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Appendix 6

Introduction

Hansen Partnership was engaged by Western Water to undertake a visual impact service urban growth areas around Melton, including Toolem. The water storage tanks will have a combined total capacity of 29.1ML. Partnership prepared photomontages to obtain an accurate representation of the

photomontages as the basis for determining the visual impact of the proposed manner in which the tanks would appear in the landscape, and to use these To assess the visual impacts of the proposed water storage tanks, Hansen

Determining where wew locations would be located involved desktop analysis and viewshed modelling, discussions with Melton City Council Officers about desidop

understanding the visual impact of the proposed tanks. This report summarises buildings, regetation and other elements within the landscape

The subject site

The subject site is located at 1665-1715 Nburt Cottrell Road in Nburt Cottrell. The site is irregular in shape, comprising:

- An irregular shaped rectangle area approximately 165 metres by 280 metres:
- An access track approximately 600 metres long and offset 15 metres south from the northern boundary of 1665-1715 Mbunt Cottrell Road.

The subject site has access to Mount Cottrell Road and shared bounds three adjoining properties. The total area of the site is 5.163 hectares. The site slopes down from its eastern boundary in a predominately westerly drection. From a high point of approximately 181 metres AHD, the site falls approximately 13 metres to its western boundary.

The site is presently pasture land.



2.1 Planning frarrevork

The subject site is affected by a number of planning controls within the Melton

2.2 Zoning

The subject site is included within the Green Wedge Zone (GWE).

To implement the State Planning Policy Framework and the Local Planning Policy Framework, including the Municipal Strategic Statement and local The purpose of this zone is to:

environmental, historic, landscape, recreational and tourism opportunities, and To recognise, protect and conserve green wedge land for its agricultural,

To encourage use and development that is consistent with sustainable land

To encourage sustainable farming activities and provide opportunity for a variety of productive agricultural uses To protect, conserve and enhance the cultural hertage significance and the

To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area

2.3 Overlays

The site is affected by Significant Landscape Overlay 1 (SLO1)

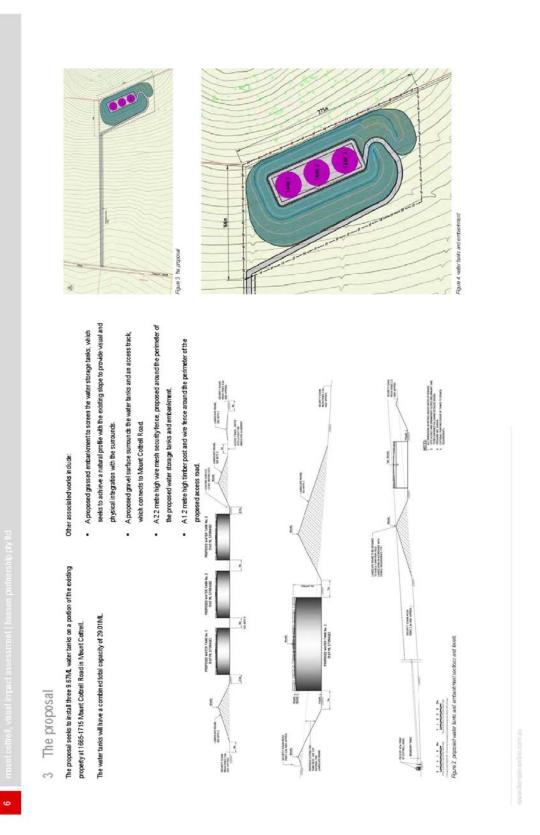
The statement of nature and key elements of landscape notes

visual relief in an otherwise flat landscape. In order to protect these volcanic cones from development, buildings and works will be discouraged above the following The M. Cottrell, M. Alkinson and M. Kororot. Volcanic Hills and Cones provide contour lines:

To conserve the existing pattern of vegetation, landscape quality and The landscape character objectives of this overlay are Mount Atkinson, 120 metres Mt Kororot, 180 metres

Mount Cottrell, 160 metres

development and to help to conserve the existing visual amenity and rural To protect and conserve volcanic hills and cones from inappropriate



1

Methodology and assessment criteria

The methodology for undertaking the visual impact assessment comprises a 4-step approach; firstly to undertake a viewshed analysis as a means of identifying and mapping the visual catchment of the sites; secondly to identify and describe the landscape character of the site and its visual catchment, thirdy to identify and select view locations with in the visual catchment, and lastly, to prepare photomornage images to provide an accurate representation of how the proposed storage tanks would appear in the landscape.

