

Planning Panels Victoria

Willatook Wind Energy Facility

EES Inquiry and Panel Report 2

*Environmental Effects Act 1978
Planning and Environment Act 1987*

16 January 2023

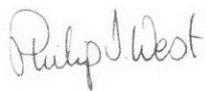
Environmental Effects Act 1978
Planning and Environment Act 1987
EES Inquiry and Panel Report 2
Willatook Wind Energy Facility
16 January 2023



Con Tsotsoros, Chair



Rachael O'Neill, Deputy Chair



Phil West, Member



Jacquelle Gorski, Member

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Appendix A Terms of Reference

Willatook Wind Farm Inquiry

Version: May 2022

The Willatook Wind Farm Inquiry is appointed to inquire into, and report on, the proposed Willatook Wind Farm Project (the project) and its environmental effects in accordance with these Terms of Reference.

The Inquiry is appointed pursuant to section 9(1) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978* (EE Act).

Name

1. The Inquiry is to be known as the 'Willatook Wind Farm Inquiry'¹.

Skills

2. The Inquiry members should have the following skills and experience:
 - a. biodiversity and ecology (particularly bats and avifauna);
 - b. land use planning and amenity (including in relation to landscape, noise, visual and social impacts); and
 - c. cumulative impacts.
3. The Inquiry may seek additional specialist expert advice, including legal advice or counsel if required to undertake its role.
4. The Inquiry will comprise an appointed Chair, a Deputy Chair and other members.

Purpose of the Inquiry

5. The Inquiry is appointed by the Minister for Planning under section 9(1) of the EE Act to hold an inquiry into and report on the environmental effects of the project. The Inquiry is to:
 - a. review and consider the environment effects statement (EES), submissions received in relation to the project and the predicted environmental effects;
 - b. consider and report on the potential environmental effects of the project, including their significance and acceptability, and in doing so have regard to the draft evaluation objectives in the EES scoping requirements and relevant policy and legislation;
 - c. identify any measures it considers necessary and effective to avoid, mitigate or manage the environmental effects of the project within acceptable limits, including any necessary project modifications; and
 - d. advise on how this relates to relevant conditions, controls and requirements that could form part of the necessary approvals/consent for the project.

¹ The Inquiry members may also be appointed as a Panel under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (P&E Act) to consider submissions to the related planning permit applications for the Willatook Wind Farm Project, in which case a single report needs to be prepared with content meeting both the requirements of the EE Act and the PE Act.

6. The Inquiry is to produce a report of its findings and recommendations to the Minister for Planning to inform the Minister's assessment under the EE Act and in turn assist statutory decision making required for the project, including under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

Background

Project outline

7. Willatook Wind Farm Pty Ltd proposes to construct a wind farm of up to 59 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 250 metres above ground level and an indicative generation capacity of 350 megawatts. The project is located in Moyne Shire, about 22 kilometres north of Port Fairy, to the northeast of Orford township.
8. Proposed permanent ancillary infrastructure includes up to three permanent wind monitoring masts approximately 170 metres high, a substation, a battery energy storage system, operations and maintenance buildings and yard, underground cables, above ground power transmission lines and access tracks.
9. Temporary infrastructure for the construction period includes on-site concrete batching plants, an on-site quarry, cleared construction laydown areas, temporary construction compounds and facilities and site parking.
10. The Tarrone Terminal Station will connect the on-site substation to the 500 kilovolt Heywood-Moorabool transmission line.
11. The project will have an expected operational life of about 25 years.
12. The project's proponent is Willatook Wind Farm Pty Ltd, owned by Wind Prospect Pty Ltd, who is responsible for preparing technical studies, consulting with the public and stakeholders, and for preparing the EES and planning permit applications.

EES assessment process

13. Following referral from the proponent, the Minister for Planning determined on 27 December 2018 that an EES was required for the project under the EE Act and issued his decision with procedures and requirements for the preparation of the EES as specified in **Attachment 1**.
14. The EES was prepared by the proponent in response to the EES scoping requirements issued by the Minister for Planning in August 2019.
15. The EES will be placed on public exhibition for thirty (30) business days. This public comment process is in accordance with the procedures and requirements issued for this EES by the Minister for Planning. The proponent (Willatook Wind Farm Pty Ltd) is responsible for giving notice.
16. The EES will be placed on public exhibition together with the planning permit applications pursuant to the Moyne Planning Scheme and Glenelg Planning Scheme.

Commonwealth assessment process

17. Because of its potential impacts on matters of national environmental significance, the project was determined to be a controlled action for the purposes of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC Act) in June 2019. The relevant controlling

provisions under the EPBC Act relate to listed threatened species and communities (sections 18 and 18A).

18. Under the bilateral agreement between the Australian and Victorian Governments, the EES process is serving as the accredited assessment process for this project under the EPBC Act. The assessment of environmental effects to be made by the Minister for Planning at the conclusion of the EES process will be provided to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment to inform the approval decision under the EPBC Act. To assist the Minister for Planning in making his assessment, the Inquiry should clearly identify its advice relevant to specific matters of national environmental significance that may be impacted by the project.

Planning approval process

19. Willatook Wind Farm Pty Ltd has prepared planning permit applications for the use and development of the wind energy facility (permit application PA2201620) and for the removal of some native vegetation associated with the oversized haulage route (P22065).

Other approvals

20. Under Victorian law, the project requires several other approvals and consents, as outlined in the EES, including but not limited to:
- a. an approved cultural heritage management plan for the wind farm under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* to manage works in areas of cultural heritage sensitivity;
 - b. a work plan and work authority for extractive industry under the *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990*; and
 - c. approvals under the *Water Act 1989* for works on relevant waterways.

Process

Stage 1 – Submissions

21. Submissions on the EES are to be provided in writing on or before the close of submissions. Submissions will be collected by the office of Planning Panels Victoria (PPV) through the Engage Victoria platform. All submissions must state the name and address of the person making the submission. Submissions will be collected and managed in accordance with the *'Guide to Privacy at PPV'*.
22. Petition responses will be treated as a single submission and only the first names from a petition submission will be registered and contacted.
23. Pro-forma submitters will be registered and contacted individually if they provide their contact details. However, pro-forma submitters who want to be heard at the Hearing may be encouraged to present as a group, given their submissions raise the same issues.
24. All written submissions and other supporting documentation or evidence received through the course of the Inquiry process may be published online, unless the Inquiry specifically directs that the submission or other material, or part of it, is to remain confidential.
25. Electronic copies of each submission on the EES are to be provided to the proponent, Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) (Impact Assessment), DELWP

Renewables, Moyne Shire Council, Glenelg Shire Council, Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation and the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.

26. PPV will retain any written submissions and other documentation provided to the Inquiry for a period of five years after the time of its appointment.

Stage 2 – Public Hearing

27. Prior to the commencement of the public hearing, the Inquiry must hold a Directions Hearing to make directions it considers necessary or appropriate as to the conduct, scope or scheduling of the public hearing.
28. The Inquiry must hold a public hearing and may make other such enquiries as are relevant to undertaking its role. The Inquiry may, at its discretion conduct the hearings using video conferencing or similar technology as necessary.
29. The Inquiry may inform itself in any way it sees fit, but must review and consider:
- a. the exhibited EES and planning permit applications;
 - b. the views of the Eastern Maar Aboriginal Corporation and the Gunditj Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation (if known);
 - c. all registered submissions and evidence;
 - d. any information provided by the proponent and parties that responds to submissions or directions of the Inquiry; and
 - e. any other relevant information that is provided to, or obtained by, the Inquiry.
30. The Inquiry must conduct its process in accordance with the following principles:
- a. The public hearing will be conducted in an open, orderly and equitable manner, in accordance with the principles of natural justice.
 - b. The public hearing will be conducted with a minimum of formality and without legal representation being necessary for parties to be effective participants.
 - c. The Inquiry process is to be exploratory and constructive, with adversarial behaviour discouraged and with cross-examination / questioning regulated by the Inquiry.
31. The Inquiry may limit the time of parties appearing before it.
32. The Inquiry may direct that a submission or evidence is confidential in nature and the hearing be closed to the public for the purposes of receiving that submission or evidence.
33. The Inquiry may conduct a public hearing when there is a quorum of at least two of its members present or participating through electronic means, one of whom must be the Inquiry Chair or Deputy Chair.
34. If directed by the Inquiry, recording of the hearing must be undertaken by the proponent. If recorded, the audio recording will be provided to PPV as a weblink and would be made publicly available as soon as practicable after the conclusion of each day of the hearing, or otherwise as directed by the Inquiry.

35. Any other audio or video recording of the hearing by any other person or organisation may only occur with the prior consent of, and strictly in accordance with, the directions of the Inquiry.

Stage 3 – Report

36. The Inquiry must produce a written report for the Minister for Planning containing its:
- a. analysis and conclusions with respect to the environmental effects of the project and their significance and acceptability;
 - b. findings on whether acceptable environmental outcomes can be achieved, having regard to legislation, policy, best practice, and the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development;
 - c. recommendations and/or specific measures that it considers necessary and appropriate to prevent, mitigate or offset adverse environmental effects having regard to legislation, policy, best practice, and the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development;
 - d. recommendations on any feasible modifications to the design or management of the project that would offer beneficial outcomes, including any considered appropriate to prevent or mitigate significant adverse environmental effects;
 - e. recommendations for any appropriate conditions that may be lawfully imposed on any approval for the project, or changes that should be made to the planning permit in order to ensure that the environmental effects of the project are acceptable having regard to legislation, policy, best practice, and the principles and objectives of ecologically sustainable development;
 - f. recommendations as to the structure and content of the proposed environmental management framework, including with respect to monitoring of environmental effects, contingency plans and site rehabilitation;
 - g. recommendations with respect to the structure and content of the planning permit; and
 - h. specific findings and recommendations about the predicted impacts on matters of national environmental significance and their acceptability, including appropriate controls and environmental management.
37. The report should include:
- a. information and analysis in support of the Inquiry’s findings and recommendations;
 - b. a list of all recommendations, including cross-references to relevant discussions in the report;
 - c. a description of the public hearing conducted by the Inquiry, and a list of those persons consulted with or heard;
 - d. a list of all submitters in response to the exhibited EES; and
 - e. a list of the documents tabled during the proceedings.

Timing

38. The Inquiry should hold a directions hearing no later than 20 business days from the final date of the exhibition period.
39. The Inquiry should commence the hearing no later than 50 business days from the final date of exhibition period.
40. The Inquiry must submit its report in writing to the Minister for Planning within 40 business days from its last day of its proceedings.
41. The DELWP's Impact Assessment Unit must liaise with PPV to agree on the Directions Hearing and Hearing dates, which are to be included on all public notices.

Minister's assessment

42. The Minister for Planning will make their assessment of the environmental effects of the project after considering the Inquiry's report as well as the EES, submissions and any other relevant matters.
43. PPV will notify submitters of the release of the Minister for Planning's assessment and Inquiry report.

Fee

44. The fees for the members of the Inquiry will be set at the current rate for a panel appointed under part 8 of the P&E Act.
45. All costs of the Inquiry, including the costs of obtaining any expert advice, technical administration and legal support, venue hire, online hearing platform, accommodation, recording proceedings and other costs must be met by the proponent.

Miscellaneous

46. The Inquiry may apply to the Minister for Planning to vary these terms of reference in writing, at any time prior to submission of its report.
47. PPV is to provide any necessary administrative support to the Inquiry. In addition, the Proponent is to provide any necessary administrative or technical support to the Inquiry in relation to the conduct of the Hearing (if required).



Richard Wynne MP
Minister for Planning

Date: 24/6/22

Attachment 1**Procedures and requirements under section 8B(5) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978***

The procedures and requirements applying to the EES process, in accordance with both section 8B(5) and the *Ministerial guidelines for assessment of environmental effects under the Environment Effects Act 1978* (Ministerial Guidelines), are as follows:

- (i) The EES is to document the investigation and avoidance of potential environmental effects of the Willatook Wind Farm (the proposal), including for any relevant alternatives, as well as associated avoidance, mitigation and management measures. In particular the EES should address:
 - a. Effects on biodiversity and ecological values within and near the site including native vegetation, listed communities and species (flora and fauna) under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*;
 - b. Effects on water environments and related beneficial uses, including as a result of changes to stream flows, discharge of sediment and acid formation from disturbance of wetlands;
 - c. Effects on the geoheritage values within the proposal area, including for the potential on-site quarry;
 - d. Effects on the local visual amenity values, including for non-neighbouring landholders;
 - e. Effects on the socio-economic environment, at local and regional scales, including increased traffic movement and indirect effects of construction on the capacity of local community infrastructure;
 - f. Effects from a cumulative perspective, including on threatened flora and fauna, social and amenity values, with particular consideration of the currently operating and already approved wind farm projects in the region.
- (ii) The matters to be investigated and documented in the EES will be set out in detail in scoping requirements prepared by the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (the department). Draft scoping requirements will be exhibited for 15 business days for public comment, before being finalised and then issued by the Minister for Planning.
- (iii) The level of detail of investigation for the EES studies should be consistent with the scoping requirements issued for this proposal and be adequate to inform an assessment of the potential environmental effects (and their acceptability) of the proposal and any relevant alternatives, in the context of the Ministerial Guidelines.
- (iv) The proponent is to prepare and submit to the department a draft EES study program to inform the preparation of scoping requirements.
- (v) The department is to convene an inter-agency technical reference group (TRG) to advise the proponent and the department, as appropriate, on scoping and adequacy of the EES studies during the preparation of the EES, as well as coordination with statutory approval processes.

- (vi) The proponent is to prepare and submit to the department its proposed EES consultation plan for engaging with the public and stakeholders during the preparation of the EES. Once completed to the satisfaction of the department, the EES consultation plan is to be implemented by the proponent, having regard to advice from the department and the TRG.
- (vii) The proponent is also to prepare and submit to the department its proposed schedule for the studies, and preparation and exhibition of the EES, following confirmation of the draft scoping requirements. This is to enable effective management of the EES process on the basis of an agreed alignment of the proponent's and department's schedules, including for TRG review of technical investigations and the EES documentation.
- (viii) The proponent is to apply appropriate peer review and quality management procedures to enable the completion of EES studies and documentation to an acceptable standard.
- (ix) The EES is to be exhibited for a period of 30 business days for public comment, unless the exhibition period spans the Christmas-New Year period, in which case 40 business days will apply.
- (x) An inquiry will be appointed under the *Environment Effects Act 1978* to consider and report on the environmental effects of the proposal through a public hearing.

Notification

The following parties (proponent and relevant decision-makers) are to be notified of this decision in accordance with sections 8A and 8B(4)(a)(i) of the *Environment Effects Act 1978*, as appropriate:

- Willatook Wind Farm Pty Ltd (proponent)
- Secretary of the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning
- Moyne Shire Council
- CEO of the Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority
- CEO of the Environment Protection Authority
- Executive Director of Aboriginal Victoria
- Executive Director of Heritage Victoria
- Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Energy

Appendix B Submitters

B1 Submitters to the planning permit application

No	Submitter	No	Submitter
P1	Hamish Cumming	P25	Tiffany Johnson
P2	Glenelg Shire Council	P26	Patrick Noonan
P3	Frank Huglin	P27	Adrian Johnston
P4	Save our Surroundings	P28	Tom Casey
P5	Neil Blain	P29	Lachlan Cumming
P6	Country Fire Authority	P30	Steven Saunders
P7	Jacinta and Michael Coffey	P31	John Johnson
P8	Martin Sullivan	P32	Jennifer Lewis
P9	Adrian Fitzpatrick ³	P33	Bennet James Coad
P10	Andrew Graham ³	P34	Lynette LaBlack
P11	Lousie McConnell	P35	Peter Timmerman
P12	Civil Aviation Safety Authority	P36	Anne Morrison
P13	Moyne Shire Council ²	P37	Catherine Webster
P14	Cristobel Espinosa ³	P38	Jeff Johnston ³
P15	Peter Johnston	P39	Paul Bourke
P16	Etta Payne	P40	Jodi Fry
P17	Kenneth Johnston	P41	Tracey Madden
P18	Amel Bilanes ³	P42	HCEA Group
P19	Matthew Seabrook ³	P43	Robert Baulch
P20	Marlon Bolauitan ³	P44	Tamako Johnson
P21	Isabel McLaren	P45	Andro Gabino ³
P22	Michelle Hollingsworth	P46	Vira-Lyn Lenehan ²
P23	Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority	P47	Carole Keane
P24	David Ryan		

Notes:

1 Numerous submissions also refer to the EES

2 Also made a submission to the EES

3 Proforma submission sent from the same email address domain

B2 Submitters to the EES

No	Submitter	No	Submitter
E1	Jing Zhang	E29	Cynthia McLaren
E2	Sam Tuck	E30	Callum McElgunn
E3	Ian Tanner	E31	Geoff Howley
E4	Warrnambool City Council	E32	Sam Tuck
E5	Jackie and Simon Cozens	E33	Moyne Shire Council ²
E6	Maxine Keane	E34	Sam Lewis
E7	Susan Dennis	E35	Claire Lewis
E8	Gaye Haworth	E36	Heather Davitt
E9	Annette Piper	E37	Brendan Blohm
E10	Bill Stinson	E38	Paul Hooper
E11	Paul Lewis	E39	David Rowbottom
E12	Peter Thomas	E40	Heather Pow
E13	Lynnette Lewis	E41	Pauline Johnston
E14	Guardians of Nooramunga Coastal Communities Incorporated	E42	Peter Reeves
E15	Joe Lewis	E43	Tyler Ward
E16	Jacquei Quach	E44	Yvonne and Neville Rieper
E17	Chrissie Hearn	E45	Jodi Fry
E18	Bruce Campbell	E46	DELWP (Forests Fire and Regions, Barwon South West Region)
E19	<i>Name not provided</i>	E47	SMJ Homan
E20	Min Nelson	E48	Willatook Landscape Preservation Society Incorporated
E21	Robert Gatt	E49	Keppel Prince Engineering
E22	Gloria Thomas	E50	Benjamin Lewis
E23	Kerryn Hollis	E51	Charlie Lewis
E24	Martin Sullivan	E52	Debra Dumesny
E25	Genevieve Bale	E53	Environment Protection Authority
E26	Joy Howley	E54	Max Kelly
E27	Geoff Howley	E55	Jennifer Lewis
E28	Sharon Parker	E56	Stewart Tayler

Notes:

1 Numerous submissions also refer to the permit applications

2 Also made a submission to the permit applications

No	Submitter	No	Submitter
E57	Colin Keegan	E63	Fiona Roberts
E58	Helen Shalders	E64	Jane Glare
E59	Will Hooke	E65	Jeffrey Glare
E60	Geoff Habel Landowner	E66	Alice Glare
E61	John Oakley	E67	Victorian Speleological Association Inc
E62	Viva-Lyn Lenehan ²		

Notes:

