportive of wind farm developments. Seven respondents (10.1%) had a neutral view of wind farms.

Subsequent questions in the survey asked respondents to rate their level of concern regarding five pre-determined potential impacts. **Table 23** provides the results of the surveys for these five impact areas.

**Table 23 - House and farm visit survey results – pre-determined areas of concern**

Pre-determined area of concern	People concerned	% of total properties visited	% of survey respondents
Noise	17	24.6	41.5
Visual impacts	17	24.6	41.5
Shadow flicker	16	23.2	39.0
Land value	12	17.4	29.2
Bush fire hazard	16	23.2	39.0

Respondents were asked to make any additional comments regarding the proposed Berrybank wind farm development. The most common unprompted potential impact areas were fauna impacts and buffer zones. **Table 24** provides the results of the survey for the areas of concern raised by respondents.

**Table 24 - House and farm visit survey results – unprompted areas of concern**

Unprompted area of concern	People concerned	% of total properties visited	% of survey respondents
Fauna impacts (brilgas, wedge tail eagles, foxes, kangaroos)	15	21.74	36.5
Buffer zones	17	24.64	41.5

As demonstrated by the door knock survey results, community views are divided. The number of residents that were concerned with wind farms (17) equalled the number of respondents who supported wind farms. Seven respondents remained neutral on the issue. The results of the survey should be interpreted with caution as the sample size was not large.

As can be seen in many development projects, the strength of community sentiment – for or against – is related to the proximity to the development and the extent to which it will have a tangible impact for these communities.

It is noted that community representatives of towns in the surrounding district, including Cressy and Lismore have indicated their support and enthusiasm for the wind farm development, including the Lismore commercial groups.

## 18.5 Key Issues Identified via Consultation

The key issues identified by the consultation conducted in relation to the development are shown in **Table 25 – Stakeholder Key Issues** below. This is intended as a general overview of the issues raised during consultation with the parties and does not represent an exhaustive catalogue of all issues held by the party.

**Table 25 – Stakeholder Key Issues**

Stakeholder Group	Interest/Issue Concern/Comment
Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fauna Impacts- Brolga, Wedge Tail Eagle, Foxes, Kangaroos.</li> <li>- Noise Impacts</li> <li>- Visual Impacts</li> <li>- Buffer Distances</li> <li>- Shadow Flicker</li> </ul>
Other local Residents and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resentment of those with wind turbines by those without &amp; the sense of community divisiveness that this creates</li> <li>- Number of jobs for local people</li> <li>- Commitment to bushfire fighting by wind farm operator</li> <li>- Brolgas</li> <li>- Lack of open early consultation</li> <li>- Proximity of wind farm to non-host residents</li> <li>- Height of turbines and visual impact</li> <li>- Noise from turbines</li> </ul>
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fire hazard &amp; appropriate consultation with CFA</li> <li>- Community concerns about consultation</li> <li>- Social Impact Assessment</li> <li>- A community reference group for local issues</li> <li>- Native vegetation removal is important</li> <li>- Consultation with VicRoads</li> <li>- Need for information day/evening &amp; website</li> <li>- Need notification after lodgement</li> <li>- Workforce, jobs; where to stay, eat and housing</li> <li>- Night lighting requirements</li> <li>- Colour of turbines, blades (grey, white)</li> <li>- The implications of raised bed cropping on properties with turbines</li> <li>- The issue of salinity increasing in the area</li> <li>- Old school in Berrybank - suitable for community sessions</li> <li>- Need to talk to all Council departments</li> <li>- Adjoining farmers good source of info</li> <li>- Brolgas &amp; EPBC Act</li> <li>- Advertising needs to be both regional and grass roots</li> <li>- Keep consultation local</li> </ul>

## **18.6 Recommendations**

To support the further development of the proposed Berrybank wind farm, it is recommended that an extensive community engagement strategy be developed and implemented throughout the planning process and during construction and operations. The engagement strategy would be a critical element in understanding and managing community and stakeholder expectations of the project.

A planned and well executed engagement strategy would assist in ensuring there is informed decision-making and that wind farm advocates exist in the community and they are empowered to advocate the merits of the development. The engagement strategy would explain the project milestones, activities, benefits, impacts, land and road access disruption and impact mitigation strategies.

It is also recommended that a consultation register, grievance mechanism and issue / resolution tracking mechanism be formalised and maintained, building on the existing email and telephone contact system utilised by UFWA. These mechanisms would ensure that issues and grievances are recorded, followed up and reported back to the complainant with an explanation of how the matter has been addressed.



Berrybank Wind Farm  
Chapter 19:

# CONCLUSION

## 19 Conclusion

This report has detailed a request by Union Fenosa Wind Australia (UFWA), the proponent to use and develop land for a wind energy facility including anemometers (wind monitoring masts) and business identification signage, and associated removal of native vegetation at a 5,034ha site in the locality of Berrybank in south-western Victoria, approximately midway between Cressy and Lismore.

