

GENERAL**Q What is the Scoping phase?**

The Scoping phase is the earliest stage of the NSW State Significant Development (SSD) assessment process, and the first stage for community feedback. During this phase, the Project team prepares a Scoping Report that provides an overview of the Project, its location and the potential environmental, social and technical matters that may need further investigation.

The Scoping Report is submitted to the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI). DPHI reviews the report and issues the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs), which set out the studies and information that must be addressed in the Project's Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) along with various expectations, such as levels of community engagement.

Community and stakeholder feedback gathered during the Scoping phase helps the Project identify local issues and priorities that should be considered as the Project progresses into more detailed assessment.

Q Who approves the Project?

The Project is classified as SSD and therefore will be assessed by DPHI.

DPHI is responsible for assessing the development application, including the EIS, community and stakeholder submissions, and the Project team's Response to Submissions (RtS) report, which addresses the issues raised during the public exhibition period.

Depending on the circumstances of the Project, including the level of public objection received during the assessment process, DPHI may refer the Project to the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) for further assessment and final determination. Where the Project is not referred to the IPC, DPHI would be responsible for making the final determination.

Q When will a final decision be made about the Project?

The timeframe for assessing an SSD application can vary depending on the Project and the matters identified during assessment. The overall planning and assessment process typically takes around 18 to 24 months.

Construction can only begin if the Project receives the necessary approvals and following the completion of other requirements, including financing, procurement and detailed design.

Please note: Timelines are subject to change, depending on assessment outcomes, feedback, DPHI requirements and community input.

Q Why is this Project needed? Isn't there enough energy infrastructure in the area?

NSW is changing the way electricity is generated and supplied as ageing coal-fired power stations retire and more renewable energy, such as solar and wind, connects to the electricity grid.

While there is already significant energy infrastructure in NSW, more renewable generation and energy storage will be needed to help replace retiring power stations and maintain a reliable electricity supply,

especially as electricity demand across the state continues to grow. Solar farms generate electricity during daylight hours, while batteries can store electricity when supply is higher and release it back to the grid when it is needed, including during periods of higher demand. This can reduce reliance on other sources of electricity that are used to respond quickly to changes in demand, such as gas-fired power generation. Projects that combine renewable generation with battery storage can therefore help make better use of renewable energy and support a more reliable and flexible electricity network as the energy system changes.

Q Why are renewable energy projects needed outside Renewable Energy Zones (REZs)?

Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) are areas identified by the NSW Government as particularly suitable for renewable energy projects, with strong renewable energy resources, access to transmission infrastructure and nearby workforces. However, to support the broader transition to renewable energy, development is not limited to these areas.

Projects outside REZs can make use of existing electricity infrastructure, add renewable generation and energy storage in other parts of the network, and help meet growing electricity demand across NSW. REZs form only part of NSW's changing electricity network. Suitable projects outside these areas can complement development within REZs and help support a more reliable and flexible electricity system. Each proposed site is assessed individually to determine whether it is suitable for development and whether potential impacts can be appropriately managed.

Q Why is a site chosen for a renewable energy development?

Selecting a suitable site for a renewable energy project involves considering a range of technical, environmental, social and land-use factors. These can include:

- Proximity to existing electricity transmission infrastructure and available network capacity.
- Suitable land and land-use zoning.
- Environmental constraints, including native vegetation and biodiversity.
- Access to the site and the surrounding road network.
- Surrounding land uses and proximity to nearby communities and residences.
- Landowner interest and agreement.
- The ability to design, construct and operate the Project safely and efficiently.

Access to existing transmission infrastructure is particularly important, as it can provide opportunities for projects to connect to the electricity network while reducing the need for additional transmission infrastructure and the potential impacts this can have on farming communities and landholders.

As more renewable energy and rooftop solar connect to the grid and ageing coal-fired power stations retire, the way electricity is generated, stored and supplied across the National Electricity Market (NEM) is changing. This creates a need for new renewable generation and energy storage in suitable locations across the electricity network.

These factors are considered together when identifying a potentially suitable site. The suitability of the site and potential impacts of the Project are then investigated in greater detail through the planning and environmental assessment process.

Q Who is Sungrow?

