

**In the matter of Chepstowe Wind Farm**  
**VCAT Reference No. 3249/2010**  
**Expert Witness Statement of *Kirsten Bauer***  
**Expert of Future Energy Pty Ltd**

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**1 Name and address**

Kirsten Bauer, Landscape Architect / Studio Director, ASPECT Studios Pty Ltd.  
Level 1, 30 – 32 Easey Street, Collingwood, Vic, 3066

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**2 Area of expertise**

- (a) I hold the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (Hons) RMIT, and a Masters of Architecture by Design (RMIT), and I am a registered landscape architect with the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects.
  - (b) For the past 15 years I have been involved in a number of landscape architectural projects with an emphasis on visual and landscape impact assessment and analysis.
  - (c) My qualifications and experience are detailed in Annexure A.
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**3 Scope**

**3.1 Instructions**

I have been commissioned by Future Energy Pty Ltd to undertake a peer review of the Future Energy Landscape Visual Assessment components of the application for planning permit.

**3.2 Process and methodology**

I have undertaken the following tasks in preparing this expert witness statement:

- Met with Future Energy and Matthew Townsend to discuss the project.
  - Review of background information including project details, visual impact assessment, cumulative impact assessment, technical information included in the visual impact assessment methodology, and other relevant background documents and reports (as required).
  - Undertook a site visit in January 2011 to inspect the proposed site and project area for the wind farm to obtain an understanding of the location and surrounding context.
  - In preparing this statement I have also reviewed the Policy and Planning Guidelines for Development of Wind Energy Facilities in Victoria 2003 (re-issued in 2009) (**Guidelines**) and the National Assessment Framework, Wind Farms and Landscape Values, Australian Wind Energy Association and Australian Council of National Trust, 2007 (**National Assessment Framework**).
  - Preparation of this expert witness statement.
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### **3.3 Reports reviewed to prepare initial study or statement**

In preparing this statement I have reviewed the following reports:

- Planning Permit Application Chepstowe Wind Farm January 2011, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Addendum
- Planning Permit Application Chepstowe Wind Farm November 2010, Volume 1
- Planning Permit Application Chepstowe Wind Farm November 2010, Volume 4
- Stockyard Hill Wind Farm Application for Planning Permit, 2009.
- Planisphere, Wind Farms and Landscape Values – National Assessment Framework, 27 June 2007
- Sustainable Energy Authority Victoria, Policy and planning guidelines for development of wind energy facilities in Victoria, May 2003 (re-issued in 2009)
- Environment Protection and Heritage Council Draft National Wind Farm Development Guidelines (Landscape section), 2010

### **3.4 Persons assisting with this work**

In undertaking this statement I have been assisted by the following ASPECT Studios Pty Ltd staff:

Mathew Tence, Landscape Architect for visual assessment advice, and  
Jesse Sago, Studio Director for digital methodology assessment.

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## **4 Review of the Planning Permit Application Chepstowe Wind Farm – Landscape and Visual Assessment**

The Landscape and Visual Assessment Study (the report) prepared by Future Energy and Parson Brinkerhoff was exhibited with the planning permit application and I largely concur with the findings. I have noted in this statement where I believe best practice has not been employed. This expert witness statement and evidence is based on my review of that report and the addendum to the Visual Assessment report undertaken by Future Energy (post my initial peer review) in January 2011.

### **4.1 Overview**

While the visual assessment process undertaken for this project has minor methodological limitations, the report does sit within the range of acceptable best practice techniques in assessing landscape and visual impact.

I concur with most of the assessment statements in regard to the type and level of impact on the landscape and residential dwellings.

This project as a whole successfully fulfils best practice principles in the location of the windfarm, in reducing impact of windfarms on landscape character and reducing visual impact on residents. In particular:

- The windfarm is not located adjacent or close to a legislatively identified significant landscape or significant geomorphological element.
- The windfarm is not located in an identified or renowned area of natural beauty or iconic landscape.
- The landscape area is not of significant uniqueness or rarity on a regional or state wide classification.
- The windfarm is not located adjacent to a township or a significant cluster of dwellings. There are only a limited number of residential dwellings located between the 1.5km to 3.0km distance from the turbines.
- The windfarm is small in scale (when compared to adjacent existing and proposed windfarms) and also when compared to the surrounding open rural character of the landscape.

