

Landscape Management Plan

Parkes Solar Farm

FEBRUARY 2017



Document Verification



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Parkes Solar Farm Landscape Plan

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Final V3	1/03/2017	Lisa Hamilton		

Plan Control

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1	Department of Planning and Environment		
2	Project Manager		
3	Environmental Representative		
4	Site Environmental Manager		
5			

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Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	IV
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 CONTEXT	1
1.2 BACKGROUND	1
1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OVERVIEW.....	1
2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES	2
2.1 PURPOSE	2
2.2 OBJECTIVES	2
2.3 TARGETS.....	2
3 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS	3
3.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES	3
3.1.1 Legislation.....	3
3.1.2 Guidelines and standards	3
4 CONSULTATION.....	3
5 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT	3
5.1 THE SITE.....	3
5.2 SOILS.....	6
6 ONSITE PLANTINGS	6
6.1 LOCATION.....	7
6.2 MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE	7
6.3 SPECIES.....	8
6.4 DENSITY AND PLANTING METHODS.....	8
6.5 ESTABLISHMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	9
7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS	9
7.1 IMPACTS.....	9
8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL MEASURES	10
9 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT	I
9.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	I
9.2 TRAINING	I
9.3 MONITORING AND INSPECTION	I
9.4 AUDITING	II
9.5 REPORTING.....	II

10	REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT	III
10.1	CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT	III
10.2	LMP UPDATE AND AMENDMENT	III

Tables

Table 5-1: Soil landscapes.....	6
Table 6-1: Planting location details.....	7
Table 8-1 Air quality management and mitigation measures	10
Table 9-1: Monitoring Program	i

Appendices

Appendix A – Site Map.....	ivv
Appendix B – Pesticide Use Record	vvi
Appendix C – Planting Schedule	vii
Appendix D – Consultation table.....	viii

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Management Information System
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CoC	Condition of Consent
Council	Parkes Shire Council
DP&E	(NSW) Department of Planning and Environment
EIS	Parkes Solar Farm Environmental Impact Statement 2016
EEC	Endangered Ecological Community
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (Cwth)
EPL	Environmental Protection Licence
ESR	Environmental Site Representative
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statements
FM Act	<i>Fisheries Management Act 1994</i>
LMP	<i>Parkes Solar Farm Landscape Management Plan</i>
NOW	NSW Office of Water
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PESCP	Progressive Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
PE	Project Engineer
PM	Project Manager
Project, the	<i>Parkes Solar Farm</i>
Project site	Lots 4 DP 854193
SoC	Revised Statement of Commitments included in the Submissions Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXT

This Landscape Management Plan (LMP) forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Strategy (CEMS), Parkes Solar Farm (the Project). This LMP has been prepared to address the requirements of the mitigation and management measures listed in the *Parkes Solar Farm Environmental Impact Assessment*, the Conditions of Approval from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DP&E).

1.2 BACKGROUND

The Environmental Assessment (EA) assessed the impacts of the Project on visual amenity. The conditions of approval (CoC's) issued by DP&E detail the requirements of the LMP. CoC 14 States:

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant shall:

- (a) prepare a detailed Landscaping Plan for the site in consultation with OEH and Council; and*
- (b) submit a copy of the plan to the Department. Note: This plan*

CoC 13 States:

The Applicant shall establish and maintain a mature vegetation buffer around the site at the locations outlined in the figure in Appendix 1. This buffer must:

- (a) be comprised of species that make up the Inland Grey Box Woodland EEC;*
- (b) be at least 5 metres deep, comprising at least two rows of staggered trees;*
- (c) be effective at screening views of the solar panels and ancillary infrastructure on site from surrounding residences, and minimising the glare from the solar panels on road users; and*
- (d) be kept free of weeds.*

CoC 13 States:

The Applicant shall maintain and enhance the Inland Grey Box Woodland EEC located within the project site, as shown in Appendix 1.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

The overall Environmental Management System (EMS) for the Project is described in the Construction Environmental Management Strategy (CEMS).

The LMP is part of the Bouygues Construction Australia Pty Ltd environmental management framework for the Project, as described in the CEMS. Relevant management measures identified in this Plan will be incorporated into Work Method Statements (WMS) outlined in the CEMS.

All Bouygues Construction Australia Pty Ltd personnel and sub-contractors undertaking a task governed by a WMS must have signed that they have participated in training on the WMS, and that they have read and understood their obligations prior to commencing work.

Used together, the CEMS, management measures, procedures and WMS form management guides that clearly identify required environmental management actions for reference by Bouygues Construction Australia Pty Ltd personnel and contractors.

The review and document control processes for this Plan are described in the CEMS.