Sungrow is a global leader in renewable energy technology and energy storage solutions, with a strong and growing presence in Australia. Globally recognised for its expertise in solar PV inverters, battery energy storage systems (BESS), power conversion systems and grid integration, Sungrow combines advanced technology with practical experience in delivering utility-scale energy infrastructure. Sungrow currently operates in 15 global countries and regions, employing more than 2000 people globally.

With operations in Australia since 2012, Sungrow brings global technology, manufacturing capability and technical expertise to support Australia's transition towards a cleaner, more flexible and reliable energy system. Sungrow has contributed to the delivery of major renewable energy and storage projects across Australia, demonstrating its capability to support complex utility-scale infrastructure. Sungrow has three projects under development, five projects under construction and 21 operational projects.

Q Who funds renewable energy projects?

Sungrow independently funds the development of its renewable energy projects as a private company. This includes costs associated with planning, environmental assessments, technical studies, community engagement and progressing developments through the approval process.

As developments progress towards construction, financing is generally secured through the private financial market. Like other major infrastructure developments, this can include a combination of developer investment and finance from banks or other private lenders.

The NSW and Commonwealth Governments support the broader development of renewable energy through initiatives designed to encourage and coordinate private investment in new electricity generation and storage as the national energy system changes. This approach is intended to attract private-sector investment and financing, rather than relying solely on direct government funding to develop new renewable energy projects.

While government programs can provide investment certainty or support to some renewable energy developments, Sungrow's, like most other projects, are private-sector developments.

SOLAR FARMS**Q What are solar panels made from, and are solar farm panels different from household solar panels?**

Most modern solar panels are made using silicon solar cells, which convert sunlight into electricity. These cells are protected by layers of toughened glass and encapsulating materials, with an aluminium frame and electrical components allowing the generated electricity to be collected.

Solar panels used in large-scale solar farms are based on the same fundamental technology as rooftop solar panels. However, utility-scale panels are generally larger and are designed for long-term outdoor operation as part of a large electricity-generating facility. Some smaller, lightweight or flexible solar products use more plastic and polymer materials, but these are different from the conventional framed solar

panels commonly installed on homes and used at large-scale solar farms.

Modern utility-scale panels are predominantly made from materials such as glass, aluminium and silicon, along with smaller quantities of copper, silver, polymers and other materials. Many of these materials can be recovered and recycled at the end of a panel's operating life.

Q What is agrisolar and can agricultural activities continue on a solar farm?

Agrisolar, sometimes called agrivoltaics, is the shared use of land for both solar energy generation and agricultural activities.

The most common form of agrisolar at large-scale solar farms in Australia is solar grazing, where sheep graze between and underneath solar panels. This allows agricultural production to continue while the same land is used to generate renewable energy.

Solar grazing can provide benefits for both farming and solar operations. Solar panels can provide sheep with shade and shelter from weather, while grazing helps manage vegetation around the solar panels and can reduce the need for mowing or spraying.

Other forms of agrisolar can include horticulture, cropping, beekeeping and planting vegetation to support biodiversity and pollinators. The suitability of these activities depends on the solar farm design, existing agricultural activities and local conditions.

Opportunities for agrisolar can be considered during the design and operation of a solar farm in consultation with landholders and local agricultural stakeholders.

BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS

Q What is a BESS?

A BESS, short for Battery Energy Storage System, works like a large rechargeable battery for the electricity grid. It stores electricity when it is available and can release it back into the grid when it is needed.

BESS can store electricity generated from a range of sources, including solar and wind. This is particularly useful for renewable energy, as electricity generation can vary depending on the time of day and weather conditions. For example, a BESS can store renewable electricity generated during sunny or windy periods and make that energy available for use at another time.

By storing and releasing electricity when needed, BESS can help balance electricity supply and demand, support grid reliability and make better use of renewable energy as more renewable generation connects to the electricity network.

Q What type of batteries are used in a BESS?

BESS commonly use Lithium Iron Phosphate (LFP) batteries. LFP technology is a type of lithium-ion battery, but it uses a different battery chemistry from many of the lithium-ion batteries traditionally used in smaller electronic devices such as mobile phones and laptops.

LFP batteries are well suited to large-scale energy storage because they have a long operating life, can be repeatedly charged and discharged, and have strong thermal and chemical stability. They also generally do not contain nickel or cobalt.

Phones and laptops commonly use other lithium-ion chemistries that can store a large amount of energy in

a small and lightweight battery. This is useful for portable electronics, where size and weight are particularly important.