The methodology of the Landscape Assessment is within the range of professional or industry standards for Victoria and Australia. All standard landscape and visual assessment tools have been utilised. The assessment has drawn on range of assessment tools or techniques that include:

- Site visits
- Landscape significance review
- Zone of visual influence assessment
- Mapping of visibility of turbines from dwellings assessment
- Distance zone assessment
- Assessment of all dwellings within 3km
- Photomontages from general and specific dwelling locations
- Cumulative impact

## **4.2 Key limitations of the Visual Assessment dated November 2010 and comparison to appended report January 2011.**

### **General Comments**

#### **4.2.1 Community Values of Landscape and Landscape Significance**

##### **a) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

No reference was made to the Wind Farm and Landscape Values, National Assessment Framework 2007, undertaken by the Australian Wind Energy Association and Australian Council of National Trusts.

##### **Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

The addendum also makes no reference to this document.

**b) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

No community consultation has been undertaken (or identified in the report) which identifies the community values of the landscape. The Wind Farm and Landscape Values, National Assessment Framework 2007 guidelines notes community consultation as an important part of the landscape assessment process but the report does not acknowledge or include any details of the opinions of the community from public sessions or other mechanisms undertaken for this project or the site. The National Assessment Framework states that a landscape values plan should be developed with the community.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

I understand, however, that extensive one on one consultation was undertaken by the proponent and this is outlined in the Planning Permit Application, November 2010. The addendum report identifies that the one on one consultation has fed directly into the identification of places in list of “key features and viewpoints”.

In conversation with Future Energy it was identified that they had drawn heavily from the adjacent large scale Stockyard Hill Wind Farm and the significant landscape and community value assessment undertaken by this project.

Though not best practice to not undertake site specific landscape value assessment that includes community input, I consider the methodology undertaken by Future Energy acceptable, in consideration that:

- A broader and extensive landscape character significance and community values assessment process was undertaken by the Stockyard Hill Wind Farm application process that included the area in question. The Stockyard Hill Report states in Appendix Z Landscape and Visual Assessment Report page 28, “This landscape unit is not rare, nor is it high in scenic quality and, for these reasons, the landscape sensitivity is considered to be low. However, it must be recognised that some people value the appearance of cleared farmland with minimal signs of built form such as houses and farm sheds. For these viewers, the presence of wind turbines may be perceived as a high visual impact due to the presence of large-scale structures in a rural landscape.”
- Future Energy undertook one on one consultation with many of the affected residents.
- The landscape character is not deemed significant by desktop review of relevant legislation and documents.

**c) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In section 3.6 no reference is given for the source of the landscape typology.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

The landscape character unit identified in the report is accurate and referenced to Leonard and Hammond, Landscape Character Types of Victoria, 1983.

In addition the Addendum report provides an additional landscape feature, “the forest of Snake Valley’. This responds well to both the residents views and also that the forest was also identified in the Stockyard Hill Report as a Landscape unit 2 “Forested Hills” of moderate to high community landscape value (see table below).

**d) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

Level of sensitivity or significance has not been given to the landscape types, key features and viewpoints.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Parallels can be drawn from the Stockyard Hill Report Appendix Z Landscape and Visual Assessment Report, and the landscape units and associated landscape sensitivity that is identified on page 29, which includes the following table:

<i>Landscape Sensitivity</i>	
<b>Landscape unit</b>	<b>Sensitivity</b>
Unit 1 Flat Farmland	Low This unit is highly modified, contains visible infrastructure, is not topographically dramatic and does not contain large areas of water.
Unit 2 Hilly Farmland	Moderate The Volcanic Cones are visually identifiable features within the surrounding flat landscape.
Unit 3 Forested Hills	Moderate to High This landscape is attractive and appears as a pre-European remnant.
Unit 4 Rural Townships	Moderate The concentration of houses increases the visual sensitivity of this landscape unit.

**e) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In Section 8.1.5.1 no mention is made of how the landscape features list was compiled, ie site work, consultation, and other reports.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

The Addendum report identified the use of one on one consultation, site visits and desktop studies to inform this.