1 Numerous submissions also refer to the permit applications

2 Also made a submission to the permit applications

Appendix C Parties to the Hearing

Submitter	Represented by
DELWP (Development Approvals)	Hannah Wright
DELWP (Impact Assessment Unit)	Glenn Murray
Wind Prospects Pty Ltd (Proponent)	Mr Tim Power of White and Case, who called expert evidence on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aviation from Ian Jennings of Chiron Aviation Consultants - ecology from Brett Lane of Nature Advisory - fire from Graeme Taylor and Mark Potter of Fire Risk - landscape and visual from Hayden Burge of Landform Architects - noise from Christopher Turnbull of Sonus - noise from Thomas Evans of Resonate Consulting - traffic from Aaron Walley of Ratio Consultants
Moyne Shire Council	Maria Marshall and Jeremy Wilson of Maddocks
Glenelg Shire Council	Matthew Berry
DELWP (Forest, Fire and Region Barwon Southwest)	Claire Tesselaar and Geoff Brooks
Willatook Landscape Preservation Society Incorporated	Joel Fetter of Counsel, instructed by Dominica Tannock of DST Legal, who called expert evidence on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - landscape and visual from Dennis Williamson of Geoscene International - noise and vibration from Les Huson of Huson & Associates
Adrian Johnson	
Hamish Cumming	
Jackie and Simon Cozens	
Jane Glare	
Jeffrey Glare	
Jennifer Lewis	
Jodi Fry	
Neil Blaine	
Susan Dennis	
Viva-Lyn Lenehan	

Appendix D Document list

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
2022			
1	24 June	Terms of Reference	Minister for Planning
2	17 Aug	Letter – Referral to Inquiry and Panel (IAP)	DELWP, Development Approvals & Design (Approvals)
3	18 Aug	Confirmation of representation and expert witnesses	Proponent
4	19 Aug	Directions Hearing letter	PPV
5	19 Aug	email – procedural matters to be discussed at the Directions Hearing	Willatook Landscape Preservation Society (Willatook Society)
6	26 Aug	Nominated site inspection locations	Proponent
7	30 Aug	Procedural matter to be discussed at the Directions Hearing	Moyne Shire Council
8	31 Aug	Letter – procedural matters to be discussed at the Directions Hearing	Proponent
9	7 Sep	Directions, Distribution List and Hearing Timetable (version 1)	PPV
10	14 Sep	Email – confirmation of representation and expert witness details (Direction 1)	Moyne Shire Council
11	14 Sep	Letter – confirmation of expert witness details (Direction 1)	Proponent
12	14 Sep	email – confirmation of expert witness details (Direction 1)	Willatook Society
13	19 Sep	email – from Proponent to parties: document sharing platform	Proponent
14	19 Sep	Willatook Wind Farm Inquiry and Panel document sharing instructions	Proponent
15	19 Sep	Directions, Distribution List (v2) and Hearing Timetable (v2) (corrected 26-9-22)	PPV
16	21 Sep	email – from IAP: responding to queries regarding Ms Gorski's declaration	PPV
17	21 Sep	email – Alice Glare to IAP: nominated site inspection locations (Direction 11)	Alice Glare
18	21 Sep	email – Jane Glare to IAP: nominated site inspection locations (Direction 11)	Jane Glare
19	21 Sep	email – from Proponent to IAP: providing certain information and video footage (Directions 9 and 10)	Proponent
20a	21 Sep	email – Wind Prospect to Warrnambool City Council, 6-2-2020 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20b	21 Sep	email – WindProspect from Warrnambool City Council, 28-2-	Proponent

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		2020 (Direction 9a)	
20c	21 Sep	email – Proponent to Warrnambool City Council, 21-9-2020 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20d	21 Sep	email – Proponent to Warrnambool City Council, 1-4-2021 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20e	21 Sep	email – Proponent from Warrnambool City Council, 1-4-2021 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20f	21 Sep	Letter – Proponent to Warrnambool City Council, 16-4-2021 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20g	21 Sep	email – Proponent from Warrnambool City Council, 22-4-2021 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20h	21 Sep	email – Proponent from Warrnambool City Council, 11-8-2021 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20i	21 Sep	email – Proponent to Warrnambool City Council, 24-6-2022 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
20j	21 Sep	email – Proponent to Warrnambool City Council, 15-7-2022 (Direction 9a)	Proponent
21a	21 Sep	i. DSE 2012 Brolga Interim Guidelines 2011 (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21b	21 Sep	ii. CEC 2018 – Best Practice Guidelines for Implementation of Wind Energy Projects in Australia (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21c	21 Sep	iii. Wood and Radford 2015 – Bat activity at the Macarthur Wind Farm - Report to AGL (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21d	21 Sep	iv. Lumsden and Bennett 2005 – Scattered tree in rural landscapes: Foraging habitat for insectivorous bats in south-eastern Australia (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21e	21 Sep	v. Lumsden and Jemison 2015 – National recovery plan for the Southern Bent-wing bat (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21f	21 Sep	vi. Malony et al 2019 – Investigation of existing post-construction mortality monitoring at Victorian wind farms to assess its utility in estimating mortality rates (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21g	21 Sep	vii. Expert witness report of T Reardon – A review of the environmental reports on the impacts of the proposed Naroghid Wind Farm on the Southern Bent-wing Bat. VCAT proceeding ref. P1648/2018, 7-1-2019 (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21h	21 Sep	viii. Roemer et al 2017 - Bat flight height monitored from wind masts predicts mortality risk at wind farms (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21i	21 Sep	ix. Symbolix 2020 – Post Construction bird and bat monitoring at wind farms in Victoria Ver 1. (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21j	21 Sep	x. van Harten et al 2018 – ABS Newsletter No 50 - Winter Activity patterns of the critically endangered southern bent-wing bat in temperate Australia (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21k	21 Sep	xi. Van Harten et al 2022 – Seasonal population dynamics and	Proponent

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		movement patterns of a critically endangered, cave-dwelling bat (Direction 9b)	
21l	21 Sep	xii. Veltheim 2018 - Phd Thesis – Movements, behaviour and ecology of the brolga, <i>Antigone rubicunda</i> , at multiple spatial and temporal scales (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21m	21 Sep	xiii. Veltheim et al 2019 – Breeding home range movements of pre-fledged brolga chicks, <i>Antigone rubicunda</i> (<i>Gruidae</i>) in Victoria, Australia – Implications for wind farm planning and conservation (Direction 9b)	Proponent
21n	21 Sep	xiv. Wood 2017 – Utilisation of habitat by Brolga (<i>Grus rubicundra</i>) within the vicinity of the Macarthur Wind Farm during the breeding season of 2016 (Direction 9b)	Proponent
22	21 Sep	Willatook subject land drone footage (Direction 10)	Proponent
23	23 Sep	Letter – from Moyne SC to IAP: suggested viewpoints for site inspection (Direction 11)	Moyne Council
24	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Les Huson	Willatook Society
25	29 Sep	email – IAP response to extension requests	PPV
26	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Hayden Burge	Proponent
27	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Thomas Evans	Proponent
28	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Ben Hughes	Proponent
29	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Ian Jennings	Proponent
30	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Brett Lane	Proponent
31	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Graeme Taylor and Mark Potter	Proponent
32	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Christopher Turnbull	Proponent
33	29 Sep	Expert witness statement – Aaron Walley	Proponent
34	29 Sep	Without prejudice draft permit conditions (PA2201620)	DELWP
35	29 Sep	Without prejudice draft permit conditions (P22065)	DELWP
36	29 Sep	Environmental management framework (tracked changes)	Proponent
37	29 Sep	Proponent Part A submission	Proponent
38	29 Sep	Plan – location of dwellings	Proponent
39	29 Sep	Plan – regional areas and proximity	Proponent
40	30 Sep	Expert witness statement (version 1) – Dr Dennis Williamson	Willatook Society
41	30 Sep	email – change to order of witnesses	Proponent
42	3 Oct	Expert witness statement (version 2) – Dr Dennis Williamson	Willatook Society
43	5 Oct	Email correspondence with Willatook Landscape Preservation Society	PPV
44	7 Oct	Submission – Approvals Unit	DELWP

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
45	7 Oct	Opening submissions	Proponent
46	7 Oct	Joint Statement of Acoustic Experts	Proponent
47	7 Oct	Evidence responding to additional matters raised by Dr Williamson – Hayden Burge	Proponent
48	7 Oct	Evidence responding to Mr Huson evidence – Christopher Turnbull	Proponent
49	7 Oct	Opening submissions	Glenelg Council
50	7 Oct	Opening submissions	Moyne Council
51	7 Oct	Annexure A – Projects Overview Map	Moyne Council
52	7 Oct	Annexure B – Position Statement	Moyne Council
53	7 Oct	Opening submission	Willatook Society
54	7 Oct	Opening submission – Impact Assessment Unit (IAU)	DELWP
55	7 Oct	Opening submission – Barwon South West Region	DELWP
56	7 Oct	Timetable and Distribution List (version 3)	PPV
57	10 Oct	Presentation of Mr Hughes	Proponent
58	10 Oct	Part B Submission	Proponent
59	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(e) – Species and EVC map	Proponent
60	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(g) – Dundonnell BAM Plan	Proponent
61	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(i) – habitat overlay	Proponent
62	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(ii) – Figure 2 Brolga	Proponent
63	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(ii) – Figure 3 Brolga	Proponent
64	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(ii) – Figure 1 Brolga	Proponent
65	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(iii) – Figure 4 Brolga	Proponent
66	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(iv) – Brolga buffer	Proponent
67	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(v) – buffers around vegetation	Proponent
68	10 Oct	Response to Direction 36(h)(vi) – bat caves	Proponent
69	10 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Lane	Proponent
70	11 Oct	Letter – Department of Transport to Development Approvals dated 3 October 2022 – section 55 no objection subject to conditions	DELWP
71	12 Oct	Brolga Breeding Habitat: Managing Wetlands on Your Farm, Corowa District Landcare Inc, Matt Herring, 2018	DELWP
72	12 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Turnbull	Proponent
73	13 Oct	Guidelines for consideration of bats in wind farm projects - EUROBATS (Revision 2014)	Moyne Council

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
74	13 Oct	email – request regarding noise and broлга data	Willatook Society
75	13 Oct	email – correspondence with Proponent requesting noise and Broлга data	PPV
76	13 Oct	DELWP Internal Memo – Approval of a Broлга feeding habitat buffer option for wind energy facilities	Hamish Cumming
77	13 Oct	Understanding AGL’s ‘Utilisation of habitat by Broлга within the vicinity of the Macarthur wind farm 2013’ report, Hamish Cumming, December 2014	Hamish Cumming
78	13 Oct	GPS location records for 22 Broлга, Veltheim	Hamish Cumming
79	13 Oct	Bats and onshore wind turbines interim guidance, Natural England Technical Information Note TIN051	Proponent
80	13 Oct	Information relied on during questioning of Brett Lane	Hamish Cumming
81	13 Oct	Bennet, E, 2022, ‘Curtailed as a successful method for reducing bat mortality at a southern Australian wind farm, Austral Ecology	Proponent
82	14 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Evans	Proponent
83	14 Oct	Aerial survey – Aerial wetland data 2018	Proponent
84	14 Oct	Aerial survey – Broлга aerial survey	Proponent
85	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Breeding Broлга datasheet July-Aug 2018	Proponent
86	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Broлга feeding July-Dec 2018	Proponent
87	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Broлга datasheet scan	Proponent
88	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Copy of 16087.4 Breeding Broлга wetland assessment December 2018	Proponent
89	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Willatook wetland assessment October 2018	Proponent
90	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Broлга breeding wetland assessment Overview Results July-Dec 2019	Proponent
91	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Farm dam assessment 200910	Proponent
92	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Willatook Wind Farm Broлга habitat surveys	Proponent
93	14 Oct	Breeding survey – Broлга breeding wetland assessment results 2021	Proponent
94	14 Oct	Flocking survey – Flocking Broлга 180522	Proponent
95	14 Oct	Flocking survey – Broлга Flocking Datasheet 2020	Proponent
96	14 Oct	Hydrology wetland aerial images	Proponent
97a	14 Oct	Ecological data – Images taken at the subject site	Proponent
97b	14 Oct	Ecological data – Images taken at the subject site	Proponent
97c	14 Oct	Ecological data – Images taken at the subject site	Proponent
97d	14 Oct	Ecological data – Images taken at the subject site	Proponent

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
98	14 Oct	Ecological data – 16087 Figure 2 Suitable breeding habitat 210414	Proponent
99	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D15 AU2_0000	Proponent
100	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D15 AU2_1910	Proponent
101	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D39 - AU2_0000	Proponent
102	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D39 AU2_2010	Proponent
103	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D11 AU2_0000	Proponent
104	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D11 AU2_1910	Proponent
105	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D57 AU2_0000	Proponent
106	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D57 AU2_2010	Proponent
107	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D97 AU2_0000	Proponent
108	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D97AU2_2010	Proponent
109	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D220 AU2_0000	Proponent
110	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D220 AU2_2010	Proponent
111	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D21 AU2_0000	Proponent
112	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D21 AU2_2010	Proponent
113	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D9 AU2_0000	Proponent
114	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D9 AU2_2010	Proponent
115	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D37 AU2_0000	Proponent
116	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D37 AU2_2010	Proponent
117	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D49 AU2_0000	Proponent
118	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D49 AU2_2010	Proponent
119	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D92 AU2_0000	Proponent
120	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D92 AU2_1910	Proponent
121	14 Oct	Noise data – residence D113 - svan data	Proponent
122	14 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Burge	Proponent
123	14 Oct	Wind Farms Environmental Noise Guidelines, EPA South Australia, Nov 2021	Proponent
124	14 Oct	Hub Height Wind Speed Data Methodology	Proponent
125	14 Oct	Hub Height Wind Speed data	Proponent
126	14 Oct	A Good Practice Guide to the Application of ETSAU-R-97 for the Assessment and Rating of Wind Turbine Noise, UK Institute of Acoustics, 1 May 2013	Proponent
127	14 Oct	email – to Proponent requesting raw data in respect of noise	Willatook Society
128	14 Oct	email – to IAP raising procedural matter regarding data request	Willatook Society

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
129	14 Oct	email – Mr Huson to Ms Tannock	Willatook Society
130	14 Oct	email – advising parties that Mortlake Council Chambers are available for parties to attend online Hearing days	Moyne Council
131	17 Oct	2010 local wind and rain raw data – Device Number 788304 - D113 (file not uploaded to Engage Victoria due to file type)	Proponent
132	17 Oct	2017 - local wind and rain raw data – Device Number 9678561 - D49	Proponent
133	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data - residence D17 - Auto_0404	Proponent
134	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D17 - NL_001_SLM_Leq_0404_0001	Proponent
135	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D34 - Auto_0208	Proponent
136	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D34 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0208_0001	Proponent
137	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D34 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0208_0002	Proponent
138	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D34 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0208_0003	Proponent
139	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D34 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0208_0004	Proponent
140	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D37 - Auto_0008	Proponent
141	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D37 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0008_0001	Proponent
142	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D37 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0008_0002	Proponent
143	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D37 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0008_0003	Proponent
144	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D37 - NL_001_OCT_Leq_0008_0004	Proponent
145	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D357 - Auto_0309	Proponent
146	17 Oct	2017-18 noise logging data – residence D37 - NL_001_SLM_Leq_0309_0001	Proponent
147	17 Oct	email – inviting parties to advise Moyne Shire Council if they intend to attend Mortlake Chambers during online Hearing days	PPV
148	18 Oct	Analysis of wind turbine low frequency noise prediction accuracy, Evans 2014	Willatook Society
149	18 Oct	Environment Protection Amendment (Wind Turbine Noise) Regulations 2022	Proponent
150	18 Oct	Changes to Wind Energy Facility Noise Regulations - Noise Regulations Statement of Reasons DELWP	Proponent

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
151	18 Oct	Design Guidelines and Model Requirements: Renewable Energy Facilities (Version 3), Country Fire Authority, Mar 2022	Proponent
152	18 Oct	Institute of Acoustics (UK) report on wind farm amplitude modulation, 9 Aug 2016	Proponent
153	18 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Potter and Mr Taylor	Proponent
154	18 Oct	email – clarifying data request, 19 Oct 2022	Willatook Society
155	19 Oct	Raw wind data collected from the meteorological masts (WILLA01 and WILLA02) (not uploaded to Engage Victoria due to file size)	Proponent
156	20 Oct	email – from the CFA providing feedback on the draft Bushfire Risk Management Plan	Proponent
157	20 Oct	Letter – from Mr Cumming to IAP and parties	Hamish Cumming
158	20 Oct	email – status of Document 71	DELWP
158a	20 Oct	Threatened Species and Farming, Herring, 2005	DELWP
158b	20 Oct	Brolga Breeding Habitat, Managing Wetlands on Your Farm, Herring, 2007	DELWP
159	23 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Walley	Proponent
160	23 Oct	Willatook Wind Farm Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Green Bean Design, Sep 2018	Proponent
161	24 Oct	Wind Energy Facility Turbine Noise Regulation Guidelines, EPA Victoria (saved 24 Oct 2022)	Proponent
162	24 Oct	email – request to question Glenelg Shire Council on its submission	Willatook Society
163	24 Oct	Submission	Glenelg Council
164	24 Oct	Submission	Moyne Council
164a	24 Oct	Offshore Wind Implementation Statement, Oct 2022	Moyne Council
164b	24 Oct	Offshore Wind Policy Directions Paper, Mar 2022	Moyne Council
164c	24 Oct	Photos and montages – Salt Creek	Moyne Council
164d	24 Oct	Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032, Australian Government, 2022	Moyne Council
164e	24 Oct	Article – Upgrade for Horror Road, The Standard, 15 Oct 2022	Moyne Council
165	24 Oct	Evidence presentation – Mr Huson	Willatook Society
166	25 Oct	email – request to question Glenelg Council on its submission	Willatook Society
166a	25 Oct	Letter – Glenelg Shire Council to DELWP Approvals regarding Cape Bridgewater Wind Farm noise investigation	Willatook Society
166b	25 Oct	Ministerial brief – funding to Glenelg Shire Council from DELWP to undertake noise assessment at Cape Bridgewater Wind Farm	Willatook Society

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
166c	25 Oct	Ministerial brief – regarding wind farms and electricity transmission	Willatook Society
167	25 Oct	Submission – Barwon South West Region	DELWP
167a	25 Oct	Letter – to Development Approvals regarding planning permit application P22065	DELWP
168	25 Oct	Evidence presentation – Dr Williamson	Willatook Society
169	25 Oct	Data analysis of Willatook background noise data	Willatook Society
170	25 Oct	Submission with table 5.6 corrected (updated version of document 167)	DELWP
171	12 Oct	Video footage of swamp	Willatook Society
172	16 Oct	Brolga nest sighting location 220827	Willatook Society
173	16 Oct	Aerial survey notes, p5	Willatook Society
174	16 Oct	Bald Hills Wind Farm [2004] PPV	Willatook Society
175	16 Oct	Mortlake South and East Wind Farms Flora and Fauna Assessment, Brett Lane & Associates, May 2009, pp-1-38	Willatook Society
176	16 Oct	Threatened Species and Farming: Brolga management of breeding wetlands in Northern Victoria, Herring, 2005	Willatook Society
177	16 Oct	Brolga Assessment and Mitigation Standards for wind energy facility permit applications, DELWP 2020	Willatook Society
178	16 Oct	Analysis of Wind Turbine Low Frequency Noise Prediction accuracy, Evans et al, 2014	Willatook Society
179	16 Oct	Prevalence of wind farm amplitude modulation at long-range residential locations, Hansen et al, 1 May 2019	Willatook Society
180	16 Oct	A discussion of wind turbine interaction and stall contributions to wind farm noise, Laratro et al, 2014	Willatook Society
181	16 Oct	Do terrestrial animals avoid areas close to turbines in functioning wind farms in agricultural landscapes? Lopucki et al, 23 May 2017	Willatook Society
182	16 Oct	Human Perception of Wind Farm Vibration, Nguyen et al, 2020	Willatook Society
183	16 Oct	email – Willatook Society to IAP requesting Proponent's raw data (noise and Brolga)	Willatook Society
184	16 Oct	Wind Energy Guideline, NSW Planning and Environment, Dec 2016	Willatook Society
185	16 Oct	Photo – Brolga near project boundary taken by a member of the Society, 27 Aug 2022	Willatook Society
186	16 Oct	Duplicate of document 123	Willatook Society
187	16 Oct	Wind turbine noise propagation in flat terrain for wind farm layout optimization frameworks, Sessarego et al, June 2019	Willatook Society