The methodology utilised is a standard approach which our organisation has developed over a number of years. It is consistent with the requirements of VCAT (refer Appendx 1 of the Austrony Group vi Manash CC (Red Daf) (2006) VCAT 692 (27 April 2009) for photomontage preparation and is based upon a number of recognised methodologies, such as Vicual Landscape Plenning in Vicidem Australia: A manual for evakation, a sasessment, sting and design (2007).

The viewahed analysis was undertaken for all land-within 5 kilometres of the proposed locations of the water tanis. The decision to limit the viewahed analysis to a detance of 5km was made on the basis that the overall drivensions of the water tanks did not warrant the assessment of any impact on views beyond that distance, the assemption being that beyond 5km any visual impact would be negligible by virtue of distance alone, regardless of any other contributing battor. By vwy of comparison, our office has prepared visual impact assessments for a number of Whid Energy Facility projects, and even allowing for the significantly greater size of typical wind furthers in comparison to the proposed valent tanks, numerous Vebruian Planning Panels have assented that beyond distances of 3km, the visual impact resulting from vaind turbines decreases markedly.

During initial decussions with officers from Nelton City Council, a concern was raised regarding the potential for visual impact on views from the public varitage point at the summit of Flinders Peak in the You Yangs Regional Park, resulting from the proposed tanks. Given that the distance from this varitage point to the location of the proposed tanks is in excess of 27 kilometres, and that photomortages prepared for view locations within 5km demonstrate a negligible visual impact, we did not consider it necessary to visit that varitage point nor did we consider it necessary to prepare a photomortage image from that varitage point.

define a range of terms which provide some indication of the extent to which a view location may be impacted upon visually by the proposed development. In determining this range we have adopted a grading system of visual impact categories described below. This grading system is based on the recommendations of Planning Panels Victoria (refer Bald Hills Whol Farm Project, EES, EES Suppliment and Calebolin Permits Panel Report 24 June 2004, p.220 and Viviutora Whol Farm Planning Permit Call ins Application nos 050150 &050152, March 2005, p.63) in identifying and describing the visual impact of vivind energy facilities, but is equally applicable to other forms of major infrastructure.

Externs: entaling close proximity in an exposed location incapable of effective migation, valve in principle we would consider the proposed structures as impeding unacceptaby on visual amenty, with limited opportunity for the implementation of miligation measures.

Substantial: where impacts will be substantial, with the proposed structures forming a major element in the view. There will be a tendency for proposed structures to be more dominant than other landscape elements. Consideration of the feasibility and appropriateness of mitigation measures will determine whether on the development results in unacceptable impacts on visual amenity.

Moderate: proposed structures will typically be visible, sometimes obviously so.

Not-altistanding this, the generally greater distances involved, logether with the
contribution to visual screening typically provided by topography or vegetation,
results in situations where proposed structures will not be a dominant element in the
view. Mitgations measures are generally not necessary.

Lintiad: proposed structures are visible but form only min or elements in avaitativens as a result of distance and/or sorcening by vegetation and/or bipography. Wiligation measures are considered unnecessary.

égligible: proposed structures are visible in dear conditions and may be ecognisable, but conversely may sometimes not even be noticed. Mitgation measures are considered unnecessary.