2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to describe how the Bouygues Construction Australia Pty Ltd proposes to manage Landscaping of the Project.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

The key objective of the LMP is to ensure that landscaping is planned and completed as required by the planning approval.

To achieve this objective, Bouygues Construction Australia Pty Ltd will undertake the following:

- Facilitate consultation with Council and the Office of Environment and Heritage regarding landscaping of the project.
- Ensure appropriate planning, controls and procedures are implemented during construction to facilitate the preparation and completion of landscape area.
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to address the CoC.
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements as described in Section 3.1 of this Plan.
- Retain and enhance native vegetation existing on the site.

2.3 TARGETS

The following targets have been established for the management of Aboriginal cultural heritage and non-Aboriginal heritage impacts during construction of the Project:

- Ensure full compliance with the relevant legislative requirements and CoC's.
- Restrict impacts to access clearing only for on-site native vegetation during construction and operation.
- Implement weed control strategies prior to and during construction and operation.
- After five years the noxious weed cover in planted areas would be less than 10%.
- Ensure landscaping is installed and maintained during construction and operation to achieve the requirements of the plan.
- After five years the trees and shrubs would be at least 90% of the planted population.
- Exclude construction activities from the Grey Box Grassy Woodland EEC in the north west corner of the site and revegetate 0.91ha of adjacent cleared farm land.
- Tube stock are to be established from seed collected in or endemic to the local area (100km radius).
- Enhance the central tree line with supplementary shrub plantings during construction.

3 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES

3.1.1 Legislation

Legislation relevant to air quality management includes:

- *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act)
- *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act)
- *NSW Pesticides Regulation 1995*

Relevant provisions of the legislation are explained in the register of legal requirements in the CEMS.

3.1.2 Guidelines and standards

The main guidelines, specifications and policy documents relevant to this Plan include:

- *AS 4419-2003 Soils for landscaping and garden use*
- *AS 2303:2015 Tree stock for landscape use*

4 CONSULTATION

Consultation for the preparation of this plan was undertaken in with the OEH's and Parkes Shire Council. Consultation included a written invitation to raise issues relating to the draft LMP. The draft plan was forwarded to OEH's and Parkes Shire Council for comment on the 20/1/17. A response was received from OEH on the 3 February 2017. A subsequent phone conversation was also held with OEH on the 10 February 2017 to discuss enhancement. The comments have been considered and addressed within this plan (Appendix D).

5 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The following sections summarise what is known about Project area.

5.1 THE SITE

The site comprises approximately 240 ha of freehold land, identified as lot 4, DP854193. Appendix B provides a map of the site and the updated site layout. The site is located approximately 800 m to the south of Henry Parkes Way. Pat Meredith Drive is located immediately west of the site and the site is accessed by this road (see Appendix B Proposed Infrastructure map) and Figure 1-2 illustrate the site from near its north-western corner. Figures 1-3 illustrate the site's central area. The photographs depict the cleared and agricultural nature of the land.

Along the western boundary and specifically the north west corner of the site Inland Grey Box Woodland exists. Through the centre of the site a north south oriented row of planted Grey Box also occurs. These existing stands of vegetation are to be retained and enhanced. Access to the site will be located and constructed so as to avoid and minimise disturbance to any grey box woodland. Supplementary plantings

will enhance both the extent and complexity of existing Grey Box Woodland and past plantings. Management strategies will minimise weed and pest impacts during the establishment of plantings.



Figure 1-1: View of the site from its north-western corner, looking south-east



Figure 1-2: View of the site from its north-western corner, looking south



Figure 1-3: View of the site from central area, looking north

Most the site has been cleared and cultivated in the past. There is an area of native vegetation in the north west corner of the site. Isolated paddock trees and several rows of planted trees and shrubs are in the centre of the site, mostly along fence lines. There are five farm dams across the site, the largest one being adjacent to the native vegetation in the north west corner of the site.

A 132/66 kva power line runs through the site adjacent to the western site boundary (figure 1-4)



Figure 1-4: View of 132/66 kv power line near western boundary of the site and Pat Meredith Drive

The dominant land use in the local area is agriculture including crop production and grazing. The area is serviced by road and rail infrastructure. The nearest water course to the site is Ridgely Creek about 500 m to the west (see Site map in Appendix B). Ridgely Creek flows to the south-west into Goobang Creek, one of the tributaries of the Lachlan River.

Four sensitive receivers adjacent the site are the four residences illustrated the map in Appendix B. The nearest non-involved residence is located about 400 m north of the boundary of the site.