A BESS combines many individual LFP battery cells into modules and larger battery units, together with cooling, monitoring, control and electrical equipment. These systems allow electricity to be stored when available and supplied back to the electricity network when needed.

NOISE AND VISUAL CONSIDERATIONS

Q Do renewable energy developments cause visual impact?

All development changes the appearance of the landscape to some degree. The level of visual impact from a renewable energy project will depend on factors such as the Project's size and design, surrounding landscape and topography, existing vegetation, and the distance from nearby homes, roads and other viewpoints.

As part of the SSD process, an EIS must be prepared. This includes a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) to identify where the Project may be visible, assess potential impacts and recommend measures to reduce these impacts.

Where appropriate, these measures may include vegetation screening, setbacks from nearby residences, changes to the location or layout of Project infrastructure, and the use of suitable colours and finishes to help infrastructure blend into the surrounding landscape.

Project teams will engage with nearby landholders and the broader community to understand visual concerns and consider these as Project design and assessment progresses. Further information on potential visual impacts and proposed mitigation measures will be available as the EIS studies progress.

Q What does a BESS look like?

A BESS typically consists of a series of battery units that are similar in size and appearance to shipping containers. These units are arranged across the site, with the number and layout depending on the size and storage capacity of the BESS.

A BESS also includes supporting electrical infrastructure, such as inverters, transformers and switchgear, as well as internal access roads, fencing and other equipment needed to safely operate and connect the system to the electricity grid.

Q Will the Project generate noise?

Like other large-scale developments, renewable energy projects can generate noise during construction and operation.

During construction, noise may come from activities such as earthworks, construction vehicles, machinery and equipment. Once operational, noise may be generated by electrical and mechanical equipment associated with the solar farm and BESS.

The amount of noise generated will depend on the equipment used, how it operates and the final Project design. Potential noise impacts will be assessed as part of the Project's environmental assessment.

Sungrow will ensure that the Project complies with all applicable standards, legislation and regulatory requirements.

Q How is Project noise assessed?

As part of the EIS, a detailed Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (NVIA) will be undertaken to assess potential construction and operational noise at nearby homes and other sensitive locations.

The assessment will consider relevant NSW legislation, guidelines and noise criteria, including the NSW Noise Policy for Industry, which establishes criteria for assessing operational noise during different periods of the day, evening and night.

Noise modelling will consider the proposed equipment and layout, distance to nearby homes, surrounding topography, weather conditions and existing background noise. The assessment will determine whether the Project can meet the applicable noise requirements and identify any measures needed to manage potential impacts.

Q What causes noise from a BESS?

The batteries themselves are generally not the main source of operational noise. Most sound from a BESS comes from the supporting equipment required to safely store, manage and transfer electricity.

Batteries generate heat when charging and discharging, so cooling systems are required to maintain the correct operating temperature. Depending on the technology used, these systems may include fans and other cooling equipment that can generate sound.

The main sources of operational noise can include:

- Cooling systems and fans, which maintain the batteries and equipment at the required operating temperature.
- Inverters, which convert electricity between direct current (DC) and alternating current (AC).
- Transformers, which change the voltage of electricity so it can be transferred between the Project and the electricity grid.
- Other supporting electrical and mechanical equipment required to operate the BESS.

The amount of noise generated will depend on the equipment selected, how it operates and where it is located within the Project site.

Q How will Project noise be reduced?

Noise will be considered when selecting equipment and developing the Project layout. The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment will identify whether additional measures are required for the Project to meet applicable noise requirements.

Depending on the assessment findings, measures may include selecting quieter equipment and cooling systems, increasing the distance between noise-generating equipment and nearby homes, adjusting the location or layout of equipment, using acoustic enclosures, or installing noise barriers where required.

The final measures will be informed by the detailed noise assessment and incorporated into the Project design where required.

DECOMMISSIONING AND RECYCLING

Q What happens at the end of a Project's life? Can it be recycled?

At the end of operations, infrastructure that is no longer required would be removed and the site rehabilitated in accordance with planning approval requirements, landowner agreements and an approved decommissioning plan. Sungrow also has contractual obligations with landowners to restore project sites to their agreed condition and support the future use of the land.

Many materials used in solar panels and BESS equipment, including glass, aluminium, steel, copper and other metals, can be recovered and recycled. Equipment and materials would be reused or recycled where practicable, with remaining materials appropriately disposed of.