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In order to undertake an assessment of the visual impact of the proposal the following tasks, have been undertaken:

Assessment of the proposal

- Viewshed analysis
- Landscape character description
- Viewshed verification
- Preparation of photomontage views
- 5.1 Viewshed analysis

predetermined area which has the potential to afford views of the subject site, and nence also the potential to afford views of future development on the subject site. A viewshed analysis is undertaken as a means of identifying all land within a

terrain model, after which proprietary software is used to generate a map of all land The locations of the subject site and proposed development are referenced to the within 5 kilometre of the subject site from which views of the site are 'theoretically' The preparation of the viewshed analysis involved the preparation of a computer Water (proposed development drawings) and data purchased from Land Victoria (topographic information, comprising 1 metre contours and property information). generated terrain model", utilising a containation of data obtained from Mestern

It is important to note that the viewshed mapping identifies all areas with potential views of the subject site. The mapping is based on cadastral and topographic data egetation, building and other structures. In this regard, the viewshed mapping only, and as such does not take into account the screening effect of existing presents as a worst case scenario.

about desktop analysis and viewshed modelling findings, followed by determining screening effects of buildings, vegetation and other elements within the landscape analysis and viewshed modelling, discussions with Melton City Council Officers A total of ten view locations were identified through the processes of desidop on site where the most prominent view locations are, taking into account the

A Viewshed Analysis Nap was generated for the three proposed water tanks (on the basis of reference points at the highest point of each of the three proposed water tanks) to allow consideration of the viewshed extent.

The Mewshed Analysis Map is provided as figure 5.

5.2 Landscape character description

Mount Cottrell is by virtue of its elevated topograph ya landmark within the context important geological and topographical example of the evolution of the landscapes of the broader landscape within which it sits. As a volcanic cone, it provides an

tself, as a local high point, and also the Werribee River corridor, which is a deeply The landscape character of the study area – comprising Mount Cottrell itself and pastoral landscape, which is generally flat with the exception of a small number of and within 5km of the Mount – is best described as an open, sparsely vegetated locally-prominent topographical features. These features include Mount Cottrell ncised river valley cut into the basalt plains which it flows through.

rermant grassland, and a major grassland reserve is planned for land to the south The land is generally agricultural in appearance, although there are areas of vest of Mount Cottrell, on both sides of the Werribee River corridor

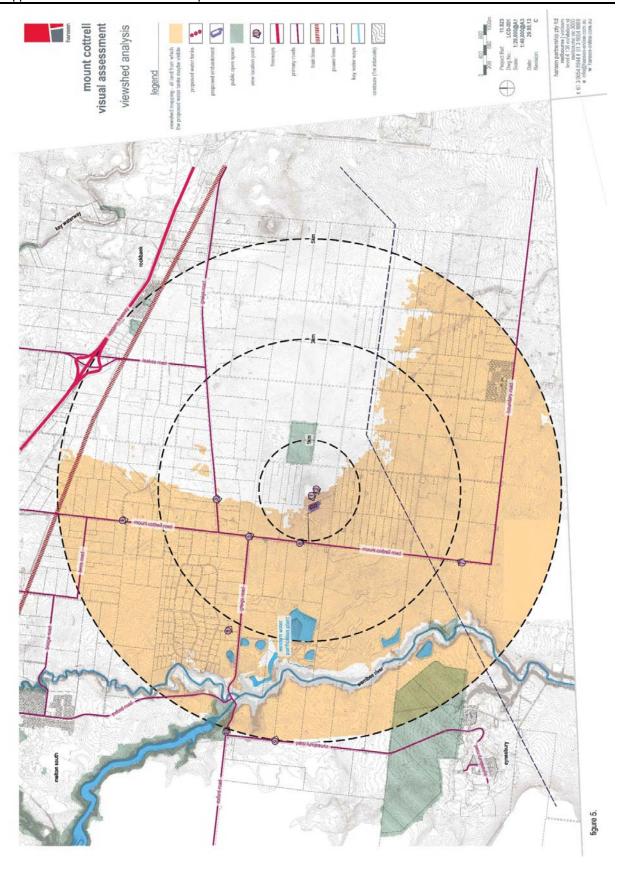
introduction of new elements into the landscape. Because of this, it is critical for any By virtue of its openness, the land is susceptible to visual impact resulting from the mitigation measures required to address visual impact to be especially considerate of the landscape character of the surrounding area, and to ensure that measures ire undertaken to minimise any visual contrast between existing landscapes and proposed planting or other landscape treatments associated with proposed evelopment such as the proposed tanks.

5.3 Viewshed verification

awareness of the extent to which potential views are affected by screening afforded The process of wewshed verification involves visiting the primary vantage points toward the subject site from those vantage points, as a means of developing an identified through the viewshed analysis process and observing the actual views by existing vegetation, buildings and other structures.