5.2 SOILS

The topography of the site is flat, surrounded by flat to gently undulating plains. The *Parkes 1:100,000 Geological Map Series* (Raymond *et al.*, 2000) indicates that the site is underlain by Quaternary alluvium sand plain formation. Soil at the site includes two mapped soil landscapes- Brolgan Plain and Parkes. Information about these soil landscapes is provided in Table 1 below.

Soil landscape	Location	Description/Limitations
Brolgan Plain (bp)	Occurs across the majority of the site, except for the far south-eastern corner.	Dominant soils of this landscape are deep (>100cm) imperfectly drained Red Brown Earths and Non-calcic Brown Soils. Soil limitations include sodicity/dispersability, hardsetting surfaces and low fertility. Landscape limitations include flood hazards, foundation hazards and seasonal waterlogging. Topsoils in this soil landscape have a high erodibility while more clay-rich subsoils have a moderate erodibility. Erosion hazard is low to moderate.
Parkes (pa)	Occurs along the edge of the site in the south-eastern corner.	Dominant soil types include moderately deep (>80cm), imperfectly drained Red Brown Earths. Soil limitations include stoniness, sodicity/dispersability, localised salinity, hardsetting surfaces, low permeability, high erodibility and low fertility. Landscape limitations include water erosion hazard and high run-on. Soil erodibility is moderate to high, and erosion hazard is high.

Table 1 Soil landscapes

The lithology log for a bore within the site (Bore ID GW054817.1.1) indicates that approximately the top 0.45 metres of the earth is sandy soil. Below this, yellow and grey clays are present to a depth of approximately 14.5 metres, followed by shale at approximately 14.5 to 45 metres.

It is expected that soils in the area are susceptible to erosion due to previous vegetation clearing and agricultural activities. Land capability mapping indicates that the site is subject to moderate- severe land and soil limitations, and is generally not capable of sustaining high impact land uses such as cropping.

6 ONSITE PLANTINGS

Plantings are required by the CoC's in the form of boundary planting, centre tree line planting and remnant enhancement plantings for the solar farm. Enhancement planting include 0.91ha in the north west corner of the site and planting adjacent the north south oriented tree line. The enhancement planting adjacent

the north south oriented tree line would include a row of shrubs adjacent the established historic Grey Box plantings.

6.1 LOCATION

The planting areas are identified (Appendix C) across the site. Selected areas of the boundary, internal tree lines and areas adjacent remnant vegetation are required to be planted (Table 6-1).

Area ID	General Location	Length (m)
A	Adjacent Pat Meredith Drive, on the western boundary	1430
B	Northern boundary to the west	580
C	Northern boundary vertically orientated	440
D	Northern boundary to the east	880
E	North western corner of the site (0.91ha)	0.91ha
F	Central row of existing north south planting	1200

Table 6-1: Planting location details

6.2 MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE

This plan seeks to maintain existing native vegetation by minimising clearing of native vegetation. Only the isolated paddock trees nominated for removal will be removed as part of the project. Vegetation to be retained on-site especially the Grey Box in the worth west corner will be protected with a visual barrier (flag tape or similar) prior to construction. Induction of staff will identify the value of and need for the protection and retention of existing vegetation.

Exclusion of introduced species including pigs, cattle and goats will assist in the protection of existing native flora. In addition, the reduced grazing pressure especially in the planting areas will likely see the emergence of native flora. Permanent fencing will be used to exclude grazing livestock (sheep) used for weed suppression and vegetation management (fuel reduction).

Existing stands of Grey Box woodland will be enhanced by the plantings in four key ways. The planting included in the plan includes six different species of trees and shrubs. This will enhance the diversity of the existing native vegetation by adding a diverse shrub layer and additional over story species. In addition to diversity the overall area of native vegetation will increase. The plantings will add about 4.7 ha of additional native vegetation to the site. This substantial increase in native vegetation will make site vegetation substantial providing additional fauna resources. The plantings will improve connectivity between existing vegetation patches. It will also widen corridors of trees enhancing the connectivity. The addition of shrubs and trees of varying heights and widths will increase the complexity of the vegetation structure. This additional complexity of vegetation structure will enhance the environment for fauna. Where possible hollow bearing vegetation removed by clearing will be placed as **single logs only** adjacent areas to be planted or protected. These logs will not be stockpiled and will be at or below benchmark for course woody debris.

6.3 SPECIES

The species for use as screen planting would be endemic to the area to enhance the existing landscape character and be a continuation of the existing native vegetation.

Two distinct Plant Community Types (PCTs) were observed in the study area. These include:

1. Western Grey Box tall grassy woodland on alluvial loam and clay soils in the NSW Western Slopes and Riverina Bioregions.
2. Western Grey Box – Poplar Box – White Cypress Pine tall woodland on red loams mainly of the eastern Cobar Peneplain Bioregion.