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
188	16 Oct	EPA Tasmania Board Communiqué, Aug 2020	Willatook Society
189	16 Oct	Uren v BHWF Pty Ltd [2022] VSC 145	Willatook Society
190	16 Oct	Guidelines for Wind Farm Development, Western Australian Planning Commission, May 2004	Willatook Society
191	16 Oct	Common Questions: Wetland Assessment, Association of State Wetland Managers Inc	Willatook Society
192	16 Oct	email – Proponent to Willatook Society with link to raw data (noise and Brolga), 20 Sep 2020	Willatook Society
193	16 Oct	Decibel level comparison chart, Yale	Willatook Society
194	26 Oct	Stockyard Hill Wind Farm Environmental Noise Assessment, Sonus, May 2016, pp13 & 44-47	Willatook Society
195	26 Oct	Stockyard Hill Wind Farm Pre-Development Noise Assessment, Marshall Day, 20 Dec 2017, pp7-8 (Endorsed 17 May 2018)	Willatook Society
196	26 Oct	Stockyard Hill wind turbine generator 18 acoustic analysis, Sonus, pp18-24, Mar 2022 (Endorsed 17 May 2018)	Willatook Society
197	26 Oct	New Zealand Standard – Acoustics – the Assessment and Measurement of Sound from Wind Turbine Generators	Willatook Society
198	1 Nov	Chris Turnbull response to Document 169, 31 Oct 2022	Proponent
199	1 Nov	Directions regarding ‘without prejudice’ drafting	IAP
200	1 Nov	Letter – Nature Advisory to the Proponent, 2 Nov 2022	Proponent
201	1 Nov	Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise, publication 1826, EPA Victoria, 4 May 2021	Proponent
202	1 Nov	Noise guidelines: Assessing low frequency noise, publication 1996, EPA Victoria	Proponent
203	1 Nov	Wind Energy Facility Turbine Noise Regulation Guidelines, EPA Victoria, Oct 2022	Proponent
204	1 Nov	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (Third edition), Landscape Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment	Proponent
205	1 Nov	International Electrotechnical Commission standard, Wind turbines – Part 11: Acoustic noise measurement techniques, 2012	Proponent
206	1 Nov	Planning guidance: State code 23: wind farm development, Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning, Feb 2022	Proponent
207	1 Nov	Duplicate of document 123	Proponent
208	1 Nov	Duplicate of document 198	Proponent
209	1 Nov	Duplicate of document 126	Proponent

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
210	1 Nov	University of Salford: Procedure for the assessment of low frequency noise disturbance, Moorhouse et al, 2005 (Revision 1, Dec 2011)	Proponent
211	1 Nov	Webpage extract – World heritage Places - Budj Bim Cultural Landscape, Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	Proponent
212	2 Nov	Submission	Alice Glare
213	2 Nov	Submission	Viva-lyn Lenehan
214	3 Nov	Email – responding to IAP queries regarding submissions	Willatook Society
214a	3 Nov	Golden Plains Wind Farm project layout of 228 turbines, Brett Lane & Associates, 9 Oct 2018	Willatook Society
214b	3 Nov	Golden Plains Wind Farm Brolga Monitoring Compensation Plan	Willatook Society
214c	3 Nov	Golden Plains Wind Farm endorsed Permit PA1700266 Development Plans	Willatook Society
214d	3 Nov	email – Rokewood resident complaint to DELWP with photo of Brolgas on Golden Plains Wind Farm site, 31 Oct 2022	Willatook Society
214e	3 Nov	Article – Wind farms attract new rules governing noise in Victoria to ‘give community confidence’, ABC News, 5 Oct 2018	Willatook Society
214f	3 Nov	Letter – DST Legal to Lal Lal Wind Farm Pty Ltd regarding noise complaints, 28 Jun 2022	Willatook Society
215	3 Nov	Willatook Landscape Preservation Society's purpose (extract)	Willatook Society
216	3 Nov	Hearing presentation	Hamish Cumming
216a	3 Nov	Video – swamp, 2022	Hamish Cumming
216b	3 Nov	Video – 62 Riordans Road new swamps, 2022	Hamish Cumming
216c	3 Nov	Video – 63 short explanation of polygon method, 2022	Hamish Cumming
216d	3 Nov	Video – swamp turbines, Aug 2022	Hamish Cumming
216e	3 Nov	Submission – supporting documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macarthur Wind Farm Bat and Avifauna Mortality Monitoring March 2014 to February 2015, Dr Wood, May 2015 - Macarthur Wind Farm Bat and Avifauna Mortality Monitoring March 2013 to February 2014, Dr Wood, Jun 2014 - Hamish Cumming comments on documents i. and ii. - Utilisation of habitat by Brolga (<i>Grus rubicunda</i>) within the vicinity of the Macarthur Wind Farm, Dr Wood, 2014 - Utilisation of habitat by Brolga (<i>Grus rubicunda</i>) within the vicinity of the Macarthur Wind Farm, Dr Wood, 2013 - Spreadsheet – Bird impact model, Cumming, 9 Feb 2011 - Chepstowe Wind Farm Avifauna Management Plan Annual Monitoring Report – Year One – 2015-2016 (Interim Report), 	Hamish Cumming

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		Plume Ecology Pty Ltd, Apr 2016	
		- Hamish Cumming comments on document v.	
		- Hamish Cumming explanation of bird collision risk model	
		- Modelled collision risk for Wedge-tailed Eagles at the proposed Yaloak Wind Farm, Meredith and Smales, 5 Nov 2004	
		- Mortons Lane Wind Farm Operational Brolga and Bat Monitoring 2013, Biosis, 3 Mar 2014	
		- Mortons Lane Wind Farm Operational Brolga and Bat Monitoring 2014, Biosis, 10 Apr 2015	
		- Wind farm collision risk for birds: Cumulative risks for threatened and migratory species, Biosis, Jan 2006	
		- Musselroe Wind Farm Public Environmental Report: July 2010 – June 2013, 30 Sep 2013	
		- Protection strategy 2005 Tasmanian eagles	
		- Yaloak model collision risk	
		- Pacific Hydro Codrington and Yambuck report 2004	
		- Environment assessment report Cattle Hill 2011	
		- Cattle Hill EAR summary	
		- Biosis model involved at Macarthur and Woolnorth	
		- Cattle Hill wind farm DPEMP Eagle Supplement May 2011	
		- Yaloak South Debus comments Mar 2010	
		- Ararat First year BAMP report	
		- Navarrete Behavioural effects on sand hill cranes	
		- Navarrete Crane strikes, Percival 2001	
		- Preliminary assessment of Brolga Genetics 2016	
		- Nature Glenelg Trust – preliminary assessment of population genetic structure of the Brolga	
		- Maple Ridge review	
		- Three deep turbines	
		- Power loss Nygaard	
		- Bald Hills BAMP year 1	
		- Proposed Bald Hills Bird Impact, Jul 2004	
		- Biosis report Penshurst	
		- Collision between large Birds and wind turbines Professor, Broadbridge 2018	
		- Letter – Prof Stone to Hamish Cumming, 20 Mar 2018	
		- Deaths of rare Eagles rise Document from Link below email 5	
		- Musselroe annual environment review 2016 2017	
		- Inka Veilthem Submission to Dundonnell	
		- Macarthur 2016 Brolga utilisation report	
		- Mt Mercer year one BAMP	

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
		- Mt Mercer year two BAMP	
		- Dundonnell Wind farm Brolga assessment and Symbolix	
		- Dundonnell Panel report	
		- Managing the effects of wind farms on Brolga	
		- Fauna Collisions wind farm	
		- EES referral Brolga impact assessment version 3	
		- Chepstowe avifauna management plan	
		- Chepstowe Wind Farm Avifauna Report April 2017	
		- Raw data for Brolga number graph	
		- Ararat Panel report	
		- Extract witness statement Brett Lane Mortlake hearing	
		- Macarthur BAMP	
		- Band Collision risk paper	
		- Letter to PPV Golden Plains last day	
		- Excerpts from a range of Planning Panel Victoria reports illustrating issues with Brolga and fauna assessments for proposed wind farms	
		- AT Pearce 2021 Migrating whooping cranes avoid wind-infrastructure when selecting stopover habitat	
		- Expert witness statement – Mortlake Wind Farm, Brett Lane, Feb 2010	
		- email – Hamish Cumming to Golden Plains Wind Farm Panel, 11 Aug 2018	
		- Video – drone footage Aug 2022	
		- Video – drone footage 1 Nov 2022	
		- Video – drone footage Oct 2022	
		- Video – drone footage of Riordan’s area	
		- Video – explanation of BLA polygon method	
		- Salt Creek Wind Farm - Bat and Avifauna Management Plan – First Annual Report April 2020	
		- Salt Creek Wind Farm - Bat and Avifauna Management Plan November 2020	
		- Article – Electrek ‘AI optical technology cuts wind turbine eagle deaths by 82%’ January 2021	
		- Article – ABC ‘Wind farm trials camera detection to protect Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagles from blade strikes’ November 2019	
		- Article – BBC ‘Black turbine blade ‘can cut bird deaths’ August 2020	
		- email – Hamish Cumming to Chris Hutchinson of Federation Uni February 2020	
		- email – Chris Hutchinson to Hamish Cumming March 2020	
		- Google Earth map representation of Veltheim data	

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
217	3 Nov	Response to IAP questions on notice	DELWP
218	3 Nov	email – Department of Sustainability and Environment to the Moyne Amendment C47 Panel Chair, 14 Jan 2011	Willatook Society
219	3 Nov	email – from Mr Huson explaining amplitude modulation: WTG18	Willatook Society
220	3 Nov	Photo – Lewis wetland (1), 23 October 2022	Willatook Society
221	3 Nov	Photo – Lewis wetland (2), 23 Oct 2022	Willatook Society
222	3 Nov	Photo – Lewis wetland (3), 23 Oct 2022	Willatook Society
223	3 Nov	Photo – Lewis wetland (4), 23 Oct 2022	Willatook Society
224	3 Nov	Photo – Brolga image (2) at Nagorcka	Willatook Society
225	3 Nov	Photos – various of property	Jane and Jeffrey Glare
226	3 Nov	Submission	Susan Dennis
227	3 Nov	Duplicate of document 226	Susan Dennis
228	3 Nov	Preferred draft conditions P22065, 31 Oct 2022	Proponent
229	3 Nov	Preferred draft permit conditions PA2201620, 31 Oct 2022	Proponent
230	4 Nov	Submission	Neil Blaine
230a	4 Nov	Moyne Council meeting minutes, 2 Aug 2022	Neil Blaine
230b	4 Nov	Submissions to the Willatook wind energy facility proposal (redacted), 2 Aug 2022	Neil Blaine
230c	4 Nov	Moyne Council meeting agenda, 2 Aug 2022	Neil Blaine
230d	4 Nov	Letter – Moyne Council to the Minister for Planning, 8 Aug 2022	Neil Blaine
230e	4 Nov	email – Mr Blaine to Moyne Council requesting its Willatook submission, 18 Aug 2022	Neil Blaine
231	4 Nov	email – providing further documents, 4 Nov 2022	Hamish Cumming
232	4 Nov	email – providing further documents, 4 Nov 2022	Viva-lyn Lenehan
233	4 Nov	Article – Partial migration of Brolgas (<i>Antigone rubicunda</i>) within a restricted range is revealed by GPS tracking, <i>Emu - Austral Ornithology</i> , 122:1, 39-50, Veltheim et al, 26 Apr 2022	Hamish Cumming
234	4 Nov	Closing submission	Willatook Society
235	4 Nov	Preferred draft permit conditions	Willatook Society
236	4 Nov	Closing submission – Approvals Unit	DELWP
237	4 Nov	Letter – Birdlife Australia to DELWP regarding the draft Brolga Assessment and Mitigation Standards: For wind energy facility permit applications	Susan Dennis
238	4 Nov	Preferred draft permit conditions – Barwon South West Region	DELWP

No.	Date	Description	Presented by
239	4 Nov	Preferred draft permit conditions	Moyne Council
240	4 Nov	Closing submission – Barwon South West Region	DELWP
241	4 Nov	Closing submission	Proponent
241a	4 Nov	600m Brolga foraging buffer plan, Proponent, 4 Nov 2022	Proponent
241b	4 Nov	National Recovery Plan- Southern Bent-wing Bat	Proponent
241c	4 Nov	Southern Bent-wing Bat 120m buffer condition 1 plan, 4 Nov 2022	Proponent
241d	4 Nov	Southern Bent-wing Bat Conservation Advice (approved by the Minister for the Environment), Threatened Species Scientific Committee established under the EPBC Act, 25 Feb 2021	Proponent
242	7 Nov	Timetable (version 4)	IAP
243	7 Nov	South Gippsland Planning Permit TRA/03/002 (Bald Hills)	Willatook Society

Appendix E Procedural matters

(i) Audio recording of expert witness evidence-in-chief and cross-examination

Willatook Society emailed the Office of Planning Panels Victoria seeking a direction from the IAP Chair to record the Hearing. At the Directions Hearing, Willatook Society reiterated its request and clarified that it was particularly interested in recording expert witnesses for the purpose of using the information in future court proceedings. It sought to retain access to the audio files until such an indefinite date.

The IAP informed parties at the Directions Hearing that any audio record, like all information presented at the Hearing, would be solely for the purposes of the IAP process. Parties or members of the public would not be permitted to use the audio recordings for any other purpose. The IAP directed that parties delete any downloaded or duplicated version of any recording within 48 hours after the final day of the Hearing to give them a reasonable opportunity to take notes.

No party objected to the expert witnesses being audio recorded and the IAP made the following directions on 7 October 2022:

Recording Hearings and use of personal information

Evidence-in-chief and cross examination will be audio-recorded by the Proponent solely for the purpose of the Hearing process.

Parties must delete any downloaded or duplicated version of any recording within 48 hours of the final Hearing day in the attached timetable.

Parties must not record any part of an electronic hearing by any means without permission from the IAP.

Any party provided with a copy of the recording must not publish or distribute that recording or use it for any purpose other than for the Hearing.

Parties must not record, keep, distribute or publish contact details of any other party obtained during an electronic hearing session, or use those contact details for any purpose other than for the Hearing.

At the Directions Hearing and through its directions, the IAP referred parties to section 169 of the PE Act, regarding compliance with directions.

The audio files remained publicly accessible at the time this report was prepared, providing generous time to take notes.

(ii) Noise and Brolga data

On 20 September 2022, the Proponent provided Willatook Society with access to raw data files² in response to a request for supporting data. They included data on background noise data and on the wetland areas.

Willatook Society wrote to the Proponent on 14 October 2022³ clarifying that it sought:

- all background raw wind data measured at the microphones in 2010
- all background raw noise and wind data which Sonus measured in 2017 and identification of the background properties where the background noise and any wind measurements at the microphone were measured

² Documents 99 to 121

³ Document 127

- raw wind data collected at the anemometer in 2010 and 2017, before it was ‘cleaned’.

Following this clarification, the Proponent provided access to 2 of the 3 information requests⁴ the next business day. It noted the uncleaned raw wind data collected at the anemometer in 2010 and 2017 was unavailable but would be provided as soon as possible. The Proponent provided raw wind data collected from the meteorological masts WILLA01 and WILLA02 on 19 October 2022.

(iii) Dr Williamson’s evidence

The IAP directed:

Parties must circulate their expert witness reports to parties on the distribution list by 12 noon on Thursday, 29 September 2022.

Willatook Society requested an extension to providing Dr Williamson’s evidence to 4pm on 30 September 2022. No party objected and the IAP agreed to the request. Willatook Society provided Dr Williamson’s evidence after the extended deadline. It subsequently circulated a second version of his evidence on 3 October 2022.

(iv) New material in Mr Huson’s hearing presentation

The IAP directed:

An expert witness may refer to a presentation which summarises their evidence, but it must:

- not include new evidence
- be provided to parties by 12 noon the day before that witness is scheduled to appear.

Mr Huson did not meet the IAP’s direction by including new evidence in his presentation⁵. This was identified by Proponent and the IAP. There was no formal objection and parties had an opportunity to ask Mr Huson questions on this new material.

(v) Inappropriate submission content in submissions and correspondence

At the Directions Hearing, the IAP directed that:

- parties exercise respect for others and not make any personal or defamatory comments
- parties only ask genuine questions of expert witnesses during cross-examination without adding comments or submissions.

The IAP reiterated these directions during the Hearing. The IAP directions included:

All directions must be complied with. It is an offence to not comply with a direction without lawful excuse. [section 169 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*]

If you anticipate being unable to comply with a direction (for example, meeting a deadline for the circulation of evidence), you must provide the IAP with advance notice, and a written statement explaining why you are unable to comply with the direction, and seek leave from the IAP to vary the direction.

The IAP may refuse to hear from anyone who fails to comply with a direction. [section 159(b)]

The IAP had to ask Submitter P1 to comply with its directions on multiple occasions. Submitter P1 made argumentative comments when asking questions of one of the Proponent’s expert witnesses. The IAP requested that Submitter P1 exercise respect while asking his questions.

⁴ Documents 131 to 146

⁵ Document 165

Submitter P1 subsequently included inappropriate content which was unhelpful to the process in his Hearing submission and correspondence. The IAP has not considered these comments in its report.