Site visits for the process of viewshed verification were undertaken on Tuesday 18th October 2011.

Appendix 6



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Appendix 6

5.4 Preparation of photomontage images

subject site, for which photomontage imagery could be prepared to demonstrate the Ten vantage points were selected as being representative of views available to the

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

- Plains Grassland - Victorian Volcanic Region)

The existing view.

The existing viewwith the proposed development superimposed.

The photomontage imagery is provided as Figures 6 - 15 and should be read in association with the following explanatory text.

View location 1

The view location was taken at a high point on Nbunt Cottrell, at GPS coordinates 0290495E / 5817808N and an elevation of AHD 204m.

prominent view towards the west to the distant You Yangs. The view location was This viewlocation was taken approximately 200m away from the proposal, with a Council, with the intention of providing views across the future grassland reserve selected as a potential location for the development of a viewing platform by and the Werribee River to the distant You Yangs. It was noted during the site inspection that the proximity of existing infrastructure on Mount Cottrell would potentially reduce the amenity and hence suitability of this location for a future viewing platform.

The following is a summary of findings from the photomontage for view location

Tank 1 - 2: not visible.

Tank 3, embankment and security fence: visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

Tank 3, the embankment and the security fence are partly visible from view location 1. The visual impact is substantial.

Ensure the materials of the water tank and security fence are in a neutral colour tone similar to their sumoundings and non-reflective

Amendment C138 to the Melton Planning Scheme -Mount Cottrell Water Tanks Visual Impact Assessment



western water, mount cottrell visual impact assessment

view location 1

e: 0290495 n: 5817808 nt: 204m

2011.523 VIA-001 24.05.13 A

218m 1357m 218m 134m 175m

13.037m 216m 173m 173m 227m 184m 184m 173m

-25

figure 6.



20° vertical field view

Appendix 6

The view location was taken on a high point on Mount Cottrell, at GPS coordnates 0290590E / 5817737N and an elevation of AHD 204.6m.

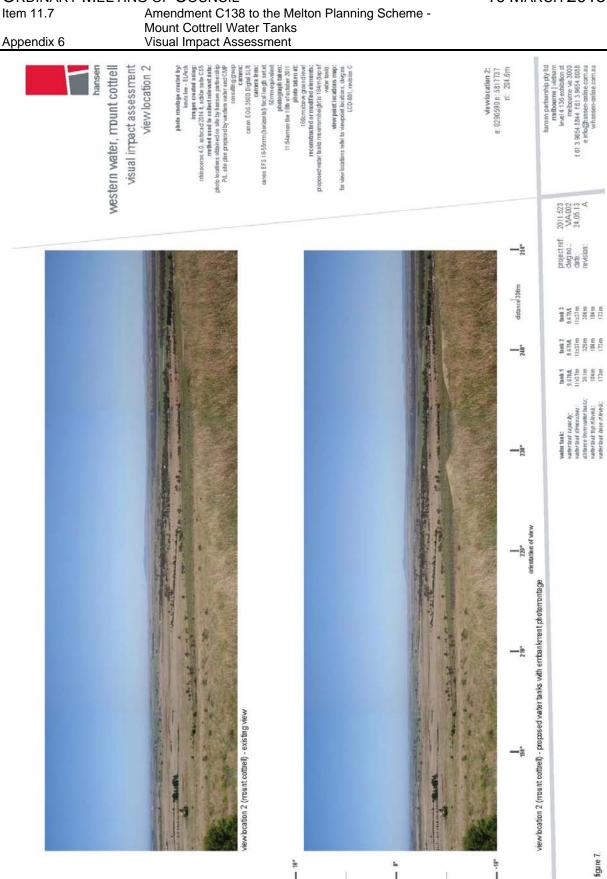
and the Werribee River to the distant You Yangs. The following is a summary of This view location was taken approximately 300m away from the proposal, with a Council, with the intention of providing views across the future grassland reserve prominent view towards the west to the distant You Yangs. The view location selected as a potential location for the development of a viewing platform by findings from the photomontage for view location 2.

- Tank 1 3: not visible.
- Security fence and embankment: visible.