**4.2.2 Visual Impact Assessment of Windfarms on Dwellings**

**a) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

The assessment of the impact on landscape features seems to be drawn only from the Zone of Visual Influence plan. Best practice would include the use of site visits to inform these assessments.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

The Addendum Report provides a more precise description of impact and draws on the photomontages and site assessment.

I concur with the Addendum Report impact assessment for each feature.

**b) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In Section 8.1.5.2 Dwellings, no assessment criterion is provided for how the impact level has been determined for each house. Also no description has been provided for the impact values, ie low, medium and high.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

The Addendum Report provides a description for high, medium and low impacts. The description is reasonable. The description for high is in my opinion on the conservative side, ie, it suggests that the existing landscape character is “almost entirely lost” with a high impact. That said, well sited vegetation planting can mitigate this level of impact.

**c) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

The table in section 8.1.5.2 lacks reference to photomontages undertaken (and their ID no.) and no discussion is provided of the photomontages and their relationship to particular house locations. This makes it difficult to understand how the on site visual assessment and photomontages have informed the final assessment.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Where photomontages have been undertaken for dwellings they have now been referenced to associated dwellings in the assessment statement.

**d) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

There is a lack of consistency between the assessments of vacant houses. In particular house 62 is provided with a description, while house 58 has none.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Rectified.

**e) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

From site visitation and looking at the photomontages the assessments for houses 27 and 38 should be reviewed. The current assessment lacks enough information to understand the impact value provided.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Rectified.

**f) Overall Comment on Landscape Impact on Occupied Dwellings**

From a site visit (I viewed at or near dwellings 14, 61, 62, 63, 38, 26, 27) and viewing of photomontages I generally concur with the landscape impact statements and impact values.

#### **4.2.3 Cumulative Impact**

##### **a) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In Section 8.1.6 Cumulative Impact, no map is provided to show adjacent wind farms, in particular Stockyard Hill wind farm. This reduces the reader's ability to assess the level of impact. The assessment of the cumulative impact does not discuss the differences between impacts at regional landscape and local area scales. The assessment by the report of a cumulative impact to be "considered to be negligible" is understandable at regional landscape scale, but not necessarily from a local resident's perspective.

##### **Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

A map of adjacent windfarms has been provided in the Addendum Report.

A clarification statement has been provided that the "negligible impact" will be on a regional scale. I concur with this statement.

#### **4.2.4 Technical**

##### **a) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In section 8.1.3 no reference is provided for the software that was used to undertake the zone of influence modelling.

##### **Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Future Energy has advised that Windpro (<http://www.windpro.com>) was used for both the zone of visual influence and photomontages and use Arcview for distance zone mappings. Windpro is a recognised software package utilised by many wind energy companies internationally.

##### **b) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In Figure 10 and 11 the legend does not identify turbines and houses.

##### **Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Not undertaken, however this does not affect final assessment.

##### **c) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

In Section 8.1.5.1 no reference is made to the general photomontages undertaken from public viewpoints and how they informed the assessment.

##### **Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Rectified in the Addendum Report.

**d) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

No map has been provided to show location of general public viewpoint photomontages, thus reducing their readability.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Rectified in the Addendum Report.

**e) Comment on November 2010 Assessment:**

Section 8.1.7 Photomontages.

- The photomontages prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff (PB) and Future Energy (FE) using the software Windpro did not provide an adequate technical methodology in the November 2010 application to meet the guidelines established by VCAT in *Austcorp v City of Monash* P3030/2005.
- PB have utilised a 35mm lens which is not in my opinion best practice in preparation of accurate photomontages. Typically photographs for photomontages use a lens length between 60 – 70mm which represents more accurately what is seen by the human eye.
- Also it is general best practice to provide “before” photos to inform the assessment and compare with photomontages. These have not been included.
- No location plan is provided to show the location of photomontages.
- Photomontages are only provided with GPS locations, not road locations or relationship to dwelling (ie. 5m from house, looking east etc). This makes it difficult to relate the photomontages to actual site locations, dwelling locations and subsequent visual assessment statements.

**Comment on February 2011 Assessment:**

Rectified in the Addendum Report.