Both PCTs are listed as the Endangered Ecological Community (EEC) *Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions*.

Representative species selected for the planting to provide an effective 'natural' visual screen include:

- Grey Box (*Eucalyptus macrocarpa*)
- Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*)
- Sweet Bursaria (*Bursaria spinosa*)
- Box-leaf wattle (*Acacia buxifolia*)
- Hakea wattle (*Acacia hakeoides*)
- Sticky Hop bush (*Dodonaea viscosa subsp. Cuneata*)

These species were selected based on their growth characteristics, including height and form. In addition, these species reflect the species of the grey box woodland. The tree and shrubs selected will enhance the complexity and diversity of native flora at the site currently dominated by over story species. No groundcover planting is proposed. The groundcover across the site is exotic weeds or crop species.

6.4 DENSITY AND PLANTING METHODS

- An asset protection zone (APZ) of 10 meters will be created between the planting and panels.
- Tube stock would be germinated from locally collected endemic seed where feasible.
- Hardened tube stock will be planted out in to ripped planting beds following weed control.
- Planting would occur in autumn following sufficient rainfall.
- Trees and shrubs within each row will be spaced at 2 to 3 metres dependent on the species.
- Plantings will be staggered, mixed and offset to produce a heterogeneous mix of plantings.

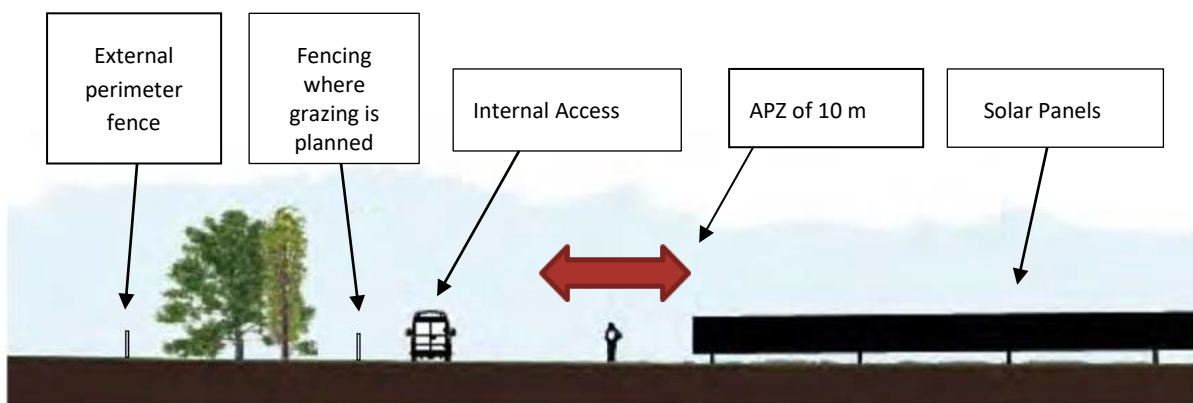


Figure 6-1: Landscape planting sketch

6.5 ESTABLISHMENT AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Tube stock will be planted in autumn or spring with:

- Water crystals and fertiliser.
- Regularly weekly watering (where <30mm of rain has occurred in that month) until established.
- Rain fall is to be monitored daily during the first 12 months of planting
- Tree guards, to provide some protection from wind and wildlife.
- Stock proof fencing where grazing is expected.
- Fencing is to be monitored daily during grazing for the first five years.
- Spraying and or mulching will be used to control weeds and competition during establishment.
- Weed inspections/control spraying is to be completed monthly during establishment and quarterly during the first five years of planting.

Trees will be monitored for mortalities monthly during establishment. Mortalities greater than 10% or gaps greater than 5m replaced in the first 5 years, to ensure the screen is well established.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS AND IMPACTS

7.1 IMPACTS

Visual amenity of the site is described as agricultural and rural residential. The maintenance of the existing amenity and the minimisation of any glare from the solar farm are seen as key impacts that the landscaping will address. Ensuring that the landscaping is complimentary to the *Inland Grey Box Woodland in the Riverina, NSW South Western Slopes, Cobar Peneplain, Nandewar and Brigalow Belt South Bioregions* is also a key aspect of the LMP.

The CoC 12 requires that the landscape planting include Grey Box (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*), and Yellow Box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) trees. A mixture of understorey species characteristic to the EEC are also required including; Box Leaf-wattle (*Acacia buxifolia*), Hakea wattle (*Acacia hakoidia*), Sticky Hop Bush (*Diodoneae viscosa subsp. cuneata*), and Bursaria (*Bursaria spinose*) as the main species.