Decommissioning and recycling would follow the relevant regulations and recycling options available at the time.

Q How are solar panels and batteries recycled at the end of their life?

Solar panels and batteries contain materials that can be recovered and reused rather than sent to landfill. Solar panels are primarily made from glass, aluminium, silicon, copper and other metals. Australian recycling facilities can separate and recover many of these materials for reuse, with some specialised processes reporting recovery rates of up to approximately 95% of panel materials.

Lithium-ion batteries also contain valuable materials, including lithium, copper, aluminium, iron, graphite, nickel and cobalt, depending on the battery chemistry. Modern recycling processes can recover a high proportion of these materials for reuse in new batteries and other products.

Australia's solar panel and battery recycling industries are continuing to expand as more renewable energy equipment reaches the end of its operational life. New recycling facilities and technologies are being developed to increase local processing and material recovery.

At the end of their operational life, solar panels and batteries would be reused or recycled where practicable, using the Australian recycling facilities, technologies and regulatory requirements available at the time, which will be far more advanced than they are currently.

Q How long will renewable energy projects operate for?

Renewable energy projects are generally anticipated to operate for approximately 30 years. Towards the end of this period, the future use of the site will be reassessed. Depending on future energy needs, technology, landowner agreements and relevant approvals, the development may continue operating, be upgraded or repowered, or be decommissioned.

DESIGN AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Q Does a solar farm and BESS produce electromagnetic fields (EMF)?

Yes. Solar farms, BESS and their supporting electrical infrastructure produce electromagnetic fields (EMF), as does any equipment that generates, transmits or uses electricity.

EMFs occur naturally in the environment and are also produced by everyday electrical sources. In the home, this includes electrical wiring and appliances such as refrigerators, televisions, hairdryers, electric cooktops and other equipment that uses electricity.

For a solar farm and BESS, EMFs are mainly associated with electrical equipment such as inverters, transformers, cables and transmission infrastructure. The strength of EMFs is greatest close to operating electrical equipment and reduces with distance.

For context, the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) reports that magnetic fields around substations and transformers are generally indistinguishable from typical household background levels at around **5–10 metres** away.

ARPANSA advises that current scientific evidence does not establish that exposure to extremely low frequency EMFs normally encountered around homes, offices, powerlines and other electrical infrastructure is a hazard to human health.

Q Do renewable energy developments increase fire risk?

Like other electrical infrastructure, solar farms and BESS have a potential fire risk. These risks are well understood and are considered through the Project's design, environmental assessment and ongoing operation.

Solar panels have a low inherent fire risk when appropriately designed, installed and maintained. Potential fire risks are generally associated with electrical components and connections, while the surrounding vegetation also means bushfire risk needs to be considered when designing and managing a solar farm.

BESS require additional fire safety considerations because they store large amounts of energy. Potential risks can include overheating, electrical faults, manufacturing defects and thermal runaway, where a battery cell experiences an uncontrolled increase in temperature that can result in a fire.

To manage these risks, modern BESS incorporate multiple layers of protection, including battery monitoring and management systems, temperature controls and cooling systems, fire detection and protection systems, and separation between battery units. The location and layout of the BESS incorporate measures such as setback distances between BESS containers and Asset Protection Zones (APZs) of strictly managed vegetation around a Project to reduce bushfire and fire propagation risks.

As part of the SSD assessment process, a Preliminary Hazard Analysis (PHA) will assess potential hazards associated with the Project and the measures required to manage these risks. Fire and bushfire risks will also be considered through the Project's broader environmental assessment.

The Project will be designed to applicable codes and standards, with input from relevant emergency services on matters such as site access, water supply and emergency response arrangements. If the

Project is approved, site-specific fire, risk and emergency management procedures will also be developed before construction and applied throughout construction, operation and decommissioning.

Q Do batteries have their own fire suppression systems?

Yes. BESS are designed with multiple layers of fire detection, prevention and protection within the individual battery units and across the wider facility.