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

 The security fence and embanisment is parity visible from view location 2. The visual impact is limited.

- Ensure the materials of the security fence are in a neutral colour tone similar to its surroundings and non-reflective.
 - integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical



20° vertical field view

Appendix 6

The view location is within the Greigs Road road reservation, at GPS coordinates 0290399E / 5819704N and an elevation of AHD 128.07m.

prominent view towards Mount Cottrell. The following is a summary of findings from This view location was taken approximately 4.5km away from the proposal, with a

Tank 1 - 3: not visible.

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

No tanks are visible, as the proposed embankment screens them. The visual impact of the embankment is limited.

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical







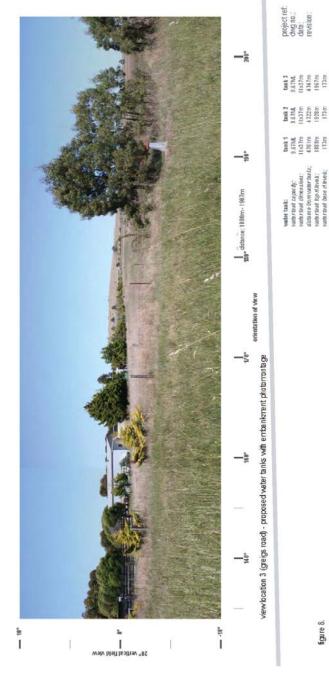


figure 8.

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Appendix 6

The view location is within the Mount Cottrell Road road reservation, at GPS

This view location was taken approximately 4.5km away from the proposal, with a prominent view of Mount Collinell. The following is a summary of findings from the photomontage for view location 4.

Tank 1 - 3: not visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

No tanks are visible, as it is screened by a row of existing vegetation along the southern boundary of 1165 – 1203 Mount Cottrell Road. The visual impact is

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

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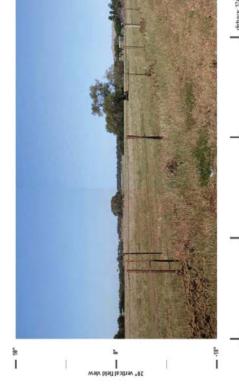
view location 4 western water, mount cottrell visual impact assessment



2011.523 VIA-004 24.05.13 A

view location 4 (mount cottrell road) - proposed water tanks with embankment photomontage





Appendix 6

The view location is within the comer of Mount Cottrell Road and Greigs Road road reservation, at GPS coordinates 0289857E / 581905N and an elevation of AHD

This view location was taken approximately ! .3km awey from the proposal, with a prominent view of Mount Collinell. The following is a summary of findings from the photomontage for viewlocation 5.

Tank 1 - 3: not visible.

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

also an existing dwelling which partially screens the proposed embankmen No tanks are visible, as the proposed embankment screens them. There is The visual impact of the embankment is limited.

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 – Plains Grassland – Motorian Volcanie Region). integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

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western water, mount cottrell

view location 5 visual impact assessment

2011.523 VIA.005 24.05.13 A 9.67/A (15.57/m (4.56/m 184/m

ententation of when the precise road and mount cotted road; - proposed water tanks with enthankment photomontage

\$670A. 11x37m 1412m 184m 175m





figure 10.

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Appendix 6

The view/location is within the Mount Cottrell Road road reservation, at GPS coordinates 0289528E / 5818039N and an elevation of AHD 132.97m.

prominent view of Mount Collinell. The following is a summary of findings from the This view location was taken approximately i km away from the proposal, with a photomontage for viewlocation 6.

- Tank 1 3: not visible.
- Security fence and embankment: visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

No tanks are visible, as the proposed embankment screens them, however the security fence is partially visible. The visual impact of the security fence and embankment is moderate.

- Ensure the materials of the security fence are in a neutral colour tone similar to its surroundings and non-reflective.
- species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

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western water, mount cottrell visual impact assessment

view location 6

5.57M. 13.57m. 114m. 134m. 173m. 134m 134m 134m 134m 174m

view location 6 (mount cottrell road) - proposed water tanks with embankment photomontage

figure 11.



iewlocation 6 (mount cottrell road) - existing view

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Appendix 6

The view location is within the Mount Cottrell Road road reservation, at GPS coordinates 0289140E / 5814818N and an elevation of AHD 92.92m.

prominent view of Mount Collinell. The following is a summary of findings from the This view location was taken approximately i km away from the proposal, with a photomontage for viewlocation 7.