Please refer to Section 5 of peer review of photomontage methodology.

#### 4.3 Review of the Visual Impact Report against the National Assessment Framework criteria

The reviewed report was prepared without reference to the National Assessment Framework, which has established best practice techniques and methodology for landscape character and visual impact assessment in Australia. I have developed a comparison between the Future Energy Report and the Framework to outline where the report aligns or does not align with the criteria and process set out in the Framework.

Whilst the reviewed report was not undertaken in direct reference to the National Assessment Framework, I am of the opinion that it largely considers the principles of the Framework.

<b>STEP 1: Assess the Landscape Values</b>		
<b>1A: Preliminary Landscape Assessment</b>		
<b>Input to proponent's pre-feasibility assessment</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>To undertake a preliminary landscape assessment that will inform site selection / pre-feasibility</b>	
<b>Tasks</b>	<b>1A.1</b> Desktop review	Undertaken.
	<b>1A.2</b> Seek information from local authority	Undertaken.
	<b>1A.3</b> Identify potential community and stakeholder interest	Undertaken.
	<b>1A.4</b> Site survey	Undertaken.
	<b>1A.5</b> Preliminary assessment of landscape values	Undertaken. A comprehensive landscape value is best understood though a combined reading of the Stockyard Hill and Future Energy reports.
<b>Consultation</b>	<i>Understand community values; scope potential stakeholders (direct community involvement recommended)</i>	As above.
<b>Required outputs</b>	Statement of Preliminary Landscape Assessment	As above.

<b>STEP 1: Assess the Landscape Values</b>		
<b>1B: Full Landscape Assessment</b>		
<b>Input to proponent's formal application for regulatory approval</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>To document the landscape values associated with the wind farm site and surrounding area, and to evaluate the significance of these values.</b>	

<b>Tasks</b>	<b>1B.1</b> Define the study area for assessment, including the zone of visual influence	Undertaken.
	<b>1B.2</b> Landscape character analysis	Undertaken.
	<b>1B.3</b> Natural and cultural values analysis	Undertaken.
	<b>1B.4</b> Involve communities and stakeholders in identifying landscape values	Undertaken. A comprehensive landscape value is best understood though a combined reading of the Stockyard Hill and Future Energy reports.
	<b>1B.5</b> Document values and analyse significance	Undertaken.
<b>Consultation</b>	<i>Involve community stakeholders in identifying landscape values (direct community involvement essential)</i>	Not fully undertaken. A limited number of residents were interviewed to determine landscape values.
<b>Required outputs</b>	A detailed report on the landscape values of the wind farm site and surrounding area	Undertaken. A comprehensive landscape value is best understood though a combined reading of the Stockyard Hill and Future Energy reports.

## STEP 2: Describe and Model the Wind Farm in the Landscape

### Input to proponent's formal application for regulatory approval

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>To provide reliable, objective data (including visual assessment) that can inform assessment of impacts in Step 3 and assist communities to understand the development and its potential impacts on landscape values.</b>	
<b>Tasks</b>	<b>2.1</b> Describe the development	Undertaken.
	<b>2.2</b> Model the development	Undertaken through Windpro software.
	<b>2.3</b> Prepare a visual assessment report	Undertaken.
<b>Consultation</b>	<i>View points selected for visual modelling of the wind farm should relate to an understanding of community values of the landscape (direct community involvement recommended)</i>	Undertaken.
<b>Required outputs</b>	Description / depiction of the wind farm in the landscape and a visual assessment report	Undertaken.

### STEP 3: Assess the impacts of the Wind Farm on Landscape Values

#### Input to proponent's formal application for regulatory approval

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>To assess, in a rigorous and transparent manner, the likely impacts of the proposed wind farm on the identified landscape values</b>	
<b>Tasks</b>	<b>3.1</b> Seek community input to potential impacts	Undertaken with a limited number of residents.
	<b>3.2</b> Identify and describe impacts	Undertaken.
	<b>3.3</b> Identify potential cumulative Impacts	Undertaken.
	<b>3.4</b> Identify other relevant factors	Undertaken.
	<b>3.5</b> Evaluate impacts	Undertaken.
<b>Consultation</b>	<i>Seek community input to describe impacts (direct community involvement essential)</i>	Undertaken with a limited number of residents.
<b>Required outputs</b>	An interim assessment of impacts report	Not undertaken.