The proposal comprises a number of elements, and includes:

- 100 individual wind turbines standing up to 131m at top of blade tip;
- 100 individual kiosks for housing of 33kV Transformers and 33kV Switchgears and associated control systems next to the wind turbine towers (some turbine models don't require these kiosks);
- Internal unsealed tracks for turbine access;
- Upgrades to local road infrastructure;
- An electrical substation and overland powerline connection to the existing 220 or 500 kilovolt (kV) transmission line;
- An underground electrical and communication cable network linking turbines to each other and the proposed substation including crossings of Hamilton Highway and the Gheringhap To Maroona Railway;
- A temporary concrete batching plant to supply concrete for the foundations of the turbines and other associated structures;
- Up to 3 wind monitoring masts fitted with various instruments such as anemometers, wind vanes, temperature gauge and potentially other electrical equipment;
- Two business identification signs;
- Obstacle lighting to selected turbines;
- A wind farm control room and facilities building co located with the substation;
- A substation control room and facilities building co located with the substation;
- A small amount of native vegetation removal and screen planting.

The proposed wind farm will bring significant environmental, social and economic benefits to the Berrybank locality, the wider region, and the State of Victoria. Environmentally, the wind farm will displace up to approximately 911,000 tonnes of carbon per year and assist in attempts to reduce the dangerous impacts of climate change. It will power up to approximately 171,000 households per year (or ½ million people), equivalent to the population of Ballarat, Bendigo, and the entire Western District and Barwon regions.

Economically, the wind farm will invest \$484 into the economy and create 240 jobs in construction and 25 in operation. Socially, the wind farm will directly fund community enhancement projects, upgrade local roads, address the regions population decline, and position the area as a leader in renewable energy industries.

This planning report and the various consultant reports which support it have found that the proposed Berrybank wind farm is compatible with the existing land uses of the area and complies with the relevant planning controls applicable to the site. In particular this report has found that the proposal;

- Is consistent with the state and local planning policy frameworks; zone and overlay provisions and particular the provisions of the Corangamite and Golden Plains Planning Schemes that relate to renewable energy;
- Supports and is consistent with the Policy and Planning Guidelines for Development of Wind Energy Facilities in Victoria (DSE, 2003)

- Will not result in unreasonable impacts.
- Can adequately mitigate any potential impacts through the measures detailed in this report.

## References

- AECOM, 2009. Berrybank Wind Farm, *Traffic Impact Assessment*. Melbourne
- The Ambidji Group Pty Ltd, 2009. Berrybank Wind Farm. *Aeronautical Impact and Obstacle Marking And Lighting Assessment*. Final Report
- Australian Wind Energy Association 2007.  
<http://www.auswind.org/accreditation/windinfo/assets/11SafetyIssues.pdf>.
- Brett Lane & Associates Pty Ltd, 2009. *Flora, Fauna and Brolga Assessment*. Report No. 7152 (7.3) June 2009. Melbourne
- Country Fire Authority (CFA) 2007, *Emergency Management Guidelines for Wind Farms*, April 2007, Victoria.
- Country Fire Services (CFS) 2004, 'Hazard Alert- Raised Bed Cropping', *Fire Front Newsletter Edition #19*, January 2004, South Australia, Available from:  
<http://www.cfs.org.au/about/pdf/JANUARY%2004%20Firefront.pdf>
- Coffey Natural Systems, 2009. *Socio-Economic Characterisation of Berrybank Wind Farm*. Main Report. Wayville, South Australia
- Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2003. *The Victorian Wind Energy Atlas*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. Available from:  
[http://www.sea.vic.gov.au/renewable\\_energy/wind/atlas/index.html](http://www.sea.vic.gov.au/renewable_energy/wind/atlas/index.html)
- Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009. *Wind Energy Model Conditions*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne. Available from:  
<http://www.dse.vic.gov.au/DSE/nrenpl.nsf/LinkView/1C077F31DD2ED3B8CA2572F00018E4157A7778FABD5FCB4CCA2573060082C29A>
- Great South Coast. 2008. Great South Coast: Investment and Development Snapshot.
- McArthur Windfarm Panel Report 2006, Department of Sustainability and Environment. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne
- Offor Sharp and Associates. 2003. *Social, Economic and Tourism Impact Assessment for the Proposed Wind Farm Project at Bald Hills*, Victoria.
- Sustainable Energy Authority Victoria, 2003. *Policy and planning guidelines for development of wind energy facilities in Victoria*. State Government of Victoria, Melbourne
- Union Fenosa Wind Australia, 2008. Berrybank Wind Farm Project. Newsletter No. 1 November 2008. Available from: [http://www.unionfenosa.com.au/project\\_bb.htm](http://www.unionfenosa.com.au/project_bb.htm)
- Urbis, 2009. Berrybank Wind Farm, *Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*, Final Report 250509
- URS. 2007. Planning Permit Application Oaklands Hill Wind Farm, Glenthompson, Victoria.

## Appendices

- Appendix 1 – EES Response Letter
- Appendix 2 – Lot Details
- Appendix 3 – Traffic Impact Assessment
- Appendix 4 – Flora and Fauna Assessment
- Appendix 5 – Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
- Appendix 6 – Socio-Economic Impact Assessment
- Appendix 7 – Noise Impact Assessment
- Appendix 8 – Aviation Assessment
- Appendix 9 – Telecommunications Assessment
- Appendix 10 – Shadow Flicker Assessment
- Appendix 11 – Desktop Cultural Heritage Assessment
- Appendix 12 – Geotechnical Assessment