Key impacts of the landscaping itself would be derived from ripping for site preparation, spraying for weed control, fencing for stock exclusion, and planting of tube stock. Those impacts would include:

- Dust from ripping and light vehicle movement
- Spray drift from weed control
- Noise for plant during ripping, fencing and planting.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL MEASURES

A range of mitigation requirements and control measures are identified in the EA and CoC. Specific measures and requirements to address impacts on heritage values are outlined in Table 8-1. The measures have been listed to cover broad activities and as such there may be some repetition of mitigation measures.

Table 8-1 Air quality management and mitigation measures

Measure / Requirement	Resources needed	When to implement	Responsibility	Reference
GENERAL				
Training will be provided to all personnel involved in construction and management phases of the Project, including relevant sub-contractors on landscaping impact control practices and procedures to implement recommendations relating to cultural heritage through inductions, toolboxes and targeted training.	Toolbox talks	Pre-construction Construction	PM / ESR	EA Good practice
Landscaping				
Dust control would be supplied during works through the retention of site vegetation where possible. Where soil disturbance is required provision of a water cart will be used minimize dust.		During construction as required	PM / ESR	EA CoC
Spray drift from weed control would be minimized through the use of coarse droplet nozzles. Spraying would be by hand following planting. Mulching would be used where possible for weed suppression.		During construction and as required	PM / ESR	EA Best practice
Any archaeological deposits, asset protection zone, or existing vegetation on site should be excluded from the planting activities.		Before and during construction	PM / ESR	EA CoC
Noise from the preparation, planting and maintenance of plantings would be minimized by turning of equipment when not in use, ensuring plant is in good condition and well maintained, plant movement would be in a forward direction.		During construction and as required	PM / ESR	EA

9 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

9.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bouygues Construction Australia Pty Ltd Project Team's organisational structure and overall roles and responsibilities are outlined in the CEMS. Specific responsibilities for the implementation of environmental controls are detailed in Section 8 of this Plan.

9.2 TRAINING

All employees, contractors and utility staff working on site will undergo site induction training relating to landscape management issues. The induction training will address:

- Existence and requirements of this plan and relevant legislation.
- Roles and responsibilities for landscape management.
- Location of identified heritage sites.
- Landscape planting plan, management and protection measures.
- Procedures to be implemented for site preparation, planting and maintenance.
- Procedure to be implemented to control dust during works.
- Procedure to be implemented to minimise spray drift during works.

Training in the form of toolbox talks will also be provided to staff with a role in heritage management. Further details regarding staff induction and training are outlined in the CEMS.

9.3 MONITORING AND INSPECTION

Inspections of landscaping activities will occur each daily during landscaping works for construction. Inspection of the landscaping during establishment and operation would be in accordance with Table 9.1.

Monitor	Establishment		Five years' post establishment	
	Timing	Action	Timing	Action
Rainfall	Daily	Water when rainfall less than 20mm/week	Daily	Water when rainfall less than 10mm/month
Fences	Daily during grazing	Repair any damage immediately	Daily during grazing	Repair any damage immediately
Weeds	Monthly	Spot pray weeds within 1.5 m of planting	Every three months	Spot pray weeds within 1.5 m of planting.
Plantings	Monthly	Replace (not in summer)	Annually in summer	Replacement planting in autumn.

Table 9-1: Monitoring Program

9.4 AUDITING

Audits will be completed to assess the effectiveness of landscape management environmental controls, compliance with this plan and other relevant approvals, licenses and guidelines.

Audit requirements are detailed in the CEMS.

9.5 REPORTING

Reporting requirements and responsibilities are documented in the CEMS.

10 REVIEW AND IMPROVEMENT

10.1 CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Continuous improvement of this Plan will be achieved by the ongoing evaluation of performance against the LMP environmental policies, objectives and targets to identify opportunities for improvement.

The continuous improvement process will be designed to:

- Identify areas of opportunity for improvement of environmental management and performance.
- Determine the cause or causes of non-conformances and deficiencies.
- Develop and implement a plan of corrective and preventative action to address any non-conformances and deficiencies.
- Verify the effectiveness of the corrective and preventative actions.
- Document any changes in procedures resulting from process improvement.
- Make comparisons with objectives and targets.