While a BESS fire is an unlikely event, measures are incorporated into the system to identify abnormal conditions early, prevent fires from occurring and reduce the potential for a fire to spread. These can include:

- Battery Management Systems (BMS) that continuously monitor the condition and temperature of the batteries and can automatically isolate or shut down affected equipment if abnormal conditions are detected.
- Heat, smoke and gas detection systems, including carbon monoxide sensors where applicable, to provide early warning of abnormal conditions within a battery unit.
- Continuous monitoring and real-time alerts to the Project control system, allowing potential issues to be identified and responded to quickly.
- Built-in fire suppression systems within individual battery units, which may include dry-pipe and inert-gas systems designed to respond to an internal fire.
- Separation and buffer zones between battery units to help reduce the potential for a fire to spread from one unit to another.
- Non-combustible surfaces and APZs to help manage fire and bushfire risks around the BESS.
- On-site firefighting infrastructure, including appropriate water supplies and firefighting equipment.
- Emergency access and response arrangements developed in consultation with relevant fire and emergency services.

The specific fire protection and suppression systems will be confirmed through detailed design and the Project's fire and hazard assessments. The Project team will also work with relevant fire and emergency services to ensure site access, firefighting water supply, emergency procedures and response arrangements are established and clearly understood before the Project becomes operational.

Q Are state fire authorities consulted on projects and plans?

Planning legislation in every jurisdiction outline that the relevant fire authority must be consulted and allowed to make recommendations on management plans and mitigation measures.

This is mutually beneficial as it ensures expert insights are incorporated into the design and operation of the facility, and the capacity of local fire services can be accounted for in any risk management assessments.

Q Is the site affected by flooding?

Comprehensive assessments will be undertaken to evaluate whether the site is susceptible to flooding. These assessments include traffic and hydrology investigations as part of the EIS process, which will confirm the suitability of the access road under heavy rainfall conditions.

Sungrow is collaborating closely with technical experts to ensure that any potential impacts on neighbouring properties are minimised. While the likelihood of significant stormwater flooding is low, the design of the BESS will incorporate measures to ensure its infrastructure remains stable and secure.

Q Is there a contamination risk?

The BESS components will be equipped with spill containment measures, including plates, bunding, spill trays, absorbents and retention ponds. In the unlikely event of a spill, these measures will ensure that any substance will be fully contained to the Project site.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

Q What benefits will the community receive?

Renewable energy developments can provide local benefits through employment and contracting opportunities, increased spending with local businesses and suppliers, and community benefit sharing schemes.

For renewable energy developments assessed as an SSD in NSW, community benefit sharing is guided by the NSW Government's Benefit-Sharing Guideline. Benefit-sharing programs are developed in collaboration with the relevant local council and informed by community feedback to help ensure funding responds to local priorities.

Depending on community needs, this may include funding for local projects, services, facilities, community groups or other initiatives that provide lasting benefits to the local area.

Q Will there be power outages during construction?

Power outages are not expected as a result of general renewable energy construction activities.

Depending on the Project's connection to the electricity network, some works may be required to connect the Project to existing network infrastructure. If a planned interruption to the local electricity supply is required to safely complete these works, it would be coordinated with the relevant network operator, and affected customers would be notified in advance in accordance with standard network procedures.

Once operational, the Project will generate renewable electricity, while the BESS will be able to store and release electricity when needed, helping to support the reliability and stability of the wider electricity network.

Q When will construction commence, and how long will it take?

Construction can only begin if the Project receives the necessary planning and environmental approvals. The timing of construction will also depend on several other factors, including finalising the Project design, appointing construction contractors, securing grid connection arrangements, procurement and financing. Once these requirements are complete, construction of a large-scale renewable energy project would typically take approximately 18 to 24 months.

The community and nearby landholders would be kept informed of the anticipated construction schedule and key activities before construction begins.

Q How will construction traffic and road impacts be managed?

Construction of renewable energy developments can temporarily increase traffic on local and regional roads, including light vehicles transporting workers and heavy vehicles delivering equipment and materials. As part of the environmental assessment process, a Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment (TIA) is typically undertaken to assess expected vehicle types and movements, proposed transport routes, site access arrangements and potential impacts on the surrounding road network.

Measures to manage construction traffic and road impacts may include:

- Identifying designated heavy-vehicle transport routes.
- Scheduling and staggering heavy-vehicle deliveries to reduce congestion and avoid peak traffic periods where practicable.
- Managing worker arrival and departure times.
- Designing safe site access points.
- Using temporary traffic controls where required.
- Undertaking road condition or dilapidation surveys before construction.
- Repairing damage to local roads caused by construction traffic, where required.

