



Multiple Wind Turbine Tool Valley of the Winds Wind Farm

LEGEND:

- Project Boundary
- LGA Boundary
- Proposed HV transmission line
- Proposed 250 m Valley of the Winds (VoW) Turbine Location
- Liverpool Range Wind Farm (LRWF) Turbine Location (Modified Layout)
- 8000m from Valley of the Winds wind turbine
- 8000m from Liverpool Range Wind Farm wind turbine
- Major roads / highways
- Minor roads
- Dwellings within 8,000 m of LRWF and the VoW Project
Refer to Cumulative Visual Impact Assessment: Section 11.0
- Dwelling in excess of 8 kilometres
- One 60° Sector (60°)
- Up to two (2) 60° Sectors (120°)
- Up to three (3) 60° Sectors (180°)
- Up to four (4) 60° Sectors (240°)

Note:

Preliminary Assessment Tool 2: Multiple Wind Turbine Tool is based on a 2D Assessment alone and does not take into account topography, vegetation or other screening factors which may reduce the potential for viewing multiple turbines.

For detailed assessment of Non-participating Dwellings identified refer to [Appendix E](#).

Figure 12 Preliminary Assessment Tool 2: Multiple Wind Turbine (Map Source: Six Maps)

Policy Statement

Development of Tall Structures in Agricultural and Bushfire Prone Areas



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This is a policy statement of the **Aerial Application Association of Australia (AAAA)**

The **Aerial Application Association of Australia** is the national peak advocacy and membership organisation for Operators and Pilots who undertake aerial application work. Working closely with our members, regulators, industry and the Australian community, we promote, foster, encourage and support a sustainable aerial application industry based on the professionalism of operators, pilots and staff, and the pursuit of industry best practice.

What is aerial application?

Aerial application refers to any form of substance which is intentionally applied using aircraft. Aerial application is used for agriculture, firefighting, pest, animal and weed control and is an essential element of Australia's commercial future.

Issue:

The development of tall structures in agricultural and bush fire prone areas can pose a direct threat to aviation safety, particularly where fixed and rotary aircraft may be requested to operate for agricultural or bush/grass fire control.

The absence of historical aircraft use in an area is considered an insufficient reason to discount the threat to Aviation Operations.

Policy Statement

The AAAA will oppose any development application or similar process unless the proponent has:

- Identified the structure as posing a low-level flying risk that needs to be managed on an ongoing basis,
- Consulted honestly and in detail with local aerial application operators or the AAAA where a local operator cannot be identified,
- Consulted with adjoining landowners regarding the impact on adjacent properties,
- Included appropriate lighting and marking in the development proposal, consistent with providing a warning to low level flying,
- Identified the process for advising of the location height and presence of the structure to the relevant authorities, and
- Ensured that the proposal is in keeping with CASA requirements for structures near aerodromes, including temporary landing areas.

The AAAA will support members who oppose any development that conflicts with this policy.

Background and Issues:

Development of tall structures including wind turbines, electricity towers, radio masts, chimneys, grain silo's, residential and commercial property has the potential to cause immediate and long-term effects to the use of aircraft for nearby agricultural or firefighting operations.

The following potential impacts on aerial application should be considered by all developers and land use planners:

- Any tall structure needs to be considered when planning aerial application and can impact the viability of agricultural or firefighting operations. Impacts could include flight lines, treatment height, application accuracy, manoeuvring, take-off and landing splays.
- Structures have the potential to impact beyond the immediate adjoining land areas. Neighbouring farms, especially those close to the tall structure site, may suffer significant impacts by imposed limits on the manoeuvring areas of aerial application aircraft.
- Powerlines, guy or supporting cables, signs and other infrastructure may further impact on aerial application. Where associated powerlines cannot be put underground, any above-ground cable must be adequately marked in accordance with AS3891.

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