Appendix F Inquiry recommended Environmental Management Measures

Number	Management measures	Project phase
Geoheritage		
GEO01	Minimise the number of towers and other structures built on narrow lava ridges and where possible move to broader flat surfaces.	Design and construction
GEO02	Limit reshaping and filling of the significant and sensitive geoheritage features of the Mount Rouse and Tarrone lava flow surfaces, where practicable.	Design and construction
GEO03	Agree stockpile locations with the appropriate consultant specialists to avoid stockpiling excess excavated rock at locations that would compromise the nature and interpretation of significant geoheritage features.	Pre-construction and construction
GEO04	Avoid siting underground cabling and access tracks across high and narrow lava ridges.	Design and construction
GEO05	Design access tracks and underground electricity cables to minimise crossing, and maintain the inherent geometry of, lava ridges and depressions.	Design
GEO06	Engineer construction and crossing points to minimise changes to the geometry and function of stream channels.	Design
Groundwater		
GW01	Obtain a Work Authority (through approval by Earth Resources Regulation, Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions) for the quarry construction and operation and adhere to its requirements.	Pre-construction
GW02	Consult with relevant landowners about potential impacts to bores that would occur before commencing construction.	Pre-construction
GW03	Conduct further groundwater monitoring within and around the quarry excavation to refine estimates of hydraulic conductivity.	Pre-construction
GW04	If any assumptions underpinning predictions of groundwater drawdown from the quarry change, update drawdown predictions and complete a site-specific risk analysis for relevant current and future environmental values outlined in the Environmental Reference Standard 2021.	Pre-construction
GW05	Prepare a Water Management Plan and carry out its requirements to the approval of the responsible authority, before project construction commences. The Water Management Plan should respond to any final design details and ensure all risks are appropriately managed. The Water Management Plan should include, but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dewatering procedures (including discharge location and quality of water, pollution control and management of sediment) in line with EPA Victoria approval processes 	Pre-construction and construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures for groundwater inflow and quality monitoring in accordance with EPA Victoria Publication 669: <i>Groundwater sampling guidelines</i> (as amended or replaced from time to time) - groundwater level and quality triggers for further management measures, if needed. 	
GW06	Ensure the use of quarry water is in accordance with a Take and Use licence (from Southern Rural Water) before construction under section 51 of the <i>Water Act 1989</i> and in accordance with Environment Protection Regulations 2021.	Construction
GW07	Conduct further groundwater monitoring and mapping before and during construction to establish local groundwater levels and groundwater quality.	Pre-construction and construction
GW08	<p>Include construction activities and temporary works that may impact on surface permeability and groundwater in the contractor's Construction Environmental Management Plan.</p> <p>Measures to minimise groundwater recharge and flow related impacts relating to these activities and works should include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revegetation of disturbed areas - backfilling using excavated material where possible. 	Pre-construction and construction
GW09	<p>Manage water collected dewatering of excavations in accordance with the <i>Environment Protection Regulations 2021</i>. These measures would include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of water quality of captured water (eg, pH, salinity, suspended solids) - approval would be sought from relevant authorities to discharge water - disposal of water at a site that is lawfully able to receive it. 	Construction
GW10	In areas of predicted elevated salinity, test groundwater to determine the appropriate disposal method.	Construction
GW11	<p>Manage potential impacts to groundwater quality, using measures (in accordance with relevant guidelines and procedures) that include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a site-specific risk analysis for any hazardous chemicals (batteries, explosives etc.) under relevant guidelines including EPA Victoria Publication 1698: <i>Liquid storage and handling guidelines</i> - storage of fuels and chemicals within containment facilities (e.g., self-bunded, above ground in a suitable covered area), outside floodplains or watercourse areas, in accordance with relevant legislative requirements - spill kits for fuel, chemical and oil spills to be maintained on site - chemical handling training for construction personnel - spill response procedure, to be contained within the Construction Environmental Management Plan 	Construction, operation and decommissioning

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	- rehabilitation of any areas where a spill has occurred.	
Surface water		
SW01	<p>Develop the detailed drainage design in consultation with Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority, considering best practice design guidelines.</p> <p>Design measures should include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - permanent surface structures designed to maintain existing overland flow paths and not cause increased upstream flood levels - culverts installed parallel to the alignment of the banks of the waterway - the use of a reduced-width construction right of way at watercourse crossings and aim to avoid any standing water - micro-siting crossings of Back Creek to avoid deeper pools where practicable to prevent potential effects on Yarra Pygmy Perch, Little Galaxias and Growling Grass Frog. 	Design
SW02	<p>Before works commence, obtain a Works on a Waterway licence Waterways Licence from Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority to construct all proposed vehicular and utility conduit crossings of designated waterways. Works should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Catchment Management Authority licence.</p>	Pre-construction, construction
SW03	<p>Where essential wind farm infrastructure (eg, access tracks and electrical cables) crosses a creek, document measures for avoiding and minimising impacts in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoiding construction from July to end of November - avoiding undertaking of works when high rainfall events are expected - maintaining adequate flow rates and water levels in waterway to be crossed (as determined in consultation with the relevant authorities) to minimise impacts on aquatic ecosystem and environmental values - restoring temporarily disturbed waterways and vegetation (removing any obstructions to waterway flow) as soon as practicable following the open cut trenching works to at least its pre-construction condition - minimising future erosion in areas where trenching occurred (eg, use of riprap made of stones to stabilise the waterway, geofabric to prevent erosion and scour until establishment of vegetation - avoiding the creation of continuous rows of stockpiled materials and providing gaps to allow flow - establishing a water quality monitoring and adaptive management program to check the effectiveness of controls that are implemented to mitigate potential risks to surface waters, and detail additional and/or improved measures that would be 	Construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>implemented should those controls fail or are not effective to eliminate or minimise risks of harm to surface waters. Monitoring of surface waters will be conducted upstream and downstream of works areas before construction, during construction and post-construction at the appropriate frequency (i.e., weekly during watercourse crossings works) to understand any changes to environmental values in line with EPA publication 1896: <i>Working within or adjacent to waterways</i>.</p>	
SW04	<p>Develop and implement of a Sediment, Erosion and Water Quality Management Plan, in consultation with Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority and EPA Victoria.</p> <p>Adopt a treatment train approach to Erosion and sediment control measures within the construction site would that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phasing of ground-disturbing works to periods of lower rainfall, where possible - maintaining watercourse and wetland buffers of 100 metres (except for watercourse crossings) and adopt other measures consistent with EPA Victoria Publication 1896: <i>Working within or adjacent to waterways</i> - minimising clearance of vegetation, particularly along drainage lines, waterways and steep slopes. Vegetation, including within the watercourse and riparian zones, would be reinstated as quickly as practicable as open cut trenching works are completed - installation of primary, secondary and tertiary treatment control measures before construction based on site-specific hazards consistent with EPA Victoria Publication 1893: <i>Erosion, sediment and dust: treatment train</i> - designing and designating an area for stockpiles before construction commences ensuring that stockpiles and batters are designed with slopes no greater than 2:1 (horizontal/vertical) - implementing management controls for stockpiles consistent with EPA Victoria Publication 1895: <i>Managing stockpiles</i> - stabilising exposed soils and implement other management controls for managing ground disturbance in accordance with EPA Victoria Publication 1894: <i>Managing soil disturbance</i> - installing sediment fencing within the waterway downstream of any culvert crossing construction site for the duration of the construction works and 3 months thereafter - installing sediment treatment control measures as appropriate (including around stockpiles) to adequately capture sediment loads - managing vehicle movements to designated roads and access areas - directing stormwater within a constructed lined channel or sediment basin where applicable to reduce the velocity of runoff water - monitoring surface water quality upstream and downstream from the works area. If an adverse change in water quality is detected, 	Design, pre-construction and construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>the works are to be immediately ceased and inspected. If works are determined to be the cause of such adverse water quality changes, modify work practices, confirm effectiveness of newly established controls and if environmental values are being protected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - constructing silt fences (where are employed for sediment control), with a centre section lower than the ground levels at either end of the silt fence to avoid outflanking during storm events - developing contingency measures for works within a waterway or floodplain, including controls to be implemented when a storm event is forecast. 	
SW05	<p>Implement an approved Quarry Work Plan that includes risk treatment plans to manage and monitor surface water impacts in accordance with the Work Authority. These measures are likely to include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dam storage properly designed by an accredited dam engineer and constructed to meet the relevant construction standards - weekly record of storage water levels kept throughout the operation of the quarry - management of surface water inflows through in-pit sump pumping during quarry operation. 	Design, construction, operation and decommissioning
SW06	<p>Implement a risk-based approach to management of potential acid sulfate soil and potentially contaminated soils, in accordance with EPA Victoria Publication 655.1: <i>Acid sulfate soil and rock</i>, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying high-risk locations through mapping and soil testing - implementing targeted measures at high-risk locations such the handling and stockpiling of material, protocols to neutralise soil acidity, monitoring and contingencies - developing an acid sulfate soil management plan. - If acid sulfate soil or contaminated soil is encountered, it should be managed as a priority waste in accordance with EPA Victoria Publication 1968: <i>Guide to classifying industrial waste</i>. 	Construction
SW07	<p>Manage the potential pollutants from entering waterways by measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a spills risk assessment and response plan, incorporating measures for the use, storage, transfer and disposal of hydrocarbons and chemicals (in accordance with EPA Victoria Publication 1698: <i>Liquid storage and handling guidelines</i>) - storage of liquid fuels and chemicals within containment facilities (eg, bunded areas) more than 100 metres from waterways in designated areas within the project site - spill response kit, to be located at waterway crossings, at locations where machinery/plant are operating, and refuelling and fuel/chemical storage areas during construction 	Construction, operation and decommissioning

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incorporating spill containment measures into the drainage design. 	
SW08	<p>Manage water collected in dewatering of excavations in accordance with the Environment Protection Regulations 2021. These measures would be incorporated into the Construction Environmental Management Plan and would include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring of water quality of captured water (eg, pH, salinity, suspended solids). - obtaining approval from relevant authorities to discharge water - disposing of water at a site that is lawfully able to receive it - using of sediment control devices, where required. - Consulting EPA Victoria in the preparation Construction Environmental Management Plan before construction commences. 	Construction
SW09	<p>As part of the Sediment, Erosion and Water Quality Management Plan (SW04) there would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular inspection and maintenance of any on-site wastewater management system - inspection and monitoring program, including regular checks of sediment controls to ensure effectiveness, and remediation of any localised erosion - complaint investigation and response plan. 	Pre-construction
Brolga		
BR01	Before development starts, a Bat and Bat Adaptive Management Plan is to be approved by DELWP, DAWE and the responsible authority.	Detailed design
BR02	Before development starts, a Brolga Monitoring and Compensation Plan is to be approved by DELWP and the responsible authority.	Pre-construction
BR03	As part of the Bat and Avifauna Management Plan, develop a mortality monitoring program of at least five years' duration that commences when the first turbine is commissioned.	Pre-construction
BR04	<p>Monthly Brolga monitoring would be conducted between June and December for all wetlands within two kilometres of wind turbine locations.</p> <p>Should breeding activity be observed then regular surveys would be conducted to collect the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - observations of breeding behaviour - observed flights, including start and end times, as well as flight path (mapped), height (including range), interaction with turbines, and habitat and activity at destination (where observable) - the number of young successfully fledged. 	Construction and operation

Number	Management measures	Project phase
BR05	<p>If Brolga breeding activity is recorded during project construction, the Blast Management Plan would trigger specific measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducting behavioural monitoring of Brolga coinciding with quarry blasts to determine whether there is a behavioural reaction - reducing the number, charge and size of blasts - using directional blast methods away from the breeding area. 	Construction
BR06	<p>Monthly visual inspections for Brolga within a 120-metre radius of each wind turbine for five years of operation. Any observed adverse outcome of turbine interactions (collision, death, injury) would be described in detail and reported within two business days to DELWP's regional manager.</p>	Operation
BR07	<p>Observations of the number and age of birds within the chosen restoration site bi-monthly during breeding season. Observations of evidence of breeding activity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stage of breeding (i.e., nest building, laying, incubation, parental care, fledging) - outcomes of breeding attempts - water level fluctuations, predation, disturbance. 	Operation
Flora and fauna		
BH01	<p>Measures to manage native vegetation during construction would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtaining appropriate approvals and permits before any vegetation removal - securing appropriate offsets in accordance with state and Commonwealth legislation and policy - locating temporary infrastructure areas (parking areas, stockpiles, laydowns etc) in already cleared areas - ensuring all construction personnel are appropriately briefed before works start - ensuring no construction personnel, machinery or equipment are placed inside vegetation/tree protection zones (see BH02) - conduct seasonally dependent pre-clearance surveys for threatened flora species in areas of suitable habitat proposed to be disturbed and not already surveyed for threatened species. 	Pre-construction
BH02	<p>The approved vegetation clearing extent, including retained patches of vegetation within the construction footprint, would be clearly demarcated and identified during the construction stage as follows:</p> <p>All project personnel would need to attend an induction that outlines environmental management requirements. This would include information on the biodiversity values of the project area specifically areas of threatened flora and fauna habitat.</p> <p>Erecting flagging, bunting and signage, construction fencing or fauna-specific temporary fencing in areas of special concern and appropriate buffers as follows:</p>	Construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growling Grass Frog habitat - patches of Plains Grassy Wetland - areas of mapped Ecological Vegetation Classes - broilga and Southern bent-wing habitat - tree protection zones - any other areas of special concern noted during pre-clearance inspections. - Clearly mark accessways to prevent establishment of secondary tracks and disturbance to native vegetation. 	
BH03	<p>Revegetation of disturbed areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planting locally occurring native shrubs, trees and groundcover plants, selected in consultation with DELWP, to recreate the target vegetation community - incorporating rocks, logs, dead trees and stumps in the restoration and rehabilitation works to provide fauna habitat - maintaining plantings in accordance with the rehabilitation sub-plan - managing weeds and pest animals. 	Construction and operation
BH04	<p>The following measures would be carried out to manage biosecurity risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consult with landholders about property-specific biosecurity management arrangements/plans which are in place and followed by landholders - undertake a baseline weed survey of representative locations within the construction footprint to identify locations of existing weed infestations - construction machinery shall be washed down before entering and (where required) exiting the site - inspection and certification of all vehicles and construction machinery upon arrival at site. Vehicles and construction machinery cannot access the site until certified as clean - vehicles and construction machinery would not go outside of the construction footprint or approved roads and tracks unless undertaking survey or property management activities as agreed with the landowner - incorporate washdown stations at strategic locations - monitor the condition of disturbed areas post-construction and undertake remedial measures, as required, with the aim that all disturbed areas are re-profiled to a stable landform consistent with original contours and drainage lines and vegetated with a self-sustaining, non-pest species sterile groundcover (on consultation with landholder requirements). 	Pre-construction and construction
BH05	Implement a Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan to be approved by DELWP Environment, DAWE and the responsible authority. The	Pre-construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>objectives of the bird and bat adaptive management plan would be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implement a monitoring program to estimate the impact of the project on at-risk birds and/or bats that can reasonably be attributed to the operation of the project, as an indicator of population impact - directly record impacts on birds and bats through carcass searches - document an agreed decision-making framework that identifies impact triggers requiring a management response to reduce impacts and the management activities that will be considered; and - identify matters to be addressed in periodic reports on the outcomes of monitoring, the application of the decision-making framework, mitigation measures and their success. - Strategies to be employed to ensure that any impact triggers are detected would include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operational phase bat utilisation surveys (see BH06) - carcass searches under turbines (see BH07) - scavenger and detectability trials (see BH08,09) - statistical analysis of the results of carcass searches to derive estimates of mortality levels and rates - reporting. <p>The Bird and Bat Adaptive Management Plan would use an adaptive management approach where management measures are adapted to manage and mitigate impacts more effectively based on the findings of the monitoring program. It is intended that the results of the initial monitoring program would inform the requirements of the ongoing monitoring program, depending on detected bird and bat impacts, and identify additional targeted carcass searching and surveys to be carried out to inform ongoing management and mitigation strategies</p> <p>The design and implementation of the bird and bat mortality monitoring program would be comprehensive and science-based. It would involve frequent monitoring of a sample of turbines for a minimum of two years duration, that begins when the first turbine is commissioned.</p> <p>Impact triggers for threatened species would occur if a threatened bird or bat species (or recognisable parts thereof) listed under the EPBC Act or FFG Act are found dead or injured within the search area under a turbine, or within 100 metres of it, either during any formal mortality search or incidentally by wind farm personnel. Once triggered, an appropriate response would be initiated, and reporting requirements outlined in the decision making framework would occur. The proposed decision making framework for identifying and mitigating impacts on threatened bird and bat species is shown in Figure 12-13, Chapter 12 – <i>Biodiversity and habitat</i>.</p>	Operation
BH06	As part of the bird and bat adaptive management plan, further	Operation