### STEP 3: Respond to Impacts

#### Input to proponent's formal application for regulatory approval

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>To develop and test measures to respond to the identified negative impacts of the wind farm on landscape values.</b>	
<b>Tasks</b>	<b>4.1</b> Changes to location or siting of the wind farm or ancillary infrastructure	I understand that Future Energy made no recommendations to modify the location of any turbines and that no adjustments were made to the location of any turbines or infrastructure based on the landscape and visual assessment.
	<b>4.2</b> Layout and design considerations	As above.
	<b>4.3</b> Minor changes and mitigation measures	Undertaken or discussed with some dwelling owners.
	<b>4.4</b> Recommend changes to the development	No recommendations to change the development have been made in the Future Energy report.
<b>Consultation</b>	<i>Involve communities in negotiating and reviewing measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate landscape impacts. (direct community involvement essential)</i>	Undertaken or discussed with some dwelling owners.
<b>Required outputs</b>	Final impacts report, including proposed management and mitigation measures	Undertaken.

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## 5 Review of the PB Power and Future Energy photomontages





I have also reviewed the photomontages prepared by PB Power (January 2010), and Future Energy (October 2010). In relation to the PB Power photomontages I note the following:

- Largely the technical underpinning of the photomontages is what would be regarded as best practice and undertaken by consultants preparing photomontages for the purpose of visual impact assessment.
- There are two minor technical components that I do not see as best practice. In creating the images PB Power have used a 35mm lens for the base photograph, also they have used a Canon G7 which is typical non professional digital camera. I understand best practice for preparation of photomontages is based on using photographs taken with a 60-70mm lens. In a photomontage using a 60-70mm lens the turbines would appear to be larger in the photomontage, as the image would give the perception that you are closer to the landscape you are viewing, in comparison to a 35 mm image. On previous projects I have been involved in, the following lenses were used for the preparation of the photomontages:
  - Barn Hill Wind Farm – 60mm (By ASPECT Studios)
  - Dollar Wind Farm – 60mm (By ASPECT Studios)
  - Ryans Corner Wind Farm – 70mm (By ERM and ASPECT Studios)
  - Macarthur Wind Farm – 70mm (By ERM)
  - Winchelsea Wind Farm (photomontages by ASPECT 70mm)

On past projects I have been involved in, photographs that form the base of the photomontages were typically taken with a 70mm lens and although previous common practice is to use a 50mm lens, the 70mm lens allows for a 1/3 overlap of photographs in the preparation of a photographic panorama, which provides a closer representation to a 50mm lens through the overlap.

Below is a comparison between the 35mm photomontages prepared by PB Power and those of Future Energy with photos taken by myself at the same locations to demonstrate this issue.

## Focal Length Comparison

PB Photomontage Photo ID: 2	
	<p>PB Photomontage:            Canon G7            35mm Focal Length (GPS control photomontage)</p>
	<p>ASPECT Studios photo:            Canon EOS 5D            35mm Focal Length (hand held test comparison image, no GPS coordinates)</p>
	<p>ASPECT Studios photo:            Canon EOS 5D            50mm Focal Length (hand held test comparison image, no GPS coordinates)</p>
	<p>ASPECT Studios photo:            Canon EOS 5D            70mm Focal (hand held test comparison image, no GPS coordinates)</p>

**FE Photomontage Photo ID: Photo 4**



Future Energy Photomontage  
Nikon D80 (SLR)  
52mm Focal Length (GPS control photomontage)



ASPECT Studios photo:  
Canon EOS 5D  
70mm Focal Length (hand held test comparison image, no GPS coordinates)



ASPECT Studios photo:  
Canon EOS 5D  
50mm Focal Length (hand held test comparison image, no GPS coordinates)



ASPECT Studios photo:  
Canon EOS 5D  
35mm Focal Length (hand held test comparison image, no GPS coordinates)

It is clear that the photos do not directly align due to the difference between the 35mm and 70mm photographs. The key difference is how close you perceive you are to objects in the landscape particularly in the middleground and background. The 70mm photomontages depict the viewer being much closer to elements in the landscape in comparison to the 35mm photographs.