- Tank 1 3: not visible.
- Security fence and embankment: visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

No tanks are visible, as the proposed embankment screens them, however the security fence is partially visible. The visual impact of the security fence and embankment is limited.

- Ensure the materials of the security fence are in a neutral colour tone similar to its surroundings and non-reflective.
- species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical





western water, mount cottrell visual impact assessment view location 7

2011.523 VIA-007 24.05.13 A \$671A. 17.57m 47.47m 184m 17.7m \$ 670A. 11x37m 4722m 184m 173m





Appendix 6

The view location is within the Redgum Drive road reservation, at GPS coordinates 0287782E / 5819465N and an elevation of AHD 108.63m.

prominent view of Mount Collinell. The following is a summary of findings from the This view location was taken approximately 3km away from the proposal, with a photomontage for view location 8.

Tank 1 - 3: not visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

No tanks are visible, as it is screened by the proposed embankment and a row of existing vegetation along an eastern boundary section of the Western Water Purification Plant on Greigs Road. The visual impact is negligible

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

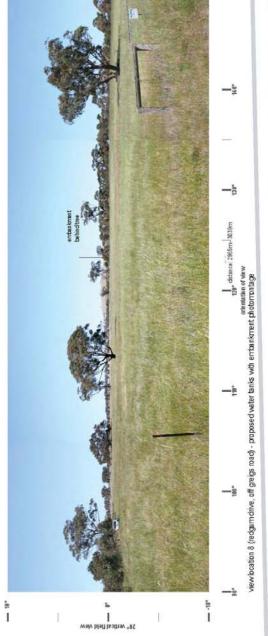
Amendment C138 to the Melton Planning Scheme -Mount Cottrell Water Tanks Visual Impact Assessment



western water, mount cottrell

visual impact assessment view location 8

view location 8 (redgumdrive, off greigs road) - existing view



Appendix 6

The view/location is within the Eynesbury Road road reservation, at GPS

This view location was taken approximately 4.7km away from the proposal, with a prominent view of Mount Collinell. The following is a summary of findings from the photomontages for view location 9.

Tank 1 - 3: not visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

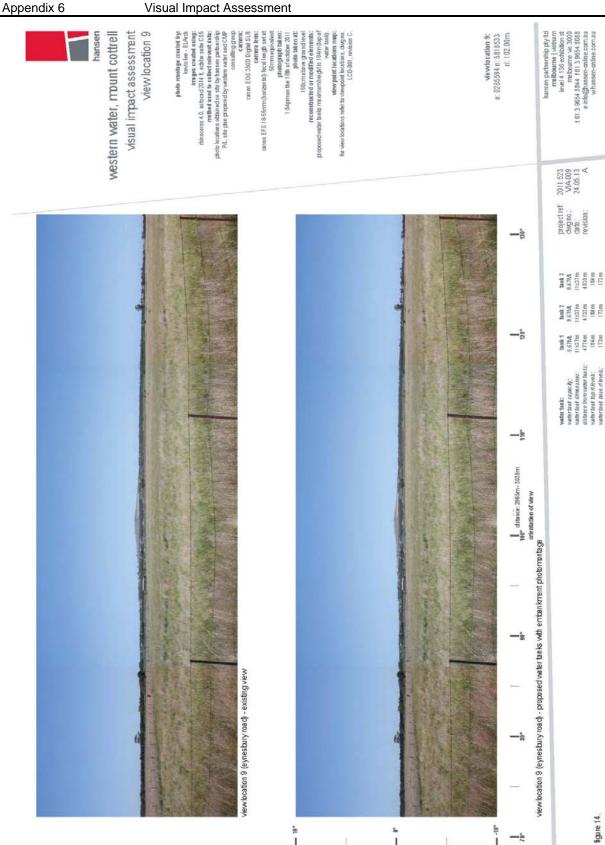
No tanks are visible, as the proposed embankment screens them. The visual impact of the embankment is negligible.

Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132

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20° vertical field view

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reservation, at GPS coordinates 0285784E / 5819509N and an elevation of AHD The view location is within the comer of Exford Road and Eynesbury Road road

This view/ocation was taken approximately 4.7/on away from the proposal, with a prominent view of Mount Cottrell. The following is a summary of findings from the photomontages for view location 10.

Tank 1 - 3: not visible

Extent of anticipated visual impact;

 No tanks are visible, as the proposed embankment screens them. The visual impact of the embankment is negligible

species, selected from the appropriate Ecological Vegetation Class (EVC 132 integration with its surrounds. All planting should comprise indigenous Ensure the embankment is landscaped to achieve visual and physical

Amendment C138 to the Melton Planning Scheme -Mount Cottrell Water Tanks Visual Impact Assessment



western water, mount cottrell

view location 10 visual impact assessment

2011.523 VIA-010 24.05.13 A 5.67M. 13.57m. 48.55m. 18.4m. 17.5m. 9.67/A. 115/37/m 4814/m 134/m 173/m





mount cottrell, visual impact assessment | hansen partnership

Conclusion

In summary, the visual impact assessment suggests that the visual impact of the proposal ranges from negligible to substantial depending upon the view/ocation, as shown in the summary table below.

Mitigation required	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	>	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z	z
Wsual impact	Substantal	Limited	Limited	Non-existent	Limited	Moderate	Limited	Negligble	Limited	Negligble
Vewlocation	-	2	6	4	\$	9	7	60	o	10

The purpose of this report has been to determine the visual impact resulting from a proposal to develop a vater storage facility on the slope of Naturi Cottrell, within the City of Naturi. The report has outlined a description of the subject site, the proposed development, the methodology for undertaking a visual impact assessment followed by the presentation and analysis of a series of ten photomontage images depicting the first and atter views as a means of illustrating the manner in which the proposed development would appear in the context of the surrounding landscape.

Weev locations 1 and 2 are located on the peak of Mount Cottrell itself, and as such deal with views from the Mount to the broader surrounding landscapes, whereas view locations 3 to 10 are located off Mount Cottrell and deal with views towards the Mount.

We understand that Metton City Council has a long-term aspiration to develop a viewing pathern (or looked) on the surrant of Mount Cottrell and to allow public access to this viewing platform. It is our understanding that the ris to odeline distributions for this to occur, nor has a master plan or concept design been prepared. On that basis we identified 2 potential botations on the surrant which allowed for the provision of pannorants when sentoss the future gassland we serve and the Wernbee River towards the distant You Yangs (refer view/locations 1 & 2).

Vhilst both locations afforded pannoranic views to the west and south, view location 1 is constrained by the presence of existing infrastructure on top of Nburnt Cottrell, including overhead powerlines and various telecommunications facilities, including aeronautical managation infrastructure. View location 2 also provides pannoranic views, with unobstructed views from the north-east brough to the vest, covering a viewing are of over 200 degrees, and including views to Melbourne's C8D, P ort Phillip Say, the future grassiand reserve, Wehrlibee River confider and the distant You Yangs. View location 2 is some distance from existing infrastructure on the surmit, and as such is not constrained by the proximity to that infrastructure.

For these reasons it is our recommendation that view location 2 is the preferred location for a future viewing platform, regardess of whether or not the proposed water tanks are constructed. It is on the basis of that recommendation that we conclude that the 'substantial' issual impact affecting view location I can be discounted as that view location is not currently publicly accessible, and any master planning andor concept design for future improvements on Nount Cottell to facilitate public access to a viewing platform at wewlocation? Location are not be designed in a manner to restrict access in the vioring of view location I and the existing intrastructure.

With regard to devincations 3 to 10, all of which are located in publicity accessible areas, the photomortage imagery demonstrates that the visual impact of the propose development on these publicity accessible areas will be moderate, limited or negligible using the criteria described in Section 4 of the report.

in surmary, it is our conclusion that the visual impact (on publicly accessible areas key) to result from the development) of the proposed water storage facility on Nount Outrell is acceptable.

w hanson, on ino cont au