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	ultrasonic bat surveys in spring and summer/autumn would be conducted in the first two years of operation. Songmeter ultrasonic bat detectors would be used to monitor bat activity at height (on nacelle or meteorological masts) paired with a bat detector up to one metre off the ground. The Songmeters would operate between sunset and sunrise over a six-week period, in November and February/March when Southern Bent-wing bat are most active.	
BH07	<p>As part of the bird and bat adaptive management plan, a mortality monitoring program would be conducted either using searches on foot along pre-determined transects by an adequately trained ecologist or via searches by a trained scent dog.</p> <p>Monitoring would consist of searches of 20 randomly selected turbines out to a distance of 120 metres at least once every month for a period of five years. A second follow-up search, a 'pulse search', would be undertaken to 60 metres during the warmer months (September to April) when microbats are more active.</p>	Operation
BH08	<p>As part of the bird and bat adaptive management plan, a scavenger trial would be conducted to ascertain the rate at which carcasses are removed by scavengers. The trials would be conducted twice over the two year monitoring period. Carcasses (in three size groups) would be randomly placed under selected turbines with motion sensor cameras used to monitor scavenger activity taking place.</p>	Operation
BH09	<p>As part of the bird and bat adaptive management plan, detectability trials would be conducted to test the rate at which the trained searchers, or scent detection dog, detect carcasses under wind turbines</p>	Operation
BH10	<p>Measures to limit fauna strike would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applying a speed-limit on private access tracks to reduce the risk of fauna mortality from vehicle strike - minimising traffic movements dusk, night and dawn periods in areas of remnant native vegetation. 	Construction and operation
BH11	<p>The following mitigation measures would be carried out to manage potential impacts to the Growling Grass Frog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepare and implement a Growling Grass Frog Management Plan - minimise disturbance of banks, channels and vegetation in watercourses (i.e., movement corridors) identified as potential habitat for Growling Grass Frog, where possible - where essential wind farm infrastructure (e.g., access roads, underground cabling trenches) intersects an area identified as potential habitat for Growling Grass Frog, specific action would be undertaken as outlined in the Construction Environmental Management Plan. The Construction Environmental Management Plan would describe appropriate disturbance mitigation measures in relation to sensitive habitat areas such as watercourse banks, channels and nearby vegetation. Other actions would include: - preparation of a salvage and translocation protocol, which would 	Pre-construction and construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>be carried out if a Growling Grass Frog is found during construction works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducting pre-construction surveys of affected habitats, with Growling Grass Frog translocated to nearby sections of watercourses in accordance with the translocation protocol - install temporary frog exclusion fencing either side of construction areas to prevent frogs from moving into works areas while construction is underway - induct all workers on the site to recognise Growling Grass Frog with the requirement to alert the site manager when found - reduce the construction footprint as much as reasonably practicable in areas identified as potential Growling Grass Frog habitat - schedule the construction of crossings to occur outside the frog's breeding season when conditions are dry, where possible - adopt the culvert design standards (from the Growling Grass Frog Crossing Design Standard DELWP, 2017) that facilitate passage of Growling Grass Frog - restore and enhance affected areas of watercourse to at least their pre-construction condition - implement measures (from Hygiene protocols for the control of diseases in Australian frogs Murray et al. 2011) to reduce the introduction and spread of the pathogen Chytrid Fungus. 	
BH12	<p>The following mitigation measures would be carried out to manage impacts to the Striped Legless Lizard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all workers on the site would be inducted to recognise this species and alert the site manager when found - if a Striped Legless Lizard is found during construction works, a salvage and translocation protocol would be prepared - where possible, surface and embedded rocks would not be removed from the site and where possible these would be reintroduced where they are removed temporarily. 	Pre-construction and construction
BH13	<p>Where practicable, all trenched watercourse crossings would be constructed during no or low flow conditions.</p> <p>Bridges and culverts would be designed to allow flow beneath the roads along their natural flow paths. The watercourse crossings construction method would be dependent on the site conditions of the crossing location. All watercourse crossings and culvert and bridge designs would conform to relevant local Council, Glenelg Hopkins Catchment Management Authority and DELWP guidelines.</p> <p>To further mitigate potential impacts to Little Galaxias and Yarra Pygmy Perch, work would be undertaken in accordance with the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - microsite crossings to avoid deeper pools of water - use a minimised construction workspace for watercourse crossings 	Pre-construction and construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>(maximum width 10 metres)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using fish friendly culverts for the proposed crossings of Back Creek - establish no-go zones with buffers around waterbodies adjoining the project footprint to prevent any disturbance to the biodiversity values present within these areas - flow diversion measures would be installed where construction of trenched watercourse crossings during no flow conditions is not possible. Flow diversion measures may include pumps to ensure that water can be moved from one side of crossing to the other, screened inlets (or other appropriate equipment) to minimise the entrapment of aquatic fauna, and outlet structures that are designed to avoid scouring of the channel - where watercourses are trenched, all obstructions to flow would be removed as soon as practicable after the cable has been laid and backfilled - watercourses would be reinstated such that bank stability at the crossing location is the same or better than before construction starts. Stabilising materials, such as rock armouring, hydro mulch, jute matting or other suitable geotextile materials, would be applied to watercourse banks where necessary - stabilising terrestrial habitat with soil and bank protection materials, including biodegradable matting or similar geotextile products. 	
Noise and vibration		
NV01	<p>All construction activities will be managed and occur in accordance with the Noise and Vibration Management Plan, which would be developed and endorsed by the responsible authority before construction commences. The Noise and Vibration Management Plan would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be developed before commencing construction, and be reviewed and updated as necessary at least before each key construction phase - be prepared from documented reviews of the construction activities and consider iteratively work practices, equipment selection and EMMs, and specify the actions that will be taken to minimise construction noise and vibration and their impacts, so far as reasonably practicable - include contingency measures to address, wherever relevant, the risk of impact from noise that could not be sufficiently mitigated at source or during propagation - include a requirement to verify, via inspections or audits, practices and actions to minimise impacts and that continual improvement is effectively in place - include a framework for justification and approval of out-of-hours works that is established in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. Such a framework should: 	Construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - include a clear rationale for the justification of both unavoidable works and managed impact works, and response strategies with EMMs to reduce noise and vibration and their impacts, so far as reasonably practicable, consistent with EPA publications 1834 and 1820.1 (as amended or replaced from time to time) - detail noise requirements for managed-impact works that are consistent with the definition from EPA publication 1834 (as amended or replaced from time to time), including that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the noise does not have intrusive characteristics such as impulsiveness, tonality, intermittency or high energy in the low - frequency range; and - the risk of impacts is addressed adequately by limiting the emergence of construction noise levels LAeq above the background noise level LA90 at the time of noise impact - ensure that all assessments for out-of-hours works and their approval are conducted by a suitably qualified independent person, such as the Independent Environmental Auditor, who is able to make decisions free from influence or pressure related to the delivery of the project - ensure that, in respect of unavoidable works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the necessity for such works to be carried out outside of normal working hours is assessed and documented by a person with skills and expertise in risk/safety assessments - the EMMs to reduce noise and vibration are assessed and documented by a person with skills and expertise in noise and vibration control - contingency measures will be taken to address the residual noise and vibration impacts from unavoidable works (for example respite periods or alternative accommodation) and the conditions in which they will apply. 	
NV02	<p>The following community consultation would occur with nearby residents prior to and during construction activity being undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - engage community to keep them informed, for example meetings with community - notify the community before and during construction communicating information such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dates and times (start and finish) when noise will be generated - why the noise is necessary - type of noise - measures to minimise noise volume - measures to minimise disturbance - contact details for information - install and maintain a site information board at the front of the project site with contact details, hours of operations, after hours 	Pre-construction, construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>emergency contact details and regular information updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain a process for managing complaints (see NV04) - offer alternative accommodation where there is sustained noise impact (such as ongoing sleep disturbance over many nights) or where residents may have underlying health conditions that could be adversely impacted - relocate affected residents if noise levels cannot be reduced sufficiently for the agreed period of construction activity. 	
NV03	<p>Conduct noise monitoring whenever a new construction activity is occurring outside of normal working hours and if other earthmoving construction activities are required within 100 metres of a dwelling (with the permission of the dwelling owner). This would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - measurement of background noise levels at the closest dwelling before construction works occur or at a location representative of the closest dwelling - measurement of noise level from construction works at the closest (or most impacted) dwelling (or at a location representative of the closest dwelling) during the night under conditions that are conducive to noise propagation towards the measurement location - measurement of noise level at an intermediate location and extrapolated using a recognised noise model if a measured level cannot be satisfactorily achieved at the closest dwelling (or at a location representative of the closest dwelling) - background noise levels to inform the assessment of construction noise (for example requirements for the weekend/evening period in EPA publication 1834 (as amended or replaced from time to time)) are measurements of LA90 that represent the background at the time of noise impact <p>If the measured noise level exceeds the relevant criteria in EPA Victoria Publication 1834: <i>Civil construction, building and demolition guide</i>, further mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce the risk of harm so far as reasonably practicable, and the testing repeated to confirm compliance with the criteria.</p>	Construction
NV04	<p>Implement a noise complaints response process before construction commences, to eliminate the cause of a complaint, or otherwise minimise the related impact so far as reasonably practicable. This process would identify any feasible and reasonable measures that may further reduce impacts following a complaint, and to provide feedback to the community on the above process within a reasonable timeframe. The complaints response process would include the following noise elements:</p> <p>provision of a contact person for dealing with any complaints</p> <p>establishment of a complaints handling procedure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assesses whether the issue can be resolved easily and take immediate action if possible - if not, ensures that the appropriate consultation has been 	Pre-construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
	<p>undertaken for the activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensures the on-site inspections of the Noise and Vibration Management Plan have been carried out regularly for the activity - assesses the construction site and activities to determine whether there is any reason to believe the noise exposure of dwellings is higher than anticipated - undertakes monitoring of noise levels where this cannot be confirmed and the complaint relates to out of hours activity, with the aim of establishing if the exposure of receivers is higher than anticipated by the Noise and Vibration Management Plan - takes remedial action with the assistance of an acoustic engineer if any of the above cannot be confirmed. 	
NV05	<p>The design and operation of the temporary concrete batching plants would be in accordance with the control measures outlined in EPA Victoria Publication 1806: <i>Reducing risk in the premixed concrete industry</i> to minimise industrial noise emissions and prevent harm to nearby sensitive receptors.</p>	Design and construction
NV06	<p>Control measures for mitigating the risks and impacts posed by blasting would be contained in the Blast Management Plan. The Blast Management Plan, to be prepared by the proponent and approved by the responsible authority before construction commences, would outline the procedures and controls required to conduct blasting operations safely and achieve compliance with the relevant standards and thresholds to minimise risk of harm to human health and the environment so far as reasonably practicable, consistent with the GED.</p> <p>A noise monitoring regime would be implemented when blasting is required to ensure compliance with relevant blasting criteria. Should the noise level from any of the project aspects exceed the requirements detailed in the blasting report, the size of the charge mass would be reduced.</p>	Pre-construction
NV07	<p>All quarry operations would be undertaken in accordance with the Work Authority. Before construction commences, the draft Quarry Work Plan (provided in Attachment II) would be finalised and submitted to Earth Resources Regulation (Department of Jobs, Precincts and Regions) for approval, as required under the <i>Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990</i>.</p>	Pre-construction
NV08	<p>Before construction commences, a pre-construction noise assessment would be completed and approved by the responsible authority. This assessment would be undertaken to assess the final project layout and equipment selection to ensure that the noise criteria are achieved at all non-stakeholder dwellings under all wind speeds prior to construction commencing.</p> <p>The pre-construction noise assessment would be verified in accordance with the requirements of the New Zealand Standard by an EPA Victoria accredited auditor.</p>	Pre-construction

Number	Management measures	Project phase
NV09	A post-construction noise assessment would be undertaken in accordance with the New Zealand Standard 6808:2010 <i>Acoustics – Wind Farm Noise</i> and regulations under the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> to demonstrate that the project is compliant. This assessment would be provided to the EPA within 10 business days of completion.	Operation
NV10	Additional noise monitoring would be undertaken at intervals required by the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (currently every five years as specified in the Environment Protection Amendment (Interim) Regulations 2021).	Operation
NV11	A noise management plan including complaints management would be prepared and implemented, as required by the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (as specified in the Environment Protection Amendment (Interim) Regulations 2021). Should the noise level from wind turbine operation exceed the requirements detailed in the planning permit, a wind turbine curtailment regime under specific wind speeds and directions will be implemented.	Operation
NV12	An annual statement would be prepared detailing the actions undertaken to ensure compliance, as required by the <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> (as specified in the Environment Protection Amendment (Interim) Regulations 2021)	Operation
NV13	Adopt ‘reduced’ sound power levels for the substation transformer as specified in the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS60076.10:2009, <i>Power transformers – Determination of sound levels</i> .	Operation
NV14	Should the noise level from the substation and battery exceed the requirements detailed in the Environmental Noise Assessment report, measures must be taken to reduce the noise levels to avoid causing unreasonably noise.	Operation
NV15	Prior to decommissioning, a decommission noise and vibration management plan would be prepared and submitted to the responsible authority for endorsement. This plan would include: an assessment of the potential impacts of decommissioning noise and vibration from project activities outline the proposed decommissioning program and how the proposed management controls are compliant with the requirements defined by EPA Victoria Publication 1834: <i>Civil construction, building and demolition guide</i> outline all unavoidable works, low-noise impact and managed-impact works that may occur outside normal working hours outline the proposed scheduling of any out of hours works to minimise noise and vibration impacts.	Decommissioning

Landscape and visual		
LV01	Siting and design of project infrastructure such as O&M Facility, laydown area and supporting structures along the overhead transmission lines from sensitive viewing areas and key view lines.	Design
LV02	Development of an on-site landscaping plan to screen substations, buildings and lower infrastructure. This plan would include details of plant species to be used, and a maintenance and monitoring program.	Construction and operation
LV03	<p>For dwellings within 6 kilometres of a project turbine, development of an off-site landscaping plan for vegetation screening of eligible dwelling rooms, in consultation with the landowner on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Considerations and requirements for the screening of views from residential dwellings should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> placement of new landscaping to assist with screening views to project wind turbines vegetation height, with consideration of any zone and/or overlay planning requirements requirements of the Bushfire Management Overlay, where applicable, maintaining a 20-metre buffer between any landscape mitigation planting and existing vegetation, and a 10-metre buffer from the residence. <p>The off-site landscaping plan would include details of plant species to be used and a timetable for implementation of the landscaping works, including maintaining the landscaping for a period of at least two years. Evidence that the landscaping has been maintained would be provided to Moyne Shire Council for signoff that this condition has been satisfied.</p>	Construction and operation
LV04	<p>Permanent project lighting associated with the O&M facility and terminal station and temporary lighting associated with construction areas is to be installed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 4282: Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting. These measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring lighting is baffled and directed to the ground - installing motion-trigger mechanisms to reduce the duration of lighting - installing perimeter landscaping to intervene in views to lighting from identified sensitive receptors (residential dwellings). 	Operation
Traffic and transport		
TT01	Before development starts, a Traffic Management Plan must be prepared in consultation with Moyne Shire Council and the Department of Transport (Regional Roads Victoria), and to their satisfaction.	Design
TT02	The project would upgrade and widen sections of Woolsthorpe-Heywood Road and local roads within the project site to the	Pre-construction

	applicable Department of Transport / Moyne Shire Council standards.	
TT03	Site access gates would be designed and constructed in accordance with VicRoads Guideline Drawing GD4010A - Typical Access to Rural Properties.	Design and construction
TT04	Prior to mobilising any over size and over mass vehicles from the Port of Portland to the project site, temporary infrastructure works must be designed in consultation with, and completed to the satisfaction of, the Department of Transport (Regional Roads Victoria).	Construction
TT05	Prior to construction a community engagement strategy would be established to identify and consult affected and interested stakeholders.	Pre-construction
TT06	Road management agreements to remove external redundant infrastructure.	Construction and decommissioning
TT07	A Green Travel Plan would be established to encourage sustainable travel and to minimise project traffic generation throughout the construction, operation, and decommissioning.	Pre-construction
TT08	Design and construct an internal network of access tracks to minimise the volumes of project traffic on public roads.	Design and construction
TT09	Prior to construction road maintenance and management agreements would be established with Moyne Shire Council for local roads relied on by the project during construction. This would include a requirement to remove external redundant transport project infrastructure on local roads.	Pre-construction
TT10	Before construction, road maintenance and management agreements would be established with Department of Transport for the maintenance of shoulders along the single width seal sections of Woolsthorpe-Heywood Road west of the project site for the duration of turbine component (over size and over mass) haulage operations. This would include a requirement to remove external redundant transport project infrastructure on arterial roads managed by the Department of Transport.	Pre-construction
TT11	Material haulage routes to rely on higher order roads and/or routes gazetted as appropriate to cater for the types of traffic generated by the project. Lower order roads are to be avoided.	Design and construction
TT12	<p>Before construction commences, local and regional schools would be consulted for current bus timetables on the relevant construction traffic routes.</p> <p>Suitable windows of inactivity (curfew times) would be arranged in agreement with the relevant schools and Moyne Shire Council, which applies to both heavy vehicles and over size and over mass vehicle deliveries.</p> <p>School bus routes would be reviewed at the beginning of each school term in consultation with the local and regional schools and Moyne Shire Council and, if required, updated windows of inactivity (curfew times) would be arranged.</p>	Design

Land use and planning

LP01	Micro-siting of wind turbines would occur in accordance with permit requirement and landowner consent.	Design
LP02	Include appropriate control measures from EPA Victoria Publication 1806: <i>Reducing risk in the premixed concrete industry</i> relating to air, water, waste and noise. Follow the four-step process in the guideline to manage risk.	Construction
LP03	<p>A Risk Management Plan, Fire Management Plan and Emergency Management Plan would be prepared in accordance with the CFA's <i>Design Guidelines and Model Requirements – Renewable Energy Facilities</i> (v3, March 2022), in conjunction with the CFA, prior to commissioning.</p> <p>The Fire Management Plan would outline measures for design, defensible space, construction, water supply and access, awareness actions, preparedness levels and fire response procedures for the site to address any concerns relating to bushfire risk.</p>	Construction

Social and economic

SE01	<p>Implementation of an overarching Communications and Engagement Strategy to facilitate ongoing consultation between the proponent and the broader community.</p> <p>The strategy would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide an approach for ongoing engagement with the broader community about the long-term benefits and opportunities of the project outline how the proponent will maintain a stakeholder database throughout the life of the project to assist identifying and resolving project issues experienced by stakeholders efficiently, to put stakeholder ease of communication and issue resolution at the heart of stakeholder relations outline procedures and mechanisms for the regular distribution of accessible information about or relevant to the project identify opportunities to provide timely, useful and accurate information regularly about construction activities, schedules and milestones include measures to notify affected landowners and neighbours well in advance about any specific construction issues with direct impacts on properties (e.g., traffic management, out-of-hours work) and how they can easily reach the project team with questions detail the mechanisms for advising the community in advance of upcoming works (where necessary) and how the proponent will work with community to mitigate the negative impacts of construction whenever possible be reviewed and adapted based on community feedback so that the communications and engagement approach is fit for purpose and meets the needs of the community. <p>The notification process for landowners in proximity of the quarry and wind turbines that require blasting would be contained within the Blast Management Plan (NV07).</p>	Pre-construction, construction and operation
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SE02	<p>Consultation would continue to be carried out with the affected communities to understand their preferences for mitigation and management measures, including:</p> <p>consulting with local schools regarding bus routes and timetables to identify suitable windows for project inactivity (curfew times), or other measures to minimise or avoid impacts to school buses</p> <p>proactively engaging with highly impacted landholders through one-on-one methods like kitchen table sit downs or phone calls to discuss upcoming disruptions and how they can be managed minimise impacts when possible</p> <p>holding regular meetings with neighbouring residents to discuss any issues or concerns</p> <p>engaging with local farmers to minimise disruptions to farming activities, and creating a forward plan for managing disruptions around farming cycles</p> <p>maintaining the project website to provide up-to-date information on the status of the project during construction and operation, as well as provide a means for the community to contact the project's team.</p>	Pre-construction
SE03	<p>A complaints management procedure (including noise complaints response process) would be developed within the Communications and Engagement Strategy that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - outlines the process for making and recording complaints - provides a range of avenues (e.g., direct phone number, email) for community members to express their concerns or ask questions - specifies response and resolution procedures to ensure timely responses are provided to complaints raised - outlines roles and responsibilities within the project team for the receipt, handling and escalation of complaints - outlines how community members can escalate their concerns should they not receive a response that meets their expectations. 	Construction
SE04	<p>Implementation of the Neighbour Benefit Sharing Program to promote community understanding and make a positive contribution to the potentially affected communities. The program would include the following payments for those with a dwelling located within 6 kilometres of a constructed wind turbine (excluding stakeholder landowners):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a one-off payment of \$1,000 at the substantial commencement of construction - a neighbour benefit payment of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$3,500 per constructed turbine located within two kilometres of the dwelling - \$1,000 per constructed turbine located between two kilometres and three kilometres of the dwelling - \$100 per constructed turbine located between three kilometres and six kilometres of the dwelling - the neighbour benefit payment would be a minimum of \$1,000 and 	Operation

	<p>maximum of \$30,000 per year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an energy cost offset plan to help the occupants of neighbouring dwellings with the cost of electricity, with an annual value of up to \$2,000 - a Community Benefit Fund that contributes \$1,000 per year per wind turbine upon commissioning of the wind farm. <p>Further engagement and involvement with the affected communities would be carried out to determine how the Neighbour Benefit Sharing Program, and in particular the Community Benefit Fund, would be set up, managed and spent.</p>	
SE05	<p>A business register has been established for the project, which is expected to grow as awareness of the project increases through EES exhibition. Companies can register their interest in providing a range of goods or services through the website; https://www.willatookwindfarm.com.au/contractors.</p> <p>Preference would be given to local companies and businesses, where possible.</p>	Construction
SE06	<p>Develop a Decommissioning Strategy for the site to facilitate its rehabilitation/adaptive reuse as farmland or natural environment. Also consider opportunities to utilise the revenue generated (and/or as part of the Community Benefit Fund) from the project for habitat restoration or other environmental initiatives.</p>	Decommissioning
SE07	<p>Develop partnerships with businesses, local employment agencies, training and education providers to maximise local employment and contract opportunities. Measures could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> partnering with education and training organisations such as South West TAFE to offer special apprenticeships and programs developing a local procurement strategy for employment or contracts that gives preference to local and regional residents and businesses, including incorporating local content requirements into key project contracts to maximise local employment opportunities. 	Construction and operation
SE08	<p>Integrate ongoing workers with the community through partnerships with existing community groups and/ or through local events.</p>	Construction and operation
SE09	<p>Facilitate visits to the site with local residents, community groups, and other organisations throughout the operation stage to help build relationships and community understanding and ownership of the project and ensure ongoing engagement with landowners and other stakeholders.</p>	Operation
SE10	<p>Explore strategies to promote the tourism and employment opportunities arising from the project to foster a transitioning community identity and sense of pride.</p>	Operation
SE11	<p>Provide incentives for workers (both construction and ongoing) to become emergency services volunteers or get involved in local community groups.</p>	Construction and operation