Whilst the 35mm photomontages prepared by PB Power depict the landscape and elements in the landscape being further away from the origin, I do not believe that the overall assessment or impact would be significantly altered by the production of photomontages using a 70mm lens. This is due to the ability of the landscape to accommodate the introduction of wind turbines, the number of properties directly affected by the proposal and the location of the typical public viewpoints.

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## **6 Summary of findings**

### **6.1 Landscape and visual impact of the proposed Chepstowe wind farm**

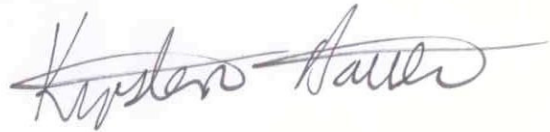
In my opinion the Chepstowe Wind Farm is sited in an appropriate location for the following reasons:

- The landscape is able to accommodate the introduction of 3 turbines given that the overall character is not significantly altered or changed in a significantly detrimental way. The character is largely maintained and is only changed in a minor way through the introduction of the turbines. Specifically the key characteristics contributing to the character remain unchanged, namely the topography, the open rural character, and the extents of wind breaks and other scattered vegetation.
- The impact on residences in close proximity (up to 3km from the site) will be predominantly low to moderate; with two exceptions (one moderate and one moderate-high); however where the impact is moderate to high there are opportunities to provide adequate screening of the wind farm (particular on private properties) without changing the landscape character significantly, to reduce these impacts to a moderate level.
- Mitigation measures have already been negotiated with one dwelling (no. 38). This residence has planted numerous scattered native trees in their garden in line with a existing break in the trees which offers direct views to the turbines and these will in time significantly reduce the direct view of the turbines.
- Public view points are largely confined to the local roads and the Glenelg Highway (south). The impact on the Highway is low due to the distance (8km) are from the development, the broadness of the landscape and because there are only 3 turbines being proposed for the development.
- There are no significant landscapes or significant viewpoints that are outlined in the planning scheme or other legislative documents in close proximity to the site that are impacted by the proposed development.

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## 7 Declaration

I have made all the inquiries that I believe are desirable and appropriate and no matters of significance which I regard as relevant have to my knowledge been withheld from the Tribunal.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Kirsten Bauer". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Kirsten Bauer  
Studio Director  
2011.01.24

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## **Annexure A - Qualifications**

### **Qualifications**

Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (Hons), RMIT

Master of Architecture by Design, RMIT

### **Professional associations**

Registered Landscape Architect – Australian Institute of Landscape Architects

### **Employment history and achievements**

I have been employed by ASPECT Studios Pty Ltd since 1999. During this period I have worked on a range of projects with a specific focus on strategic landscape planning and analysis and visual impact assessment. A snapshot of some of the projects I have been involved in is listed below:

- Prepared the Geelong Bypass Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4a Visual Impact Assessment, VicRoads, including witness statements and attendance at the Geelong Bypass Section 3 panel hearing.
- Prepared the Calder Freeway Visual Impact Assessment, VicRoads, including witness statements and attendance at the Calder Freeway, Harcourt section panel hearing.
- Prepared the City to Airport Rail link landscape visual impact study and attendance at the Airport Rail link panel hearing.
- Assisted with the preparation of the landscape and visual assessment report and witness statement for the Barwon Heads Bridge Panel hearing.
- Assisted with the preparation of the Dollar Wind Farms Peer Review report.
- Assisted with the preparation of the Ryans Corner Wind Farms Peer Review report.
- Assisted with the visual impact assessment and resubmission of the visual impact assessment for Barn Hill Wind Farm.
- Peer review of the Environment Protection and Heritage Council Draft National Wind Farm Development Guidelines (Landscape section), 2010, for Plansphere and Hydro Tasmania.
- Assisted in the preparation of the peer review and witness statement for the Winchelsea Wind Farm VCAT Reference No. P2395/2008 and P2654/2008.
- VCAT witness statement for visual impact assessment of proposed dwelling in North Fitzroy, 2010.