A detailed Traffic Management Plan would be developed before construction begins, incorporating the findings of the TIA and relevant requirements from road authorities and councils.

Q Will neighbouring insurance premiums be impacted by a renewable energy development?

Based on available Australian industry information, there is no evidence that neighbouring properties will have their insurance premiums increased solely because of a nearby renewable energy development.

The Insurance Council of Australia reported in May 2024 that its members were not aware of instances where farm insurance had been denied, or premiums increased solely because renewable energy infrastructure was located on or near a property. Insurance premiums can change for many other reasons, including natural disaster risk, inflation and increasing building and repair costs.

More recently, the Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner (AEIC) has responded to concerns from rural landholders about public liability insurance. In September 2026, the AEIC released a national “hold harmless” approach, aimed at providing greater certainty that neighbouring landholders would not be pursued by renewable energy developers or their insurers if an accident on their property unintentionally damaged nearby renewable energy infrastructure. This initiative is intended to address community concerns and provide greater certainty for neighbouring landholders.

Q Will houses near renewable energy developments be devalued?

There is currently limited Australian research demonstrating a clear effect of large-scale renewable energy developments, particularly BESS, on neighbouring property values.

The Clean Energy Council reports that international studies have generally found any negative property value impacts to be small, temporary and concentrated close to developments, with impacts varying

depending on factors such as landscape, views, property type, community sentiment and development size. Research in NSW has also found no evidence of negative impacts on property values in rural areas near wind farms.

Renewable energy investment can also contribute to regional employment, infrastructure and economic activity. The Clean Energy Council cites a 2022 market report in which median property prices increased by 35–51% over five years across six NSW and Victorian local government areas hosting major renewable energy developments. However, property values are influenced by many factors, and these increases cannot be attributed solely to renewable energy development.

Potential impacts that could affect neighbouring properties, such as visual amenity and noise, are assessed through the SSD process. DPHI considers these impacts when assessing a development and can require mitigation measures and conditions of consent to manage identified impacts.

Q Has the community been consulted, and how did the consultation occur?

Community engagement is beginning as part of the Scoping phase, an early stage of the SSD planning process.

Initial engagement is focused on introducing the proposed developments to the community, providing information about what is being considered and seeking early feedback from nearby landholders, community members and other stakeholders.

Feedback gathered during this phase will help the development teams understand local knowledge, community priorities and potential concerns or opportunities that should be considered as planning progresses. This feedback will also help inform the Scoping Report and identify matters requiring further investigation during preparation of the EIS.

Further opportunities to provide feedback and speak with the development teams will be provided as the designs and environmental assessments progress.

Q Will there always be a contact on-site in case of emergency?

Renewable energy developments operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but this does not necessarily mean staff will be on-site at all times.

Operations and Maintenance (O&M) contractors will undertake regular on-site maintenance, inspections, repairs and troubleshooting. Facilities are also monitored remotely, allowing operational issues and alarms to be identified outside normal on-site working hours.

Emergency response procedures and contact arrangements will be established before operations commence. In an emergency, the appropriate emergency services and operational personnel can be contacted and attend the site as required.

Q Are renewable energy developments lit up at night?

Renewable energy developments are generally not brightly lit at night. Lighting is typically limited to what is required for safety, security, maintenance and emergency response. In NSW, potential lighting and visual impacts are considered as part of the environmental assessment and design process to minimise visual impact. The NSW Dark Sky Planning Guideline also guides minimising light pollution, including directing

lights downwards, using shielded fittings, avoiding unnecessary light spill and switching lights off when they are not required.

Where lighting is required, developments can use measures such as downward-facing and shielded lights, timers and motion sensors to minimise impacts on neighbouring properties and the surrounding nighttime environment. Additional lighting may be temporarily required during maintenance, security incidents or emergency response.

Q How will Aboriginal Cultural Heritage be identified and protected?

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage is assessed as part of the SSD process. This includes preparation of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment (ACHA) to identify Aboriginal cultural values, sites, objects or other areas of significance that could be affected by a proposed development.

The assessment includes consultation with Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs) and relevant local Aboriginal representatives, as well as site surveys and other investigations where required.

The findings of the assessment are used to inform the design and identify measures to avoid or minimise impacts to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage. Where culturally significant sites or objects are identified, appropriate management and protection measures are developed in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders and in accordance with NSW requirements.