SE12	Ongoing engagement with the local community and Aboriginal organisations to explore ways in which connections to local cultural heritage can be preserved and enhanced.	Construction and operation
SE13	Celebrate the site's history as well as its transition, for example using visual signage that communicates information about the project and/or highlights local stories and reflects local values.	Construction and operation
SE14	Incorporation of high-quality pre-construction and ongoing education of on-site staff (e.g., via inductions) about Aboriginal history and current connection to land, as well as the more recent agricultural history and community information to encourage respectful behaviours.	Construction and operation
SE15	Construction Workforce Accommodation Strategy would be developed prior to the construction phase of the project commencing. The Construction Workforce Accommodation Strategy, which would reflect local market conditions at the time, would aim to minimise impacts on the community especially for those reliant on low-cost housing as well as ensuring sufficient accommodation is available to service the tourism sector. The Construction Workforce Accommodation Strategy would be prepared in conjunction with local councils, commercial accommodation providers, private accommodation providers, the real estate sector and other relevant stakeholders.	Construction
Aboriginal cultural heritage		
AH01	<p>For VAHR Registered 2, a 'no go' area comprising of a 10 metre buffer zone, would be established around the extent of the site prior to the commencement of construction by an appropriately qualified surveyor/engineer/environmental officer/archaeologist and a representative of the Registered Aboriginal Party. This area would be maintained throughout the construction period until commissioning of the wind farm.</p> <p>The 'no go' area buffer would be shown on all relevant construction maps.</p> <p>The fencing may be removed at the completion of works in the Aboriginal place area.</p> <p>No buffer zone is required for VAHR Registered 1, however the location of the site must be marked on all relevant construction maps.</p>	Pre-construction and construction
AH02	<p>Prior to the project construction commencing, key personnel and supervisors must undergo a cultural heritage induction to ensure they are aware of the boundaries of each known Aboriginal heritage site to avoid impacts.</p> <p>The requirement to protect Aboriginal cultural heritage would be included within the project's site induction process, which is to occur within a month of an employee beginning work on the project. All on-site personnel, including contractors, would be made aware of fenced and protected 'no go' areas.</p>	Construction

AH03	<p>In accordance with Clause 13(1) Schedule 2 of the Aboriginal Heritage Regulations 2018, the project CHMP (no. 11090) contains contingency plans for:</p> <p>unexpected finds of Aboriginal cultural heritage during project construction, operation and decommission</p> <p>the notification and reporting procedure for the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage and the management of finds</p> <p>reviewing compliance with the CHMP.</p> <p>If previously unknown Aboriginal cultural heritage is discovered or suspected, all activities and works at the location of the discovery and within 20 metres of the extent of the Aboriginal cultural heritage would be suspended and a Heritage Advisor engaged to assess the discovered heritage. First Peoples – State Relations Group would be notified of the discovery.</p> <p>If any suspected human remains are found during any activity, works would cease, and the Victoria Police and the State Coroner’s Office be notified immediately. If there are reasonable grounds to believe the remains are Aboriginal, the Coronial Admissions and Enquiries hotline must be contacted immediately.</p>	Construction and operation
Historical cultural heritage		
HH01	With the exception of the Landers Lane dry stone wall, all known historical heritage places must have a 50 metre protection buffer applied to avoid accidental impacts during construction.	Design
HH02	<p>An Unexpected Finds Protocol would be developed prior to the commencement of works and incorporated into the Construction Environmental Management Plan.</p> <p>Site workers would be inducted as to the nature of unexpected finds and what action to take if any are found.</p>	Pre-construction
HH03	If any historical heritage sites are encountered during the course of construction, works would cease within 50 metres of the area of concern and a buffer zone established, and a qualified Heritage Advisor (or Heritage Victoria) would be contacted to investigate.	Construction
HH04	Gates constructed in the Landers Lane dry stone wall would be no greater than 8-metre-wide.	Design
HH05	Prior to works impacting any dry stone wall, the relevant planning permit(s) must be obtained from Moyne Shire Council.	Pre-construction
HH06	Where dry stone walls are impacted by the project, planned or accidental, and that impact is not permanently required (i.e., for access), the dry stone walls would be rebuilt to its existing condition by an experienced stone mason.	Construction

Air quality

AQ01	<p>A Construction Environmental Management Plan would be developed and implemented, which would specifically address air emissions and mitigations. This document would be in accordance with the requirements of the new <i>Environment Protection Act 2017</i> and best practice guidance documents including, but not limited to:</p> <p>EPA Victoria Publication 1823: <i>Mining and quarrying – Guide to preventing harm to people and the environment</i></p> <p>EPA Victoria Publication 1834: <i>Civil construction, building and demolition guide.</i></p> <p>A site-specific dust management plan (sub-plan of the Construction Environmental Management Plan) would identify potential and existing dust sources and outline best practice design controls and management practices to minimise dust. These measures would include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - watering of unsealed roads to reduce wheel generated dust - use of water sprays to reduce wind erosion from material stockpiles and exposed areas - use of water sprays as required for material transfer operations and quarry activities (e.g., drilling rock, crushing and screening) - restricting vehicle speeds to 20 kilometres per hours near sensitive areas such as dwellings - site-specific dust control measures for dust producing activities - monitoring of forecast and real time local wind parameters (e.g., wind speed, wind direction) and adjustment of dust generating activities, as required, to reduce impact to sensitive receptors - sequencing of vegetation removal within the quarry work authority area where feasible to minimise the amount of disturbed land exposed to wind erosion - rehabilitation and revegetation of inactive stockpiles and disturbed areas to reduce wind erosion - selection of equipment, e.g., concrete batching plants, which have integrated best practice dust control features - regular visual monitoring of dust, with results recorded in a dust management database - regular monitoring of the effectiveness of dust control measures. If dust controls are found to be ineffective, these would be reviewed (internally and / or by an external dust specialist, if required) and amended as necessary - contingency measures where dust plumes are identified during visual monitoring and/or the project receives dust related complaints - dust management training would be undertaken for construction workforce as part of the site-specific induction, outlining controls to be implemented during construction to manage potential air quality impacts - procedures for monitoring of weather (e.g., wind speed, wind 	Construction and operation
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	direction) and triggers to adjust dust generating activities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complaint investigation and response plan - procedures for reporting the project's performance against regulatory limits. 	
AQ02	All project concrete batching plants would be designed and operated to adequately control dust emissions, as per guidelines set out in EPA Victoria Publication 1806: <i>Reducing risk in the premixed concrete industry</i> .	Construction and operation
AQ03	<p>A Quarry Work Plan will be developed in accordance with section 77G of the Mineral Resources (<i>Sustainable Development</i>) Act 1990. This plan will contain measures for the control of emissions of dust or other particulates, and the carriage and deposition of dust, silt and clay by vehicles existing the work authority area. These controls will be in accordance with best practice management standards including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EPA Victoria Publication 1191: <i>Protocol for Environmental Management: Mining and Extractive Industries</i> - EPA Victoria Publication 1518: <i>Recommended separation distances for industrial residual air emissions</i> - National Environmental Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure. 	Construction and operation
Shadow flicker		
SF01	A pre-construction assessment of the potential effects of shadow flicker from turbines on existing dwellings is to be undertaken for the final turbine layout in accordance with the DELWP (2021) <i>Policy and Planning Guidelines for the Development of Wind Energy Facilities in Victoria</i> , and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.	Construction
SF02	The project would meet shadow flicker limits (30 hours per annum) at all pre-existing dwellings evidenced through pre-construction modelling. For stakeholder dwellings, shadow flicker limits (30 hours per annum) would be met through the micro siting of turbines in the final design, conducting strategic screen plantings, using smaller wind turbine blades or implementation of a curtailment strategy, if required.	Operation
Electromagnetic interference		
EMI01	The proponent would consult with relevant point-to-point and point-to-multipoint service operators to confirm potential effects (or lack thereof) from final project design, prior to construction.	Pre-construction
EMI02	Where interference is not eliminated through turbine design and siting, a mitigation strategy would be developed and implemented in consultation with organisations operating point-to-point and point-to-multipoint services to minimise or avoid interference to communications. These measures could include re-routing of affected services, installing additional towers, or replacing affected links with alternative technologies.	Construction and operation

EMI03	The proponent would consult with relevant radio service operators to confirm potential effects (or lack thereof) from final project design prior to construction.	Pre-construction
EMI04	Where interference is not eliminated through turbine design and siting, a mitigation strategy would be developed and implemented in consultation with organisations operating radio communications sites within 2 kilometres of wind turbines to minimise or avoid interference to radio communications. These measures could include increasing the signal strength from the affected tower or alternative towers, installing a signal repeater or an additional tower.	Construction and operation
EMI05	The proponent would consult with relevant telecommunications carriers and other parties potentially affected by electromagnetic interference to confirm potential effects (or lack thereof) from final project design, before construction commences.	Pre-construction
EMI06	Where interference is not eliminated through turbine design and siting, a mitigation strategy is to be developed and implemented in consultation with organisations operating telecommunications and NBN services to minimise or avoid interference to communications. These measures could include re-directing antenna at affected dwelling to alternative tower, changing location of antenna, or installing a new tower.	Construction and operation
EMI07	The project would adhere to the following conditions provided by the Bureau of Meteorology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inform the Bureau of Meteorology of any changes to the wind farm design, including varying the wind farm layout, changing turbine locations by more than 100 metres or altering the turbine height - notify the Bureau of Meteorology at least two weeks prior to any planned shutdown of the wind farm (for maintenance or any other reason) - collaborate with the Bureau of Meteorology on the event of severe weather condition to assist in endeavours of community safety. 	Design and operation
EMI08	The proponent would conduct a Signal Strength Survey, which would be submitted to, approved, and endorsed by the responsible authority, before construction commences. The survey would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced independent specialist - include testing at selected locations within 5 kilometres of the project site to enable the average signal strength to be determined for television, radio and other point to point services (including GPS autosteer functions used in agricultural operations) that could be impacted by electromagnetic interference from the wind energy facility - identify and consult with organisations operating point to point communication links - include a mitigation strategy for impact to television radio, NBN reception and point to point transmission. 	Pre-construction

EMI09	Develop and implement a complaints process for managing complaints relating to radio reception strength at pre-existing dwellings within 5 kilometres of the project site prior to construction.	Pre-construction
EMI10	<p>If a complaint is received regarding the effect of the facility on television or radio reception at an existing dwelling within 5 kilometres of the project site, then:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the complaint would be investigated in accordance with an approved Complaint Investigation and Response Plan - if the investigation indicates that the project has had a detrimental impact on the quality of reception or signal strength, the proponent would restore reception/signal strength to at least the quality determined in the preconstruction Signal Strength Survey. 	Construction and operation
EMI11	<p>Where interference to television and satellite internet services is not eliminated through turbine design and siting, a mitigation strategy is to be developed and implemented in consultation with homeowners and service providers to restore the affected service to at least the quality determined in the preconstruction Signal Strength Survey. These measures could include re-directing communication links, re-locating antenna/satellite dishes, and/or upgrading antenna/satellite dishes, installing cable or satellite television, or installing a relay transmitter.</p>	Construction and operation
Aviation		
AVI01	Maintain marking of meteorological monitoring masts in accordance with the <i>National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing the Risk of Wind Turbine Farms as Physical Obstacles to Air Navigation</i> and marking on the base around the outer guy wires to improve visibility of these structures for low-flying aircraft such as aerial agricultural operations.	Construction and operation
AVI02	<p>Notification to relevant stakeholders about the location and heights of wind turbines and meteorological monitoring masts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vertical Obstacle Database, managed by Airservices Australia, as per the procedure for reporting tall structures contained in AC139.E-01v1.0 Reporting of tall structures - ensure a Notice to Airmen that provides the height and location of the turbines and meteorological monitoring masts is issued. 	Construction

AVI03	<p data-bbox="316 232 1085 376">In accordance with the Country Fire Authority (2022) <i>Design Guidelines and Model Requirements Renewable Energy Facilities</i>, the following would apply for the operation of the wind farm to manage potential impacts to firefighting operations:</p> <ul data-bbox="316 392 1085 1173" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="316 392 1085 526">- fuel management measures during the Fire Danger Period, including maintaining grass levels at or below 100 millimetres in height and maintaining a fire break area of at least ten metre width around electricity compounds and substations<li data-bbox="316 542 1085 609">- a fire break of 10 metres around the base of wind turbines has been incorporated into the design<li data-bbox="316 624 1085 833">- constructed roads developed during construction of the facility must be maintained post-commissioning and throughout the operational life of the facility to allow access to each turbine for maintenance and emergency purposes. These access tracks must be maintained as described in Part 6.2 of the Country Fire Authority Guidelines (2022)<li data-bbox="316 848 1085 945">- a fire protection system to allow adequate response to the risks and hazards at the facility, in consultation with the Country Fire Authority<li data-bbox="316 960 1085 1028">- inclusion of a static fire water storage tank of at least 45,000 L effective capacity at each site entrance<li data-bbox="316 1043 1085 1173">- wind energy facility emergency management plan, provided within the emergency information book, which includes the maximum (safe) operational wind speed and temperature conditions and operating procedures to limit fire risk.	Operation
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Appendix G Panel recommended Planning Permit PA2201620 conditions

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

1. Before development starts, amended development plans must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed the plans will form part of this permit. The plans must be fully dimensioned and drawn to a scale. They must be generally in accordance with the plans numbered MB5, MB6, MB7, MB8, MB9, MB11, MB23, MB46 and MB85 included at 'Project map book' of the *Willatook Wind Farm Environment Effects Statement* (June 2022), but modified to show:
 - a) A maximum of up to 59 wind turbines with the following specifications:
 - i) the overall maximum height of the wind turbines (to the tip of the rotor blade when vertical) must not exceed 250 metres above ground level
 - ii) each wind turbine is to have not more than three rotor blades, with a rotor diameter of no greater than 190 metres
 - iii) the ground clearance from the bottom of the blades to the ground level is not less than 40 metres
 - b) no wind turbine located within 100 metres of an external property boundary of the land subject to this permit or formed public road
 - c) the locations, specifications, materials and finishes of the Wind Energy Facility and Utility installation
 - d) elevations to all buildings proposed within the operations and maintenance facility
 - e) the Bent-wing Bat buffer shown on any plan must be increased from 120 metres to 200 metres from the rotor swept area of a wind turbine and include all potential foraging habitat
 - f) the broilga breeding wetland buffer, measured from the edge of the wetland, must be:
 - i) increased from 700 metres to 900 metres from the 95-metre rotor blade length setback for any wetland within the 2 kilometre breeding home range of a wetland that holds water for at least 120 consecutive days at least once every 10 years (includes W1, W3, W4, W7, W10, W12 (26028), W13, 25710, 25731, 25741, 25816, 25932, 25941, FD2, FD16, FD21, 12a shown in Figure 9 of the Environmental Effects Statement Appendix C1)
 - ii) 1369 metres plus a disturbance buffer of 300 metres, and a 95-metre blade length setback for isolated wetlands that hold water for at least 120 consecutive days at least once every 10 years
 - g) any wind turbine within the buffers required by Conditions 1e) and 1f) must be relocated or deleted
 - h) apart from the connection between the Substation and the Tarrone Terminal Station and the cable connection points within junction boxes, power lines located underground

- i) native vegetation to be removed consistent with condition 48the final design and location of any proposed business identification signage
 - j) any changes required to comply with Country Fire Authority conditions 63-65.
2. The development as depicted on the plans prepared under condition 1 must be designed to:
- a) limit reshaping and filling of the significant and sensitive geoheritage features of the Mount Rouse and Tarrone lava flow surfaces
 - b) avoid siting underground cabling and access tracks across high and narrow lava ridges
 - c) ensure access tracks and underground electricity cables minimise crossing, and maintain the inherent geometry of, lava ridges and depressions
 - d) ensure construction and crossing points minimise changes to geometry and function of stream channels, and that culverts are where practicable installed parallel to the alignment of the banks of a waterway
 - e) ensure permanent surface features are designed to maintain existing overland flow paths.

DEVELOPMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENDORSED PLANS

- 3. Except as permitted under conditions 5 and 6, the use and development must be generally in accordance with the endorsed plans. The endorsed plans must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.
- 4. The permit holder must display at all times on a project specific website, a copy of the planning permit and all endorsed documents including plans and management plans, and monitoring data and reports to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

MICROSITING

- 5. Before development starts, a micro-siting plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority, identifying a footprint at ground level within which each turbine may be located. When endorsed, the plan will form part of this permit.

The micro-siting plan must be fully dimensioned and drawn to scale. The footprint for each turbine identified on the micro-siting plan:

- a) must not extend more than 100 metres in any direction from the centre of the turbine at ground level as shown on the development plans endorsed under condition 1
- b) must not be within 1 km of a dwelling that existed on 2 May 2022, unless the operator has provided evidence to the satisfaction of the responsible authority that the owner of the dwelling has consented in writing to the location of the turbine footprint
- c) must not result in a material adverse impact on ecological vegetation classes as defined in the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (December 2017) and seasonal herbaceous wetlands (freshwater) of the temperate lowland plains
- d) must consider the geotechnical design for the turbine foundation and avoid sensitive geoheritage features of the Mount Rouse and Tarrone lava flow surfaces

e) must not encroach on any buffers around habitat for Brolga or Southern Bent-wing Bat.

The micro-siting plan must be submitted with written advice from a suitably qualified ecologist to the satisfaction of DELWP (Environment Portfolio) and the responsible authority, confirming that the micro-siting plan meets the requirements specified in conditions 5.c) and d).

6. Any changes to access tracks, electricity cabling and associated infrastructure arising from micro-siting a turbine in accordance with an endorsed micro-siting plan do not require further written consent of the responsible authority, and do not require amendments to the development plans endorsed under condition 1, except where the changes increase impacts to native vegetation or encroach on habitat buffers, in which case such changes must be documented and additional approval obtained before they are implemented.
7. The endorsed micro-siting plan must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.

STAGING

7. The use and development may be completed in stages in accordance with the endorsed Development Plans. The corresponding obligations arising under this permit may be completed in stages.

AVIATION

9. Construction of wind turbines T39, T48, T49, T51 and T54 must not commence until Airservices Australia confirms that their tip height does not penetrate PANS-OPS airspace for the Runway 13 Instrument Approach Procedure at Warrnambool aerodrome.
10. Within 30 days of the endorsement of development plans under condition 1 of this permit, the coordinates and estimated survey heights of each turbine and meteorological monitoring mast must be reported:
 - a) to the Airservices Australia Vertical Obstacle Database (VOD) email address vod@airservice.esaustralia.com to ensure that the location of the wind farm can be mapped for the information of pilots
 - b) in accordance with the procedure for reporting tall structures contained in *AC139.E-01v1.0 Reporting of tall structures* to ensure the height and location of wind turbines and meteorological monitoring masts are recorded in the Vertical Obstacle Database.
10. One month before works commence, Airservices Australia must be contacted through vod@airservicesaustralia.com so that a Notice to Airmen can be published advising pilots that construction of tall structures in the area is imminent.
11. Within 30 days of completing works, Airservices Australia must be advised through vod@airservicesaustralia.com of the surveyed height and location of each turbine so that the wind farm details can be accurately recorded in the Airservices Australia Vertical Obstacle Database (VOD).
12. All existing and future meteorological monitoring masts must be marked in accordance with the *National Airports Safeguarding Framework Guideline D: Managing the Risk of Wind Turbine Farms as Physical Obstacles to Air Navigation*, and on the base around the

outer guy wires, to improve visibility of these structures for low-flying aircraft such as aerial agricultural operations. All marking must be maintained to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

LANDSCAPING

13. Before development starts, an off-site landscaping program must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed the off-site landscaping program will form part of this permit.