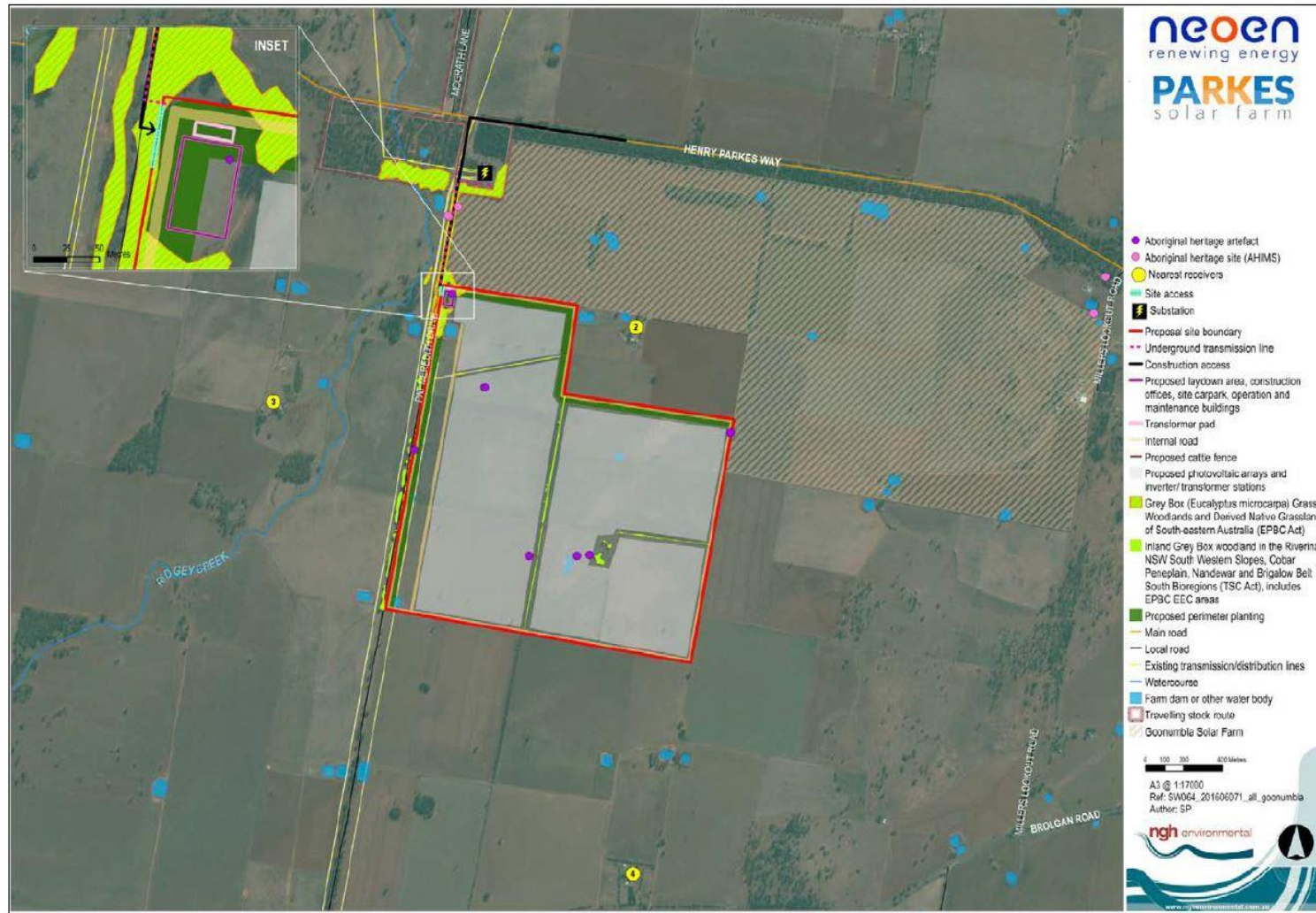
10.2 LMP UPDATE AND AMENDMENT

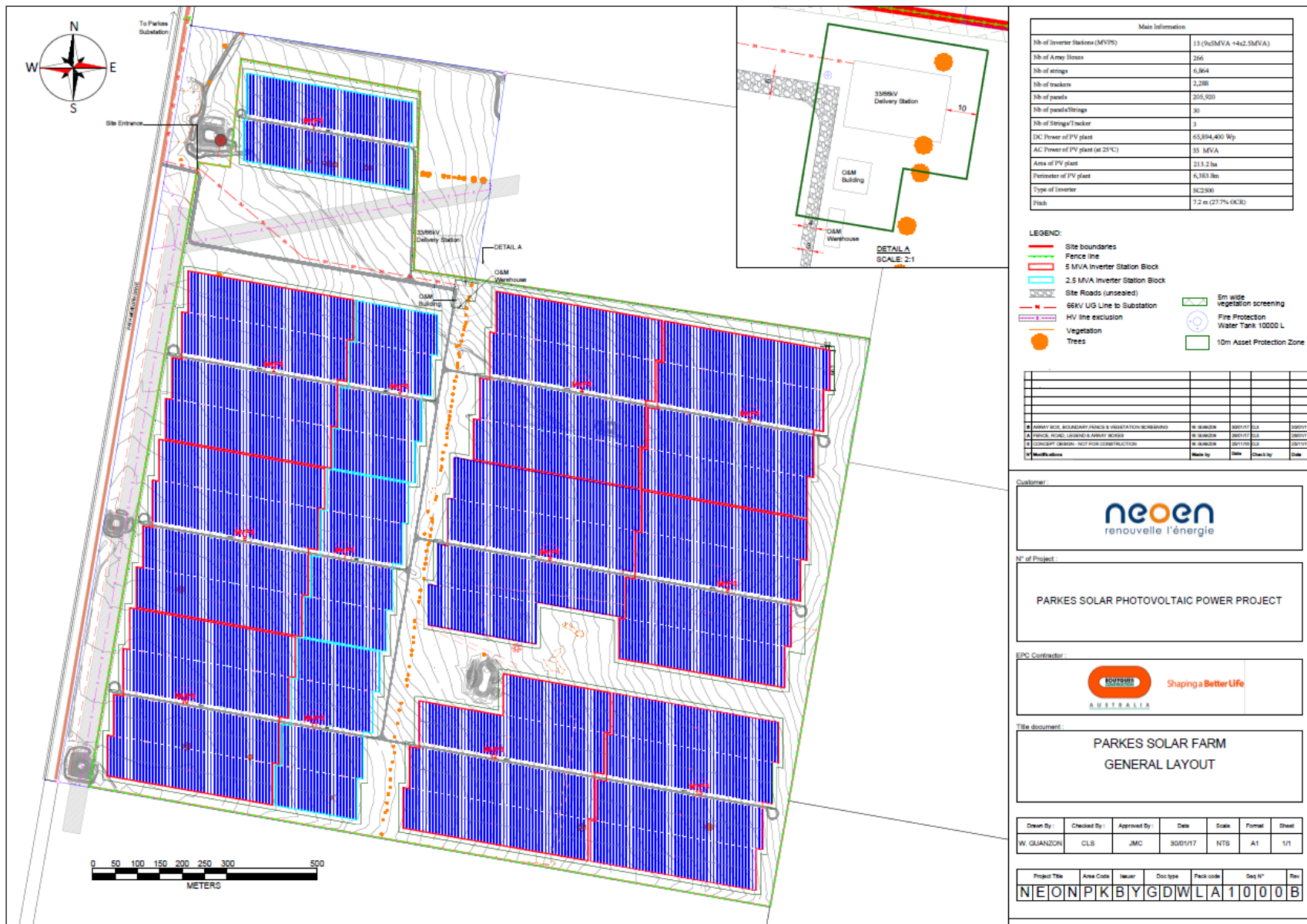
The processes described in the CEMS may result in the need to update or revise this Plan. This will occur as needed.

Only the ESR, or delegate, has the authority to change any of the landscape management documentation.

A copy of the updated plan and changes will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders in accordance with the approved document control procedure – refer to the CEMS.

Appendix A – Site Map





Main Information	
Nb of Inverter Stations (MVPs)	13 (9x5MVA +4x2.5MVA)
Nb of Array Lines	266
Nb of strings	6,864
Nb of trackers	2,288
Nb of panels	205,920
Nb of panels/string	30
Nb of strings/tracker	3
DC Power of PV plant	65,804,400 Wp
AC Power of PV plant (at 25°C)	35 MVA
Area of PV plant	213.2 ha
Perimeter of PV plant	6,383.5m
Type of Inverter	3C2300
Pitch	12.2 m (27.7% OCR)

LEGEND:	
	Site boundaries
	Fence line
	5 MVA Inverter Station Block
	2.5 MVA Inverter Station Block
	Site Roads (unsealed)
	66kV UG Line to Substation
	HV line exclusion
	Vegetation
	Trees
	5m wide vegetation screening
	Fire Protection Water Tank 10000 L
	10m Asset Protection Zone

Revision History			
N°	Description	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
1	ARMY BOLD BOUNDARY FENCE & VEGETATION SCREENING	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
2	FENCE ROAD, LAYERS & ARMY BOLD	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
3	CONCEPT DESIGN - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
4	Modify above	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
	Drawn by	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
	Checked by	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17
	Approved by	W. GUANZON	2021/11/17

Customer:

neoen
renouvelle l'énergie

N° of Project:

PARKES SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PROJECT

EPC Contractor:

SOLARIS AUSTRALIA
Shaping a Better Life

Title document:

PARKES SOLAR FARM
GENERAL LAYOUT

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Approved By:	Date	Scale	Format	Sheet
W. GUANZON	CLB	JMC	30/01/17	NTS	A1	1/1