The off-site landscaping program must:

- a) provide for off-site landscaping or other treatments to reduce the visual impact of the turbines from any dwelling that existed as at 2 May 2022 within 6 kilometres of a wind turbine(s) where a turbine is visible from the dwelling, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
 - b) include a methodology for determining:
 - i) the type of landscaping treatments to be proposed
 - ii) a timetable for establishing and maintaining the landscaping for at least two years
 - c) include a process for making offers to be available for acceptance 1 year post-completion of construction to either:
 - i) establish and maintain the landscaping on the landowner's land, for a period of at least two years, or
 - ii) make a cash contribution in lieu (which must be sufficient to cover the cost of the landowner establishing and maintaining the landscaping, for a period of at least two years)
 - d) include a process for recording:
 - i) offers that have been made to landowners
 - ii) whether or not the offers are accepted
 - iii) when and how offers are actioned following acceptance
 - e) include a process for the preparation and provision of progress reports regarding the implementation of the endorsed off-site landscaping program to be provided to the responsible authority annually from the date the off-site landscaping program is endorsed until 3 years post construction and at other times, as reasonably requested by the responsible authority.
14. The endorsed off-site landscaping program:
- a) must be implemented to the satisfaction of the responsible authority; and
 - b) must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.
15. Before development starts, an on-site landscaping plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. The on-site landscaping plan must describe the landscaping proposed to screen substations, buildings and lower infrastructure. This plan

would include details of plant species to be used, and a maintenance and monitoring program.

16. The endorsed on-site landscaping plan:

- a) must be implemented to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
- b) must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.

NOISE

In conditions 17 – 26, ‘the Standard’ means the New Zealand Standard NZS6808:2010, Acoustics - Wind Farm Noise.

Noise Assessment

- 17. The turbine noise impacts from the facility must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*.
- 18. All reports required by the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021* must include time series plots of the LA90 (10min), LAeq (10min) and LAmax (10min) for the duration of the noise measurement period at each measurement location.
- 19. All reports required by the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021* must include the percentage of the night-time period (10pm to 7am) that the noise limit of 40dB (LA90 (10 min)) is exceeded during noise measurements at each measurement location.
- 20. Notwithstanding the requirements of the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*, at any wind speed, noise from the operation of the wind turbines must not exceed a sound level of 40dB (LA90 (10 min)) at noise sensitive locations (as defined in the Standard) which existed on 2 May 2022.
- 21. In determining compliance with condition 17, compliance during the night-time period must be assessed separately with regards to night-time data. For these purposes, night is defined as the period between 10:00pm and 7:00am.
- 22. Before development starts, a (predictive) noise assessment report (or reports) must be completed to the satisfaction of the responsible authority which demonstrates:
 - a) compliance with the relevant regulations in the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*
 - b) the wind energy facility can comply with the Standard, including an assessment of whether a high amenity noise limit is applicable under Section 5.3 of the Standard for any area
 - c) the substation and battery energy storage system (BESS) can comply with the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021* and EPA publication 1826.4 ‘Noise limit and assessment protocol for the control of noise from commercial, industrial and trade premises and entertainment venues’

The noise assessment must be prepared by a qualified acoustic consultant, and in respect of wind turbines is to be prepared in accordance with the Standard, and specifically address:

- a) the final wind turbine, substation and BESS selection and layout

- b) additional background measurements at the closest sensitive receivers or at representative receivers close to the wind farm facility and at a representative dwelling located in the Orford township
 - c) the selection of a noise model (or models) and model inputs, which provides confidence that the noise criteria will be achieved in worst case conditions
 - d) rounding of measured and calculated noise levels to the nearest decibel
 - e) compliance with the applicable noise limits at surrounding receivers.
23. The noise assessment report in respect of wind turbine noise must be accompanied by a report prepared by an environmental auditor appointed under Part 8.3 of the *Environment Protection Act 2017* that verifies if the acoustic assessment undertaken for the purpose of the (predictive) noise assessment report has been conducted in accordance with the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*.
24. Before development starts, a construction noise and vibration management plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. Once endorsed, the plan will form part of the permit. The plan must:
- a) be prepared from documented reviews of the construction activities and consider iteratively work practices, equipment selection and environmental mitigation measures, and specify the actions that will be taken to minimise construction noise and vibration and their impacts, so far as reasonably practicable
 - b) include contingency measures to address, wherever relevant, the risk of impact from noise that could not be sufficiently mitigated at source or during propagation
 - c) include a requirement to verify, through inspections or audits, practices and actions to minimise impacts and that continual improvement is effectively in place
 - d) include a framework to revise the measures to minimise construction noise and vibration for each key stage of construction
 - e) include a framework for justification and approval of out-of-hours works that is established in consultation with the relevant stakeholders. Such a framework should:
 - i) include a clear rationale for the justification of both unavoidable works and managed impact works, and response strategies with environmental mitigation measures to reduce noise and vibration and their impacts, so far as reasonably practicable, consistent with EPA publications 1834 and 1820.1 (as amended or replaced from time to time)
 - ii) detail noise requirements for managed-impact works that are consistent with the definition from EPA publication 1834 (as amended or replaced from time to time), including that:
 - the noise does not have intrusive characteristics such as impulsiveness, tonality, intermittency or high energy in the low frequency range
 - the risk of impacts is addressed adequately by limiting the emergence of construction noise levels LA_{eq} above the background noise level LA_{90} at the time of noise impact

- f) ensure that all assessments for out-of-hours works and their approval are conducted by a suitably qualified independent person, such as an independent environmental auditor
- g) ensure that, in respect of unavoidable works:
 - i) the necessity for such works to be carried out outside of normal working hours is assessed and documented by a person with skills and expertise in risk/safety assessments
 - ii) the environmental mitigation measures to reduce noise and vibration are assessed and documented by a person with skills and expertise in noise and vibration control
 - iii) contingency measures will be taken to address the residual noise and vibration impacts from unavoidable works (for example respite periods or alternative accommodation) and the conditions in which they will apply.

25. The endorsed construction noise and vibration management plan:

- a) must be implemented to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
- b) must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.

26. A suitably qualified acoustic consultant must be appointed to conduct a post-construction noise assessment of the ancillary infrastructure (substation and BESS) that assesses compliance with the relevant requirements of the *Environment Protection Regulations 2021*. A post-construction noise monitoring report detailing the outcomes of the assessment must be submitted to the responsible authority no later than 12 months after practical completion of the substation or BESS, except where the substation and BESS reach practical completion within different timeframes, in which case separate assessments and reports may be conducted and prepared for each element, with each report to be submitted to the responsible authority no later than 12 months after reaching practical completion of the respective element.

SHADOW FLICKER

27. Before development starts, an assessment of the potential effects of shadow flicker from turbines on existing dwellings is to be undertaken for the final turbine layout in accordance with the DELWP (2021) *Policy and Planning Guidelines for the Development of Wind Energy Facilities in Victoria*. The assessment must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority.
28. Shadow flicker from the wind energy facility must not exceed 30 hours each year at any dwelling that existed on 2 May 2022 unless an agreement has been entered into with the relevant landowner waiving this requirement. The agreement must be in a form that applies to the land comprising a pre-existing dwelling for the life of the wind energy facility, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority, and must be provided to the responsible authority upon request.

TELEVISION AND RADIO RECEPTION AND INTERFERENCE

26. Before development starts, a satellite communication, television, mobile phone, NBN and radio reception strength survey must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. Once endorsed, the survey will form part of the permit.
27. The satellite communications, television, mobile phone, NBN and radio reception survey must:
- a) be based on consultation carried out with relevant radio service operations and point-to-point and point-to-multipoint service operators to confirm potential effects (or lack thereof) from final project design
 - b) be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced independent television, mobile phone, NBN and/or radio monitoring specialist or specialists
 - c) include testing at selected locations within 5 kilometres of the facility (based on where impacts may be expected, and as identified in the DNV 'Willatook Wind Farm EMI Assessment' 10284163-AUME-R-01, Rev. E dated 30 March 2022), to enable the average television, mobile phone, NBN and radio reception strength to be determined.
28. If a complaint is received after the installation of the wind turbine facility regarding the effect of the facility on satellite communications, television, mobile phone, NBN and radio reception at a dwelling that existed on 2 May 2022 within 5 kilometres of the site, the operator must:
- a) investigate the complaint in accordance with the complaint investigation and response plan required by this permit
 - b) if the investigation indicates that the facility has had a detrimental impact on the quality of reception, restore reception at the pre-existing dwelling to at least the quality determined in the satellite communications, television, mobile phone, NBN and radio reception strength survey required by this permit, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Vehicle access points

29. Vehicle access points must be designed and located to the following standards, to the satisfaction of the relevant road management authority:
- c) truck movements to and from the land must be able to be accommodated on sealed roadways where available, and to the extent practicable, turned without encroaching onto the incorrect side of the road
 - d) to the extent practicable, access points must be able to accommodate turning movements without vehicles encroaching onto the incorrect side of the road;
 - e) to the extent practicable, access points must be located to avoid or minimise removal of native vegetation
 - f) safe sight distances must be provided
 - g) potential through traffic conflicts must be avoided

- h) site access gates will be designed and constructed in accordance with VicRoads Guideline Drawing GD4010A - Typical Access to Rural Properties.

Pre-construction public road survey

- 30. Before development starts, a pre-construction public road survey must be submitted to and endorsed by the responsible authority. Once endorsed the survey will form part of the permit.

The pre-construction public road survey must assess the suitability, design, condition and construction standard of the relevant public roads and access points, and must:

- a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced independent civil or traffic engineer
- b) include recommendations, if any, regarding upgrades required to accommodate construction traffic
- c) identify any areas of roadside native vegetation that may require removal or pruning, the pruning practices to be followed and the planning permit requirements for the removal of native vegetation
- d) be approved by the relevant road management authority before submission to the responsible authority for endorsement.

Traffic Management Plan

- 31. Before development starts, a traffic management plan must be prepared in consultation with Moyne Shire Council, Glenelg Shire Council, and the Department of Transport and Planning (Regional Roads Victoria), submitted to and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed the traffic management plan will form part of this permit.

The traffic management plan must:

- a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced independent civil or traffic engineer
- b) identify appropriate traffic routes to be used by construction traffic
- c) identify appropriate over dimensioned routes to be used for over dimensioned trips
- d) specify measures to be taken to manage traffic impacts associated with the construction of the wind energy facility including to ensure the construction workforce enters and exits the land from the nominated vehicle access points, identification of construction vehicles, road safety, specific locations where truck wheel wash stations will be located, and time periods would avoid or reduce use of public roads used by school buses
- e) include measures to review estimated traffic associated with the construction of the Wind Energy Facility on the nominated road network
- f) include a program to inspect, maintain and (where required) repair public roads used by construction traffic
- g) include a program to rehabilitate roads post-construction to the condition identified by the surveys required by Condition 27 at the cost of the permit holder

- h) agreed processes and practices for the protection and maintenance of the existing road surface along all public roads proposed to be used during the works for works related activities
 - i) details including road safety audits and plans of any works required to upgrade public roads
 - j) the scope of the expertise, duties, and role and standards of the nominated qualified Road Quality Auditor engaged under Condition 30 endorsed by the Moyne Shire Council and Head, Transport for Victoria, including inspection frequency and reporting requirements, standards of construction of local roads, ongoing monitoring and repair regime during construction, procedures for corrective works in the event of non-compliance
 - k) be approved by the Head of Transport for Victoria in consultation with Moyne Shire Council and Glenelg Shire Council before submission to the responsible authority.
32. The endorsed traffic management plan must be implemented to the satisfaction of the Head, Transport for Victoria and the responsible authority. The endorsed traffic management plan must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the Head, Transport for Victoria and the responsible authority. Any proposed alteration or modification to the endorsed traffic management plan must be prepared in consultation with the relevant road management authority before submission to the responsible authority for endorsement.
33. Before the Traffic Management Plan is endorsed, the permit holder must submit to Moyne Shire Council for approval the identity of a suitably qualified engineer, independent of the permit holder's traffic adviser, who will undertake duties of the Road Quality Auditor identified in the Traffic Management Plan.
34. Once approved, the permit holder must engage, at its cost, the approved Road Quality Auditor to fulfil the requirements of the Road Quality Auditor as defined in the Traffic Management Plan. The traffic management and road upgrade and maintenance works associated with the wind energy facility must be carried out in accordance with the traffic management plan to the satisfaction of Moyne Shire.
35. The traffic management and road upgrade and maintenance works associated with the wind energy facility must be carried out in accordance with the traffic management plan to the satisfaction of Moyne Shire Council and the cost of any works including maintenance are to be at the expense of the permit holder.

Traffic upgrade works

36. Before the commencement of construction of wind turbine footings, crane hardstand, internal access roads and substation:
- a) Woolsthorpe-Heywood Road, between Poyntons Road and No 2169 Woolsthorpe – Heywood Road, must be designed and constructed as a sealed two-lane carriageway
 - b) All vehicular access points to Woolsthorpe-Heywood Road, Tarrone North Road, McGraths Road and Riordans Road, must be designed and constructed to the standards specified by VicRoads and Moyne Shire Council

- c) any other road works required by the traffic management plan endorsed under condition 31

all to the satisfaction of the relevant road management authority.

37. Where traffic upgrade works are recommended or required under the pre-construction public roads survey, endorsed traffic management plan, or any other plan or report required by any condition of this permit, the following documents must be submitted to approved, and endorsed by the responsible authority before commencing the traffic upgrade works:

- a) detailed plans for the required works
- b) a program indicating the period in which the works will be undertaken.

The plans/program required under this condition must be approved by the Moyne Shire Council and the Head, Transport for Victoria. Traffic upgrade works must be completed to the satisfaction of the relevant road management authority.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLANS

Environmental Management Plan

38. Before development starts, an environmental management plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by DELWP (Environment Portfolio) in consultation with the responsible authority. When endorsed the environmental management plan will form part of this permit.

39. Each environmental management plan must:

- a) describe measures to minimise any amenity and environmental impacts of the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Wind Energy Facility and Utility installation (excluding the quarry) in accordance with the endorsed Environmental Management Framework (EMF) and its Environmental Management Measures (EMM)
- b) provide for the clear demarcation on the ground of any areas to be avoided and not disturbed on the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist and/or cultural heritage adviser before commencing the relevant construction activities
- c) include specific measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential impacts on listed State and Commonwealth threatened species (except for birds and bats) within the project site, including but not limited to:
 - i) Growling Grass Frog
 - ii) Striped Legless Lizard
 - iii) Little Galaxias and Yarra Pygmy Perch
- e) include a construction environmental management plan
- f) include a clear purpose, organisational responsibilities, and procedures for staff training and communication, implementation timetable, incident response protocols and auditor/monitoring schedule for the EMP and each sub plan.

40. The endorsed environmental management plan must:

- a) be implemented to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
- b) not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority
- c) include a Fire Prevention and Emergency Response Plan which includes:
 - i) before development commences, local CFA brigades and Moyne Shire Municipal Emergency Management representatives must be inducted for a site and safety briefing including fire risk management strategies, static water supplies and emergency contact details
 - ii) before each declared fire season, local CFA Brigades and Moyne Shire Municipal Emergency Management representatives must be updated on construction and operation activities and risks to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

Construction environmental management plan

41. The construction environment management plan (CEMP) to be included within the environmental management plan must include:

- a) a measure requiring no construction from July to end of November
- b) procedures to manage dust and noise emissions, erosion, mud and stormwater run-off and other risks to surface waters, groundwater quality and groundwater recharge
- c) procedures to remove temporary works, plant, equipment, buildings and staging areas, and reinstate the affected parts of the land, when construction is complete
- d) details of sediment and erosion control measures to be implemented
- e) details of the sediment control measures to treat and manage runoff
- f) a monitoring program (including, as a minimum, visual monitoring during construction activities) and an investigation and response plan
- g) a condition that no stockpiles or storage of material is to be stored on the gas pipeline easement at any time
- h) an Unexpected Finds Protocol to address the discovery of historical heritage places. The Protocol must require works within 50 metres of a potential historic heritage site that is encountered during construction until a qualified heritage adviser or Heritage Victoria has investigated and given permission for works to recommence.
- i) a requirement that dry stone walls altered for any purpose other than for the installation of gates must be rebuilt to their existing condition by an experienced stone mason
- j) procedures to deal with waste management and disposal.

Bird and bat adaptive management plan

In condition [39c], 'listed species' means all bat and avifauna species listed as:

- a) threatened under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988* (FFG Act)
- b) threatened or migratory under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

42. The environmental management plan must include a bird and bat adaptive management plan (BBAM Plan), which must focus on monitoring, managing and mitigating any bird and bat strike events arising from operation of the wind farm. The plan must include:
- a) a statement of the objectives and overall strategy for minimising bird and bat mortalities arising from the operation of the facility
 - b) include a mitigation strategy for avoiding, minimising and if required, offsetting, impacts on the Southern Bent-wing Bat, Brolga, and other listed species, including a low wind-speed curtailment strategy for minimising Southern Bent-wing Bat mortalities, and Brolga compensation actions
 - c) a comprehensive, science-based, statistically robust monitoring program of at least five years to monitor and detect mortality of listed species and any other bat and avifauna species. The monitoring program must commence when the first turbine commences operation, or such other time approved by DELWP (Environment Portfolio). The monitoring program must include:
 - i) surveys conducted at an agreed time interval (not less than monthly) and agreed sampling frequency to confidently ascertain:
 - the species, number, age, sex (if possible) and date of any listed species mortality and any other bat and avifauna species mortality
 - seasonal and yearly variation in listed species and any other bat and avifauna species mortality
 - ii) whether further detailed investigations of any potential impacts on listed species and any other bat and avifauna species mortality are warranted
 - iii) procedures for reporting strikes / mortalities of bat and avifauna species other than listed species to DELWP (Environment Portfolio) monthly
 - iv) procedures for reporting of any strikes/mortalities of listed bat and avifauna species to DELWP (Environment Portfolio) within 2 days of becoming aware of any strike/mortality and immediate implementation of suitable mitigation responses
 - v) information on the efficacy of searches for carcasses of birds and bats, and information on the rate of removal of carcasses by scavengers, so that correction factors can be determined to enable calculations of the likely total number of mortalities
 - vi) procedures for determining whether further detailed investigations of any potential impacts on native bat and avifauna species are warranted. Any further detailed investigations required are to be undertaken in consultation with DELWP (Environment Portfolio) and to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
 - vii) A data sharing agreement with DELWP (Environment Portfolio) to provide georeferenced, time stamped, data that is collected as part of the BAM Plan including timely addition to the Victorian Biodiversity Atlas (VBA).

- viii) procedures for the regular removal of carcasses likely to attract raptors to areas near turbines
 - d) be prepared in consultation with DELWP (Environment Portfolio) and be approved by DELWP (Environment Portfolio) before submission to the responsible authority.
43. When the monthly monitoring data is collected as required under the BBAM Plan, the operator must submit a report to the responsible authority and DELWP (Environment Portfolio), setting out the findings of the monitoring program. The report must be:
- a) to the satisfaction of the responsible authority and DELWP (Environment Portfolio)
 - b) made publicly available on the operator's website.
44. After considering the findings of the monitoring program and consulting with DELWP (Environment Portfolio), the responsible authority may direct further investigation and/or mitigation of impacts on birds and bats. The further investigation and mitigative action must be undertaken to the satisfaction of the responsible authority and DELWP (Environment Portfolio).
45. The BBAM Plan must:
- a) be approved by DELWP (Environment Portfolio) and an independent auditor before submission to the responsible authority
 - b) be amended at any time in accordance with any direction from DELWP (Environment Portfolio) to reflect best practice or updated guidelines.

Brolga monitoring and compensation plan

46. Before the development starts:
- a) A Brolga monitoring and compensation plan must be prepared in consultation with DELWP (Environment Portfolio) to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. When approved, the plan will be endorsed by the responsible authority and will then form part of the permit. On endorsement, the endorsed Brolga monitoring and compensation plan must be placed on the project website for the life of the project. The plan must:
 - i) be implemented for the life of the wind energy facility
 - ii) identify the location of potentially at-risk Brolga breeding, migration and flocking activities
 - iii) specify accountabilities for plan implementation and monitoring
 - iv) include the principles for the selection of historical Brolga breeding wetlands that will be managed
 - v) include evidence of a secured site to participate in the breeding site management project for its duration for the life of the wind energy facility
 - vi) include methods of management appropriate to each site such as restoration of the natural flooding regime and controlled grazing or stock removal
 - vii) where appropriate, include a program of appropriate fox baiting leading up to each breeding season in areas subject to the plan

- viii) include a five-yearly performance targets for each site and the program as a whole, consistent with the outcomes of the Population Viability Assessment included in the Willatook Wind Farm EES (June 2022), the zero net impact objective (to be amended every five years depending on outcomes), and the data and recommendations in the Brolga monitoring plan referred to in condition 46 (a)
- ix) include monitoring and reporting requirements, including public reporting after 1 year, 2 years, 5 years, 10 years, 15 years, 20 years, and 25 years from commencement of plan implementation approval, on whether the number of sites being managed, and the way management is proceeding are expected to meet the 25-year zero net impact objective.

47. Before the development starts, the operator of the wind energy facility must commence implementation of the Brolga monitoring plan and Brolga compensation plan by securing a compensation site and then implement it to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

Flora and fauna management plan

48. Before development starts, a flora and fauna management plan must be prepared in consultation with DELWP and completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of DELWP. The flora and fauna management plan must include specific measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential impacts on flora and fauna within the project site during construction and operation of the project, including but not limited to:
- a) measures to further minimise and mitigate impacts to retained vegetation, particularly endangered Ecological Vegetation Classes
 - b) measures to further minimise and mitigate the removal of large trees and large hollow bearing trees
 - c) measures to further minimise and mitigate impacts on native fauna during construction and habitat clearance
 - d) measures to prevent and control pathogens, weeds (non-native species) and pest (non-native) animals
 - e) measures to avoid pollutants, contaminated run-off and sediment from entering waterways and waterbodies.
49. Before development starts, a threatened species management plan must be prepared in consultation with the DELWP (Environment portfolio) and completed to the satisfaction of the Secretary of DELWP. The plan must include specific measures to avoid, minimise and mitigate potential impacts on listed State and Commonwealth threatened species (except for birds and bats) within the land during construction and development of the Wind Energy Facility and Utility Installation, including but not limited to:
- a) a program for on-going monitoring and adaptive management of listed communities and listed species of flora and fauna within the project site, including Trailing Hop Bush, Swamp Everlasting and Seasonal Herbaceous Wetland of the Temperate Lowland Plain
 - b) Growling Grass Frog

- c) Striped Legless Lizard
- d) Little Galaxias and Yarra Pygmy Perch.

Native vegetation management plan

50. Before any native vegetation is removed under this permit, a native vegetation plan prepared in consultation with DELWP Environment Portfolio must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed, the plan will form part of this permit. The plan must include:
- a) a detailed description of the measures to be implemented to protect the native vegetation to be retained during construction works
 - b) the location and area of all native vegetation to be removed
 - c) all areas of native vegetation to be retained
 - d) native tree protection zones of trees to be retained
 - e) native vegetation protection zones (no-go zones) for native vegetation to be retained
 - f) areas of listed flora species and communities within the project site, including Trailing Hop-bush, Swamp Everlasting populations and areas of Seasonal Herbaceous Wetland of the Temperate Lowland Plain (SHWTLP).

Native Vegetation Protection

51. Before development starts, the permit holder must advise all persons undertaking the vegetation removal or works on site of all relevant permit conditions and associated statutory requirements or approvals.
52. Before works start, a native vegetation protection fence must be erected around all patches of native vegetation and scattered trees to be retained on site. The fence must be constructed to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. The fence must be constructed of material to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. The fence must remain in place until all works are completed to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
53. Except with the written consent of the responsible authority and DELWP (Environment Portfolio), within the area of native vegetation to be retained and any tree or vegetation protection zone associated with the permitted use and/or development, the following is prohibited:
- a) vehicular or pedestrian access
 - b) trenching or soil excavation
 - c) storage or dumping of any soils, materials, equipment, vehicles, machinery or waste products
 - d) entry and exit pits for the provision of underground services
 - e) any other actions or activities that may result in adverse impacts to retained native vegetation.
54. A detailed description of the measures to be implemented to protect the native vegetation to be retained during construction works, and the person/s responsible for

implementation and compliance must be prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible authority before construction commences.

55. To prevent the spread of weeds and pathogens, all vehicles must be free of soil, seed and plant material before being taken to the works site and again before being taken from the works site, during and on completion of the project.

NATIVE VEGETATION REMOVAL AND OFFSETS

Native vegetation permitted to be removed, destroyed or lopped

56. No more than 4.221 hectares of native vegetation is to be removed, destroyed or lopped under this permit, as described in the Native Vegetation Removal Report ID: [to be inserted].
57. Before any native vegetation is removed under this permit, a native vegetation plan prepared in consultation with DELWP Environment Portfolio must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed, the plan will form part of this permit. The plan must include:
- a) the location and area of all native vegetation to be removed
 - b) all areas of native vegetation to be retained
 - c) native tree protection zones of trees to be retained
 - d) native vegetation protection zones (no-go zones) for native vegetation to be retained

Protection of native vegetation and/or trees to be retained

58. Before native vegetation is removed, a Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) Report prepared in DELWP's Native Vegetation Information Management System must be submitted to and approved by the responsible authority. This NVR report must reflect the final location and extent of native vegetation to be removed, including any relevant past removal, and the offsets required, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

Native vegetation offsets

59. To offset the removal of the native vegetation detailed in the NVR Report to be submitted in connection with condition [54], the permit holder must secure a native vegetation offset, in accordance with *the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation* (DELWP 2017) to accord with the offset requirements set out in that NVR Report.
60. Before native vegetation is removed, evidence the required offset for that section of the project has been secured must be provided to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. This evidence must be either:
- a) an established first party offset site including a security agreement signed by both parties, and a management plan detailing the 10-year management actions and ongoing management of the site, and/or
 - b) credit extract(s) allocated to the permit from the Native Vegetation Credit Register that identifies the relevant section of the project.

61. The amount of offsets required under condition 49 may be reduced to be commensurate with the final amount of native vegetation to be removed as shown on the native vegetation plan endorsed under condition 45.

Offset evidence

62. A copy of the offset evidence will be endorsed by the responsible authority and form part of this permit. Within 30 days of endorsement of the offset evidence, a copy of the endorsed offset evidence must be provided to Planning Approvals at the DELWP Barwon South West regional office through bsw.planning@delwp.vic.gov.au

COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY

63. Before plans are endorsed under condition 1, a risk management plan must be prepared in consultation with CFA and submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. The risk management plan must be prepared in accordance with the *Design Guidelines and Model Requirements - Renewable Energy Facilities (2022)* (CFA Guidelines), and:

- a) describe the risks and hazards at the facility to and from the battery energy storage system and related infrastructure
- b) include a dedicated fire water supply for the battery energy storage system of a quantity no less than 576kL:
 - i) provided otherwise in accordance with the CFA Guidelines and AS 2419.1-2005: Fire hydrant installations
 - ii) located at the main entrance to the facility
 - iii) commissioned before the battery energy storage system enclosures/containers arrive at the facility
- c) Specify the separation distance, based on radiant heat flux (output) as an ignition source, between:
 - i) adjacent battery containers/enclosures
 - ii) battery containers/enclosures and related battery infrastructure, buildings/structures, and vegetation
- d) list and describe all other controls for the management of on and off-site hazards and risks at the facility (including all proposed battery energy storage system safety and protective systems)
- e) provide an evidence-based determination of the effectiveness of the risk controls against the identified hazards, including justification for omission of any battery safety and protective systems
- f) be peer-reviewed by a suitably qualified, independent third party
- g) form the basis for the design of the facility.

64. Before plans are endorsed under condition 1, an emergency management plan and fire management plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. The emergency management plan and fire management plan must each be prepared in consultation with the CFA and be in accordance with the CFA Guidelines.

65. Before the use commences, all fire protection measures shown on the endorsed plans (including separation distances, emergency vehicle access, firefighting water supply and equipment, and fire breaks) must be implemented. The fire protection measures must be maintained on a continuing basis for the life of the permit, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.

GLENELG HOPKINS CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

66. Wind turbines must not be installed within 50 metres of a designated waterway. Wind turbines must have a 100 metre buffer for wetlands and major waterways and 30 metre buffer for ephemeral waterways as identified in Chapter 10 Surface Water, 10.7.2 in the *Willatook Wind Farm Environment Effects Statement* (June 2022).
67. Before works commence, a Works on Waterways Licence must be obtained from Glenelg Hopkins CMA for construction of all proposed vehicular and utility conduit crossings of designated waterways.
68. Appropriate machinery hygiene measures must be put in place during the construction phase.
69. Construction machinery must be washed down before entering and (where required) exiting the site.
70. Sediment control measures must be implemented before commencement and during the construction phase of the wind farm.
71. Sediment fences must be installed within the waterway downstream of any culvert crossing construction site for the duration of the construction works and 3 months thereafter.
72. Where silt fences are employed for sediment control, they must be constructed with a centre section lower than the ground levels at either end of the silt fence to avoid outflanking during storm events,
73. Where surface water or groundwater is to be used for construction purposes the appropriate permits must be obtained from Southern Rural Water before commencement of works.
74. Any washout area established at infrastructure plants will be located at least 100 metres from waterways or stormwater drains.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND COMPLAINTS

Community and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

75. Before development starts a community and stakeholder engagement strategy must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed the plan will form part of this permit.
76. The community and stakeholder engagement strategy must include:
- a) procedures and mechanisms for the regular distribution of information about the use and development permitted under this permit, including construction activities (including advance notice of matters with direct impacts on the community and stakeholders and mitigation measures), schedules and milestones

- b) procedures and mechanisms for ongoing consultation with the community and stakeholders
- c) identification of opportunities to integrate the project and workforce with the community, including through site visits, volunteer and community groups
- d) measures to develop partnerships with businesses, local employment agencies, training and education providers to maximise local employment opportunities
- e) workforce education on Aboriginal history and cultural heritage
- f) a construction workforce accommodation strategy

77. The endorsed community and stakeholder engagement plan must:

- a) be implemented to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
- b) not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.

Complaint Investigation and Response Plan

78. Before development starts, a complaint investigation and response plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. When endorsed the plan will form part of this permit.

79. The complaint investigation and response plan must:

- a) respond to all aspects of the construction and operation of the wind farm
- b) be prepared in accordance with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 10002:2014 -Guidelines for complaint management in organisations
- c) include a process to investigate and resolve complaints (different processes may be required for different types of complaints, and complaints relating to radio reception strength will be limited to existing dwellings within 5km of the boundary of the project site).

80. The endorsed complaint investigation and response plan must:

- a) be implemented to the satisfaction of the responsible authority; and
- b) not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority.

Publishing information about complaints handling

81. Before the development starts, the following information must be made publicly available and readily accessible from the wind farm project website, or another publicly available resource to the satisfaction of the responsible authority:

- a) a copy of the endorsed complaints investigation and response plan; and
- b) a toll-free telephone number and email contact for complaints and queries to the wind energy facility operator.

Complaints Register

82. Before development starts, a complaints register must be established which records:

- a) the complainant's name and address (if provided), including (for noise complaints) any applicable property reference number

- b) a receipt number for each complaint, which must be communicated to the complainant
- c) the time and date of the incident, and the prevailing weather and operational conditions at the time of the incident
- d) a description of the complainant's concerns
- e) the process for investigating the complaint, and the outcome of the investigation, including:
 - i) the actions taken to resolve the complaint
 - ii) for noise complaints, the findings and recommendations of an investigation report undertaken in accordance with EPA requirements.

83. All complaints received must be recorded in the complaints register.

84. A complete copy of the complaints register along with a reference map of complaint locations must be provided to the responsible authority on each anniversary of the date of this permit, and at other times on request.

LIGHTING

85. Permanent project lighting associated with the O&M facility and terminal station and temporary lighting associated with construction areas is to be installed in accordance with *Australian Standard AS 4282: Control of the obtrusive effects of outdoor lighting*. These measures include:

- a) ensuring lighting is baffled and directed to the ground
- b) installing motion-trigger mechanisms to reduce the duration of lighting
- c) installing perimeter landscaping to intervene in views to lighting from identified sensitive receptors (residential dwellings).

DECOMMISSIONING

86. The following requirements must be met when a turbine(s) permanently ceases operation:

- a) the responsible authority must be notified within six (6) months after the turbine(s) permanently ceases operation
- b) before commencing decommissioning works, a decommissioning traffic management plan must be submitted to, approved and endorsed by the responsible authority. The plan must specify measures to manage traffic impacts associated with removing the turbine(s) and associated infrastructure from the site, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority
- c) all infrastructure, plant, equipment and access tracks that are no longer required for the ongoing use or decommissioning of the facility must be removed, except where the landholder(s) have requested that they be retained
- d) reinstatement of the site, or the relevant part of the site, to the condition it was in before development commenced, must occur to the satisfaction of the responsible authority

- e) a resource recovery plan must be prepared, submitted and approved by the responsible authority, which includes details of materials that can be recovered, for re-use and recycling, from all infrastructure associated with the facility.

SPATIAL INFORMATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

87. Before development starts, the permit holder must provide spatial information data to Land Use Victoria via email Vicmap help@delwp.vic.gov.au to be used to direct emergency services to and within the site. This information must be in the ESRI Shapefile or Geodatabase .gdb format, GDA94 or GDA2020 datum and include the location and boundaries of the wind farm extents polygon(s):
- a) Tower location and name/number
 - b) All access entry points onto private property
 - c) All Internal roads that lead to the individual towers
 - d) The locations of site compound, substations¹ maintenance facilities, and anemometers.
88. If there are any subsequent changes to turbine location, internal roads or access points during construction, or after completion of construction, updated data must be provided to Land Use Victoria via email Vicmap.help@delwp.vic.gov.au within 30 days of the change, to enable details of any changes to the wind energy facility to be known to emergency services dispatchers.

EXPIRY

89. This permit will expire if one of the following applies:
- a) the development is not started within 5 years of the date of this permit
 - b) the development is not completed within 10 years of the date of this permit
 - c) the use is not commenced within 10 years of the date of this permit.

Notes:

1. For conditions referring to the distance between a turbine and any other feature (such as a dwelling), the distance is to be measured from the centre of the turbine at ground level to the closest point on the other feature.
2. Preliminary investigative works for the purposes of gathering data or making assessments necessary or desirable to prepare the development plans or other plans specified in this permit is not considered to be commencement of the development.
3. Regulation and enforcement of operational wind turbine noise is undertaken by the Environment Protection Authority pursuant to the *Environment Protection Act 2017*.
4. Any off-site works required under this permit may require separate planning permission.
5. References to DELWP are references to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.

Appendix H Panel recommended Planning Permit PA22065 conditions

What the permit would allow:

Native vegetation removal.

VEGETATION REMOVAL LIMITED TO EXTENT SHOWN ON ENDORSED PLANS

- 1) The extent of native vegetation to be removed must be limited to the extent shown on the plans endorsed under this permit titled [insert title which includes author's name and date]
- 2) Any plan or document endorsed in accordance with a condition of this permit must not be altered or modified without the written consent of the responsible authority

SECRETARY TO DELWP – BARWON SOUTH WEST REGION (RECOMMENDING)

Notification of permit conditions

- 3) Before any native vegetation is removed, the permit holder must advise all persons undertaking the vegetation removal or works on site of all relevant permit conditions and associated statutory requirements or approvals. A copy of the permit must be made available to all people working on the project.
- 4) The native vegetation permitted to be removed, destroyed, or lopped under this permit is for a total of [insert final number] hectares from the over dimensional route within the Glenelg Shire.

Construction management and protection of patched and scattered trees

- 5) A Native Vegetation Removal (NVR) Report prepared in DELWP's Native Vegetation Information Management System must be submitted prior to removal of any native vegetation. This report must reflect the native vegetation to be removed and the offsets required for the whole project, to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 6) Before works start, a native vegetation protection fence must be erected around all patches of native vegetation and scattered trees to be retained on site. The fence must be constructed to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. The fence must be constructed of material to the satisfaction of the responsible authority. The fence must remain in place until all works are completed to the satisfaction of the responsible authority.
- 7) Except with the written consent of the responsible authority, within the areas of native vegetation to be retained and any associated tree protection zone, the following are prohibited:
 - a) vehicular or pedestrian access
 - b) trenching or soil excavation
 - c) storage or dumping of any soils, materials, equipment, vehicles, machinery or waste products
 - d) entry and exit pits for the provision of underground services
 - e) any other actions or activities that may result in adverse impacts to retained native vegetation.

- 8) A detailed description of the measures to be implemented to protect the native vegetation to be retained during construction works, and the person/s responsible for implementation and compliance must be prepared to the satisfaction of the responsible authority prior to the commencement of construction.

Native vegetation offsets

- 9) To offset the removal of the native vegetation detailed in the amended NVR Report to be submitted in connection with condition [5], the permit holder must secure a native vegetation offset, in accordance with the Guidelines for the removal, destruction or lopping of native vegetation (DELWP 2017) to accord with the offset requirements set out in that NVR Report.
- 10) Before any native vegetation is removed, evidence that the required offset for the vegetation removal allowed by this permit has been secured must be provided to the satisfaction of the DELWP. This evidence must be one or both of the following:
 - a) an established first party offset site including a security agreement signed by both parties, and a management plan detailing the 10-year management actions and ongoing management of the site, and/or
 - b) credit extract(s) allocated to the permit from the Native Vegetation Credit Register.

A copy of the offset evidence will be endorsed by the responsible authority and form part of this permit. Within 30 days of endorsement of the offset evidence, a copy of the endorsed offset evidence must be provided to Planning Approvals at the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning Barwon South West regional office via BSW.planning@delwp.vic.gov.au.

EXPIRY

- 11) This permit will expire if one of the following applies:
 - a) the development is not started within five years of the date of this permit
 - b) the development is not completed within ten years of the date of this permit.