Project Title	Area Code	Issuer	Doc type	Pack code	Seq N°	Rev
NEONPKBYGDWLA	1	0	0	0	0	B

Appendix B – Pesticide Use Record

1 Date and time	Start Date and Time:	
	Finish Date and Time:	
2 Who applied the pesticide	Full operator name:	
	Operator contact address:	
	Operator contact phone:	
3 Who owns/occupies the land	Full owner/occupier's name:	
	Owner/occupier's contact address:	
	Owner/occupier's contact phone:	
4 Boundaries of treated area and order of treatment	List treated areas and order of treatment, preferably with reference to a map:	
	List order of treatment:	
5 Problem treated	Identify the pest or problem treated (eg controlling of spot weed infestation):	
6 Product used	Record either the full name, or a product code if a list of full product names of pesticides you use is kept at the front of your logbook:	
7 Equipment used	Describe the equipment used (eg boom-spray, hand-held backpack sprayer etc.):	
8 Quantity applied and dilution	Total amount of pesticide product mix used:	
	Write down whether the mix was concentrated product or a diluted mixture (note down rate of dilution):	
9 Area covered by application	Area of application (in square metres or hectares):	
10 Wind speed and direction	Estimate of wind speed and direction (only if the pesticide is applied through the air):	
	Write down any changes in weather during application:	
11 Other weather details	Record any weather details such as temperature, humidity and/or rainfall where the pesticide product label requires you to assess these:	

Appendix C – Planting Schedule

Planting Area

Area ID	General Location	Length (m)
A	Adjacent Pat Meredith Drive, on the western boundary	1430
B	Northern boundary to the west	580
C	Northern boundary vertically orientated	440
D	Northern boundary to the east	880
E	North wester corner of site (0.91ha)	0.91ha
F	Central row of existing north south planting (single row of shrubs at 4m centres west of the tree line) * No. for central tree line	1200

Planting Schedule

Code	Botanical Name	Common Name	Mature Height	Mature Width	Spacing	Pot Size	Percent	Plant Numbers
1	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Grey Box	>12m	5m	10m	50mm	10	101
2	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box	>12m	5m	10m	50mm	10	101
3	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria	6m	3m	3m	50mm	20	671 *+100
4	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Wedge-leaf hop-bush	6m	2m	2m	50mm	20	1006 *+100
5	<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-leaf wattle	4m	3m	3m	50mm	20	671 *+100
6	<i>Acacia haekeoides</i>	Hakea Wattle	6m	2m	2m	50mm	20	1006

Appendix D – Consultation

OEH response to draft plan 3 Feb 2017		
Issue ID	OEH Recommendation	Response
1	<p>The LMP should specifically address:</p> <p>a) Enhancement and ongoing management of the Grey Box Grassy Woodland EEC in the north eastern corner of the site (Appendix 1 of the consent conditions);</p> <p>b) Enhancement and ongoing management of the existing north-south strip of native vegetation (Appendix 1 of the consent conditions); and</p> <p>c) Establishment and ongoing management of the vegetation buffer around the site</p>	<p>CoA 13 added to S. 1.2.</p> <p>Grey Box EEC added to Objectives in S. 2.2 and targets in S.2.3. Grey box added to S. 6 Plantings</p> <p>Addressed in S. 2.3 Targets and addressed in S. 6 Plantings.</p> <p>Addressed S.2.3 Targets.</p>
2	<p>2.1 Objectives be modified so that they relate directly to the purpose of enhancing and establishing native vegetation on the site.</p> <p>2.2 The LMP include quantifiable and measurable targets that conform to SMART principles.</p>	<p>Addressed in S. 2.3 Targets, S.6 Plantings and S. 6.2 Maintenance and Enhancement.</p> <p>S.2.3 Targets modified to meet SMART principles.</p>
3	<p>3.1 Yellow Box (<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>) be included in the planting schedule in Appendix 3 (<i>of the LMP</i>).</p> <p>3.2 Tube stock is to be established from locally collected seed sources.</p>	<p>E. melliodora included in planting schedule (Appendix 3)</p> <p>Addressed S.2.3 Targets and S.6.4 Density and Planting Methods</p>
4	<p>4.1 The LMP should include details on the methods to enhance and manage the areas of retained vegetation.</p> <p>4.2 The LMP should include details on the method of, and frequency of, monitoring of retained and planted vegetation.</p>	<p>Addressed in S. 6.2 Maintenance and Enhancement</p> <p>Addressed in S. 6.5 Establishment and Monitoring and S. 9.5 Monitoring and Inspection</p>
Council response to draft plan – Nil to date		
Issue ID	Council Recommendation	Response
Nil	No response received, follow up phone call on 10 th February 2017 was not responded to.	N/A